THE TIMES

No 61,879 | TUESDAY JULY 10 1984 | 20p



Tomorrow

Closing-down sale
Britain's traditional covered markets are gradually disappearing



Bank rate
The World Bank calls for a decline in the developing countries' birth rate

Money-go-round
Why we should be told where our taxes go

Pedal pushers
The Tour de France enters the Pyrenees

Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio Prize was shared by two winners, each of whom receives £1,000. One is a chartered accountant and the other a telephone engineer.
Report, page 2; Portfolio list, page 22; rules and how to play, back page.

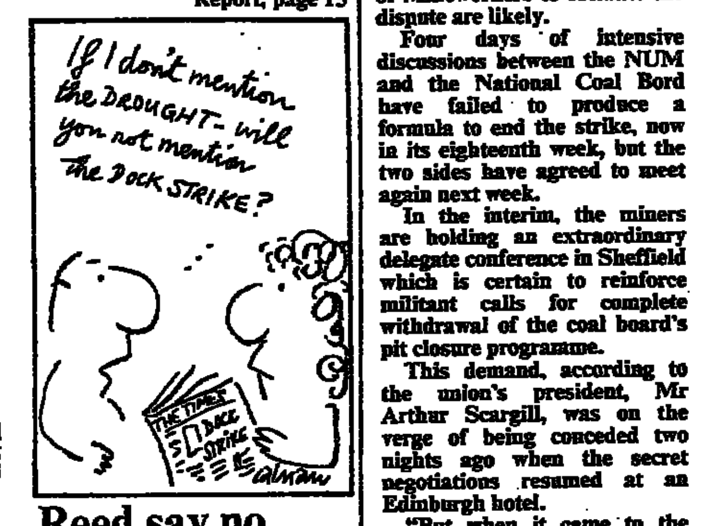
Canada poll halts royal visit

The Queen has postponed her tour of Canada which was due to start on Saturday. A Buckingham Palace announcement came as the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr John Turner, said that a general election would be held on September 4.

It was agreed that the long-standing convention that the Queen does not undertake visits during an election period must be respected, the Palace said. The visit will now take place from September 24 until October 7.

£ below $1.31

The pound hit another record low against the dollar, touching $1.3030 before recovering to close at $1.3045. There were also fears that base rates may soon rise again Impact, page 3 Report, page 15



Reed say no

The board of Reed International has rejected Mr Robert Maxwell's £80 million bid for Mirror Group newspapers.

Director defects

Andrei Tarkovsky, the renowned Soviet film director, will anounce at a Milan press conference today the reasons for seeking political asylum in the West Page 6

Dikko request

Britain has asked Lagos to waive diplomatic immunity so that staff at the Nigerian High Commission can be questioned about the Dikko kidnap attempt Page 2

Millar's climb

Robert Millar, of Scotland, won the first mountain stage of the Tour de France by 41 seconds to move up into seventh place overall Page 23

Dock strike starts today as pit talks fail again

● Most of Britain's ports face closure after a national dock strike was called over the supply of coal and iron ore to steelworks

● The call for the strike – from today – came after a third collapse in the peace process in the miners' dispute

● Four days of discussions ended without agreement, although Mr Ian MacGregor, coal board chairman, said a peace formula was now in the hands of the miners' union

● Both sides meet again next week. Picketing continued at collieries yesterday Page 2

By Paul Routledge and Barrie Clement

A national dock strike was called yesterday as peace talks in the pit dispute failed yet again. Most of Britain's ports face closure because of a fresh dispute triggered by the miners' blockade of steelworks.

The national docks committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union called out all its 35,000 dockers harbour men from 00.01 this morning in protest at the use of "unregistered labour" to carry supplies to the beleagured Scunthorpe steelworks.

The unexpected decision sent shock waves through the City, and the breakdown last night of peace talks between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board designed to end the pit strike, now in its eighteenth week, is certain to fuel that uncertainty.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the transport union, said yesterday that there had been a "clear and intentional" breach of the docks labour scheme, but the British Steel Corporation argued later that it had received written approval from the union.

The country's main ports looked certain last night to obey the call for strike action from transport union leaders at least until a national delegates' meeting tomorrow. Liverpool, London, Hull and Southampton, which employ most of Britain's 13,500 registered dockworkers, will be in the vanguard of the action.

Less clear is the reponse of the 21,000 transport workers' union members employed in ports not covered by the 36-year-old dock labour scheme.

The strike call includes union members who work on ferries, but Mr Connolly said that special consideration would be given to those used by holiday-makers. Tour companies said last night that most routes should run normally.

The union has been involved in a long-running battle with the National Association of Port Employers over its demand for the Government to end the labour scheme in the docks whereby dockers enjoy security of employment and the union controls the size of the workforce.

The leadership of the transport workers' union has been keen to take action to support the scheme and to back the 17-week miners' strike. The issue of Immingham docks, where the ore was landed for Scunthorpe steelworks, brings both strands together, although Mr Connolly emphasized that the dispute is in no way "secondary action" in legal terms and is in defence of dockers' terms and conditions.

Mr Nicholas Finney, chairman of the National Association of Port Employers, said: "We are appalled at the news that the TGWU have called for a national strike over a local issue concerning the handling of iron ore at Immingham for British Steel.

"The question of whether the terms of the statutory dock labour scheme have been breached is one for the Government and the National Dock Labour Board to deal with by whatever action they consider necessary, including the courts."

The feedback from employers last night suggested that London, Southampton and Liverpool will heed the strike call, if only until the lay docks delegate conference meets tomorrow.

The strike will particularly affect London's container port at Tilbury, where 1,900 dockers handle traffic coming into the capital. The port is "reasonably busy" with a long list of ships due in the coming weeks.

The ports of Immingham, and Grimsby on Humberside were already at a standstill yesterday because of a dispute over ore shipments. Both the dockers and train drivers have refused to handle the imports for some time. Dockers' leaders said they "took the day off" after postponing a decision about whether to strike.

The last national docks strike, in 1972 over the handling of containers, lasted three weeks and received 100 per cent support from the workforce, the union said.

Scargill claim of 'third party'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The peace process in the miners' strike suffered a third collapse last night and further attempts by the National Union of Mineworkers to escalate the dispute are likely.

Four days of intensive discussions between the NUM and the National Coal Bord have failed to produce a formula to end the strike, now in its eighteenth week, but the two sides have agreed to meet again next week.

In the interim, the miners are holding an extraordinary delegate conference in Sheffield which is certain to reinforce militant calls for complete withdrawal of the coal board's pit closure programme.

This demand, according to the union's president, Mr Arthur Scargill, was on the verge of being conceded two nights ago when the secret negotiations resumed at an Edinburgh hotel.

"But when it came to the crunch of putting on paper the word 'withdraw', they want ot change it for 'revise' or 'reconsider'," he said.

"It seems to us that throughout the negotiations there has been a third party whose hand has been at the negotiating table. At each stage when we appeared to have a settlement it was clear to us that central Government was pulling the strings of the coal board negotiators. We found that sad and regrettable".

However, coal board chairman, Ian MacGregor said on his return from Edinburgh that he was optimistic that the miners would accept a formula put to them for settling the dispute.

He added: "We gave them a formula for settlement. It is now up to the miners. The majority of them will understand that the formula we have suggested is totally reasonable."

It is clear that both sides have made concessions in the four meetings since last Thursday, though the NUM claims that it has made the biggest step away from its previous position that no pit should close on "economic" grounds.

But the Coal Board and the union could not agree on a number of fundamental points – including the definition of "exhausted" pits. Mr Michael McGahey, vice-president of the NUM, said it had accepted, in a draft agreement, a new definition os such collieries. The union would accept shutdown of those mines which "had no further mineable reserves that are workable or which can be developed."

This wording is, however, very similar to the union's original defenition, and boes nowhere near the coal board's insistence that pits which are making heavy financial losses should be closed.

● The state of coal stocks at power stations meant that the Government had "very long endurance indeed" to withstand the miners' strike if no settlement was reached, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy said last night.

Interviewed on BBC Television's *Panorama* programme, Mr Walker described the early retirement and redundancy terms being offered as "incredibly generous".

● The Coal Board hinted last night that cracks were appearing in strike support from South Yorkshire, after more than 20,000 letters were sent to miners.

Postal vote for top union jobs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government announced changes last night to its labour legislation which are designed to ensure that postal ballots become the accepted procedure for elections to trade union executive posts.

In a compromise after its defeat on the Trade Union Bill in the Lords last month, the Government is to lay a statutory duty on all trade unions to compile and keep up to date a register of their members' names and addresses. It has also tabled amendments in the Lords recasting the Bill so that there is now a "presumption" that ballots for elections will be postal. But workplace ballots, which the Lords amendment would have outlawed, are still to be allowed.

The Bill will state that they cannot be held unless the union is satisfied that workplace ballots will meet all the requirements of secrecy, convenience of voting, and freedom from interference.

Under further amendments, union members are to be given statutory rights to complain to the certification officer if they feel that an election has not been conducted in accordance with the Act.

The High Court will also be required to order the holding of a postal ballot where it finds that a workplace ballot has fallen short of the Bill's requirements.

The new proposals are expected to satisfy the Tory rebels in the Lords. They will be bitterly opposed by the trade union movement, on whom they will impose heavy extra costs.

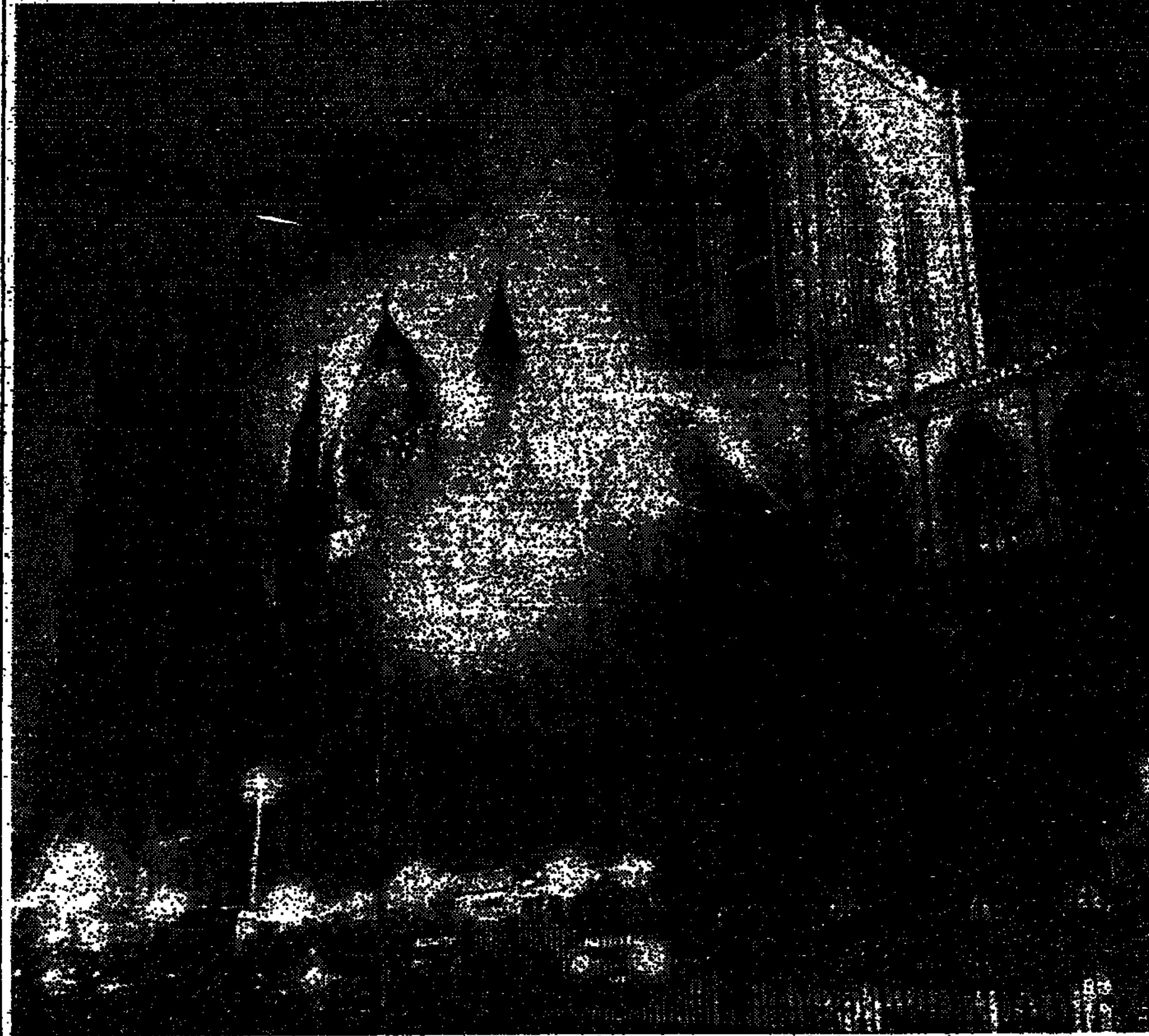
More company directors turn to The Times

Twenty per cent more company directors are reading *The Times* than two years ago – a rate of growth among influential readers far higher than that of any comparable national daily or Sunday newspaper.

The Times's readership across the spectrum of businessmen and businesswomen has risen in the same period by 7.8 per cent. In the 35-44 age group, the paper's progress is outstanding: readership has gone up by 41.9 per cent.

The *1984 Businessman's Readership Survey*, the source of these figures, relates to 798,000 businessmen in the United Kingdom, "with significant managerial, executive, technical or advisory functions". *The Times* share of this market (12.5 per cent) has now risen above *The Guardian's*.

Night sky lit up by Gothic glory ablaze



The Minster's south transept roof in flames at the height of the fire. (Photograph: James Mitchenson).

£1m roof fire at York Minster probably caused by lightning

From Craig Seton, York

Lightning is believed to have started the fire which destroyed the roof of the thirteenth-century south transept of York Minster yesterday, causing damage estimated at more than £1m and leaving Europe's largest Gothic cathedral to face a huge renovation task for the second time in less than twenty years.

The fire took almost three hours to contain and although it was stopped from spreading to the central tower, or from seriously damaging the Minster's famous collection of stained glass windows, it left the transept's ancient roof beams and plaster vaults a smouldering mass on the floor below.

The Minster is insured through the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office. Its deputy managing director said that the cover would pay for the damage to be repaired. The work is likely to take up to four years.

Earlier yesterday a public appeal had been launched to raise cash towards the cost of restoration, similar to that which paid for £2m worth of foundation strengthening between 1967 and 1972.

Whitehall sources said that the Government was prepared to provide funds for restoration if necessary.

Insurance assessors visited York for a detailed examination. It had at first been feared that the fire could have been started deliberately after the controversy over last Friday's consecration at the Minster of the Bishop of Durham, Dr David Jenkins.

The Rev John Mowll, of Biglawton, Cheshire, who interrupted the service of consecration, said yesterday that he did not rule out the possibility of "divine intervention".

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, promptly commented: "When somebody claims, for their position, a divine intervention, I am always very cautious, and think that people should be very cautious about such claims."

Witnesses reported that an electrical storm over York had produced flashes of lightning which had appeared to play about the roof of the Minster. The police were examining photographs taken at the time to see if they produced conclusive proof that lightning started the fire.

The alarm was believed to have been raised almost simultaneously by the Minster's alarm link with the Yorkshire fire brigade at Northallerton and by emergency calls from a night security officer and other people who spotted the blaze, first seen at 2.30am.

Mr Charles Brown, the Minster's architecture consultant, said that the building had many lightning conductors on its pinnacles, towers, gables and transepts but he was unable to say whether they had failed. They were tested regularly.

He said that his main worry was the exposed high gable on the south wall of the transept, which was no longer supported by the roof. It would certainly require heavy repair, but it was hoped it would not have to be demolished.

Mr Brown said that his target was to get the transept re-enclosed under a roof and waterproof again within 18 months and then to carry out further repairs, which would be more intricate, to the stained glass rose window, the two tiers of lancet windows and the vaulted ceiling. That could take another three or four years.

At the height of the fire Minster clergy, led by the Very Rev Ronald Jasper, with his wife, Ethel, dashed into the cathedral and rescued valuable items from the high altar and lady chapel altar before firemen told them to leave.

Throughout yesterday the York Archaeological Trust worked to label damaged items as firemen and volunteers removed furniture and furnishings from the rest of the building and started to clear away ankle-deep water which had seeped into the Minster's undercroft.

History, more photographs, back page

Airman 'traded secrets for promise of sex'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A young Royal Air Force signaller based in Cyprus passed secret details of the peace-keeping force in Lebanon to a Hungarian-born spy who lured him with the promise of sex or threatened to tell her husband of their relationship, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Senior Aircraftsman Paul Davies, aged 21, pleaded not guilty to three charges under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, of passing military signals to Mrs Eva Maria Ghazi Jaafar, aged 30 and married to a Lebanese.

The signals, two classified as "Nato Confidential" and one marked "Nato Secret", are alleged to have been passed to Mrs Jaafar last September after Mr Davies, serving with a military section of General Communications Headquarters at RAF Episkopi, met her one night at a club.

It is alleged that he passed over carbons of teleprinter messages. His work dealt with information such as the movement of troops, ships and aircraft connected with the international force in Lebanon. One message, it is alleged, could have endangered lives

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said that the case was not connected with another, much larger, investigation in Cyprus.

Mr Davies realized during the brief relationship that Mrs Jaafar was a spy, but he was "magnetized by the thought of having sexual intercourse with her", Mr Richardson said.

The hearing continues today.

Trial report, page 3



Drink curbs urged for cricket grounds

By Richard Streeton

An appeal for stricter control on drinking at one-day cricket matches was made yesterday by David Graveney, the Gloucestershire captain, after his team's two black players were subjected to racial abuse at Scarborough on Sunday. Sections of the 10,000 crowd at the John Players League match chanted "Seig Heil," gave National Front salutes and hurled oranges and bananas on to the outfield.

Later David Bairstow, the Yorkshire captain, with the full backing of Mr Reg Kirk, the Yorkshire chairman, apologized to the black Gloucestershire cricketers, John Shepherd, the Barbados-born West Indian, and David Lawrence, who was born in Gloucester and is qualified to play for England.



Graveney: 'Grounds are an extension of pubs'.

Graveney recalled that Viv Richards, several years ago at Harrogate, and Gladstone Small (Warwickshire) and Norbert Phillip (Essex), at Headingley this year, had been barracked because of their colour. "Racial abuse may be confined to Yorkshire grounds but the root of what happened at Scarborough on Sunday was drink and that is a widespread problem."

Graveney, who is treasurer of the Cricketers' Association, said: "Cricket is now meeting the problems that football and rugby have had. These people are using cricket grounds on Sundays as an extension of pubs. We are developing a situation where families are afraid of going to grounds. Something has got to be done quickly. You have only got to come to cricket once and see something like this and you do not want to come again.

"Cricket has got to find the balance between financial gain and the security of spectators, players and officials. At the worst you could get people going on to the field and attacking someone. To use the words 'mindless minority' would be wrong words in this case at Scarborough. We are talking of much more than a minority."

Gloucestershire are among the majority of county clubs nowadays who, after crowd problems, close their bars on Sundays for varying periods. The loss of revenue incurred by these closures has always caused heart-searching to the game's officials. At Scarborough on Sunday the local club closed its bars between 2.0 and 3.0.

After the match the Gloucestershire players were shocked and angry in equal measure, Graveney said. Shepherd had played all over the world and had never met such aggression from a crowd before. Graveney praised Lawrence, who at 20 had shown great maturity by not reacting to the barracking and had not allowed it to affect his bowling.

Kinnock wins first round against left on deselection

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock last night won the first round in his defence of Labour MPs against large-scale deselections as candidates for the next election.

A highly charged meeting of the Labour Party's national executive's organization committee agreed at a Commons meeting that constituency parties should be allowed the option of a one-person, one-vote ballot for the resel -tion of Labour MPs.

The proposal was carried by 11 votes to 7 after an impassioned debate in which the Labour leader defended the change and Mr Tony Benn opposed it.

One senior source said afterwards that Mr Kinnock and his allies had argued that a one-person, one-vote system was an extension of democracy, while the others argued that democracy would be damaged.

The left-wing argument in the committee ranged from a warning that a change of party rules would reopen all the old wounds and renew constitutional wrangling to a charge that the proposal was the first stage in an attempt to destroy the democratic system of reselection.

But one right-wing source said later that the left were clearly embarrassed by the weakness of their case, because they had insisted that there should be no briefing of the press on the arguments.

At one point during the meeting, Mr Kinnock was forced to go out into a corridor to instruct Miss Patricia Hewitt, his press secretary, to stop talking to journalists waiting outside the committee room.

It emerged later that Miss Audrey Wise, the former MP for Coventry south-west, had seen Miss Hewitt talking to the journalists, and had returned to the meeting to make a direct complaint.

One source commented that the left had little to be proud of, and that they could hardly wish to be seen as the people who had argued against the democratic principle of one-person, one-vote as a simple option for constituency parties deciding the future of sitting MPs.

The reselection process is due to begin on December 9.

Portfolio

Two share £2,000 prize

The Times Portfolio prize of £2,000 was shared yesterday between two winners, each of whom receives £1,000. Mr Tim Evans, a chartered accountant with the leading City firm of Price Waterhouse had just arrived at work when he discovered that he had won, having filled in the list on his journey to work.

A graduate of Manchester University, Mr Evans, aged 29, has read the paper for eight years, ever since he took up his City career. His main outside interests are in sport, both as a player and a spectator. He is especially interested in cricket and golf. He lives in Norwood Park Road, south-east London.

The other £1,000 winner is Mr John Jones, a telephone engineer with British Telecom, who lives in Chelmsford, Essex.

Readers are reminded that in checking whether they have won the prize they must remember to subtract minus figures as well as adding up the pluses. It is important to check that this has been done correctly before marking up a total to go towards the weekly competition, which ends on Saturday.

Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so may write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to:
The Times Portfolio,
PO Box 40,
Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

To claim, telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10am and 3.30pm on the day your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring *The Times* newspaper number.

Times Portfolio list, page 22; rules and how to play, back page.

Talks bring Liverpool solution closer

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

The Liverpool budget crisis moved a step closer to a solution yesterday at a meeting between ministers and Labour leaders of the city council.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, who also attended the meeting, said later: "I believe it is reasonable to say that we have made further progress this morning."

A final verdict on a £15m aid package offered by the Government will be made at a council meeting tomorrow after it has been examined by the district Labour party.

The Government's latest offer is in line with its conciliatory stance which has helped the council to survive for the first three months of the financial year without making a rate. Mr Jenkin, who made no comment yesterday, has decided not to create political martyrs in the city by resorting quickly to direct rule through government-appointed commissioners.

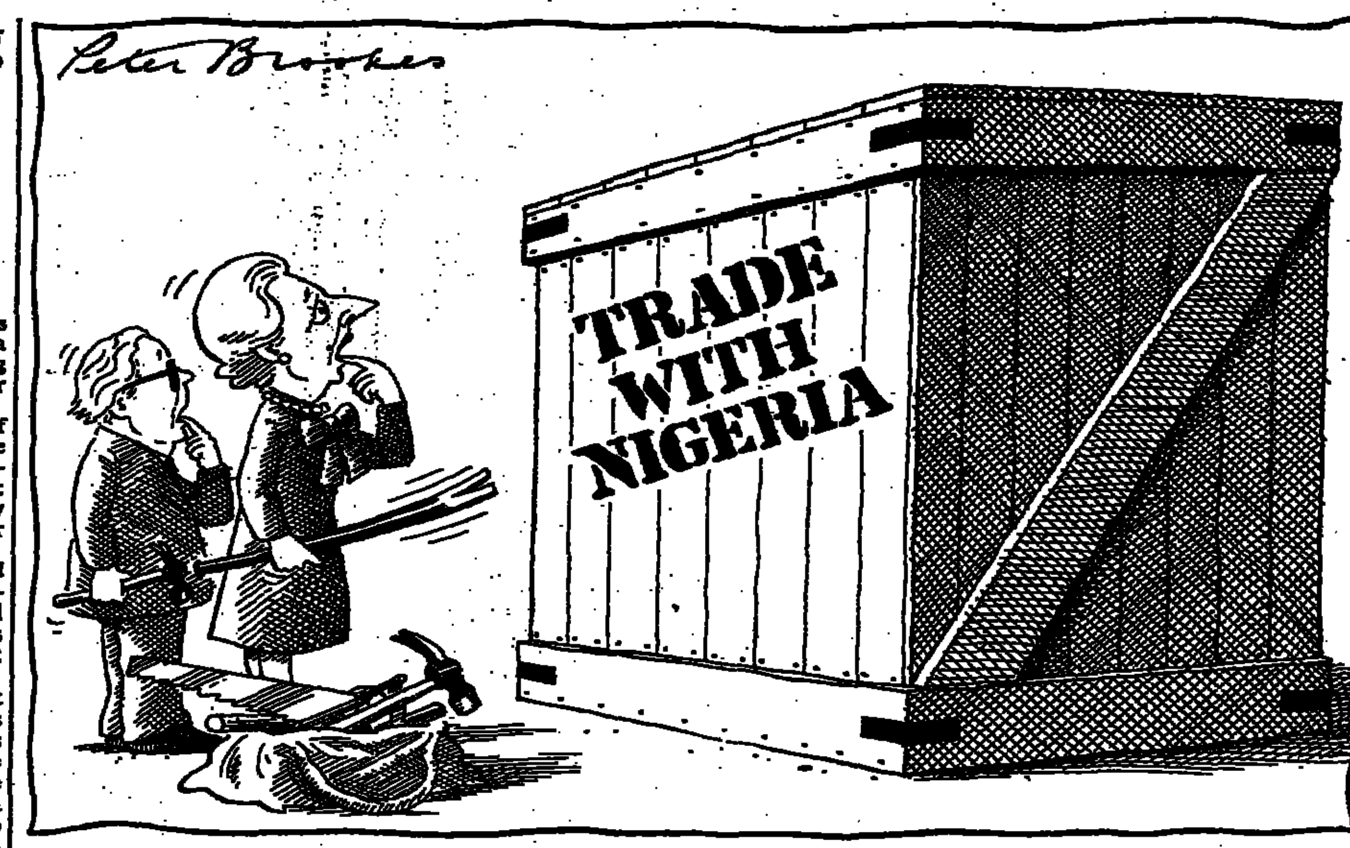
The Government's package is a complicated mixture of direct aid and budgetary adjustments.

The effect of penalties is to cut government grant and throw more of the burden of financing council spending on ratepayers. But the government package also includes an unexpected housing offer which will benefit urban authorities other than Liverpool City Council.

Mr Jenkin, who said last month that housing conditions in parts of Liverpool were "appalling" has offered talks with associations of local authorities abour relaxing the burden of financing the cost of demolishing badly-built council homes.

LIVERPOOL COUNTDOWN

- 1983 May – Labour captures city council.
- Nov – Councillors give a warning of "collision course" with the Government.
- Dec – Council backs Christmas bonus; proposes job creation spending.
- 1984 Feb – First London meeting between council and ministers.
- 1984 Mar – Deadlock after six councillors fail to vote for potentially illegal budget.
- Apr – Government's soft line emerges: grant is paid to council.
- May – Labour increases majority on council.
- Jun – Mr Jenkin considers housing in parts of Liverpool "appalling".
- Jul – Labour wins Liverpool council election; Government offers £15m aid package.



More curbs on water use likely

By Kenneth Gosling

As reservoir levels and river flows in the west of England and Wales continued to fall dangerously low yesterday, the Government indicated it was ready to grant orders to water authorities prohibiting the inessential use of water.

The 30-day forecast is for warm, dry weather; the Water Authorities Association said it had been told rainfall would be only 30 per cent of the average for that period.

Contingency plans are still being drawn up by the South-West Water Authority to have millions of gallons transferred, probably by road tankers, from the well-stocked Northumbrian area to the drought-hit West.

Mr Len Hill, chairman of both the association and the South-west authority, said: "We are exploring the possibilities of whether it would be practicable. One of the questions is how we get it into the distribution system".

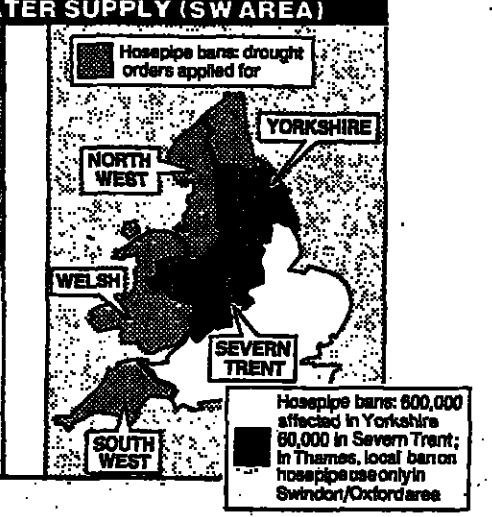
A hosepipe ban is in operation in five of the 10 water authorities, affecting nine million consumers.

The people of Birmingham could vface a similar ban from the end of next week when the Severn Trent Authority is expected to take action after restrictions imposed yesterday in two areas under its control – Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The Department fo the Environment has received more than 40 applications for drought orders, these enable authorities to augment supplies by reducing river levels. Eighteen have been granted.

If the hosepipe ban, in force since May, proves ineffective in the west of England, rota cuts may be considered.

The Government's announcement about augmenting supplies was made in the Commons by Mr Ian Gower, Minister of State for the Environment.



Two guilty of bomb charges

Two brothers, Patrick Smyth, aged 25, an unemployed gardener of Charing Crescent, Westgate, Kent, and Anthony Smyth, aged 27, a former clerk with the Ministry of Defence, of Conyingham Close, Ramsgate – the only members of the "English Republican Army" – were convicted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of plotting to make letter bombs which were posted to selected "targets". These included the Prince of Wales and Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

They were cleared of conspiring together to send explosive substances intending that they should burn, maim, disfigure or do serious bodily harm.

Patrick Smyth was found guilty of individual charges of having an intention to injure all his targets, with the exception of Mrs Thatcher.

Patrick Smyth described himself as a "Walter Mitty character" with an obsession for terrorism and violence. He admitted 10 charges of sending letter bombs between October, 1980, and March, 1983, and also possessing explosives and a tear gas gun. Judge David Tudor Price, the Common Serjeant, will pass sentence today.

Guevara diary sale blocked

The Bolivian Government has obtained a High Court injunction preventing Sotheby's going ahead with the sale of Che Guevara's diaries next Monday

The Bolivians claim the diaries of the revolutionary fighter, executed by the Bolivian Army in 1967, have been stolen from them.

Shooting Times ransacked

The offices of *Shooting Times* in Windsor have been ransacked by animal rights supporters. The Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility.

Activists smashed furniture, ripped up files and left taps running. A spokesman for Burlington Publishing said: "This will not stop us publishing.

Lagos asked to waive diplomatic immunity

By Staff Reporters

Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the Nigerian former minister, guarded by armed detectives, was discharged from hospital yesterday as the diplomatic crisis surrounding his abduction moved to a head.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, told the Commons that Britain had asked the military regime in Lagos to waive diplomatic immunity so that police can question staff members at the Nigerian High Commission.

But it was disclosed yesterday that detectives had to end their questioning of one member of the commission when he claimed diplomatic immunity. He was Mr Okan Edet, detained at Stansted Airport as police rescued Alhaji Dikko.

Diplomatic sources in London last night said that the Government wanted an answer from Lagos within 24 to 48 hours. The response will determine the immediate future of relations between the two countries.

If the regime refuse to comply with the request, the men inside the commission whom the police want to interview may be expelled along with Major-General Hananiya, the High Commissioner.

Sir Geoffrey told MPs that the need to question commission staff arose because one of its officials was at Stansted airport five days ago when detectives broke open two wooden packing cases and discovered a drugged and unconscious Alhaji Dikko and his kidnappers. Commission cars were also at the airport.

Sir Geoffrey said: "It is the duty of all persons enjoying privileges and immunities in accordance with the Vienna Convention to respect the laws and regulations of their host country.

"It is plain that the commission of acts of violence on British territory and the plotting of the abduction of a person from the United Kingdom, is a matter of the gravest concern." There would be, Sir Geoffrey, no "pussy-footing."

The Government's request to the Nigerians was passed to the High Commissioner when he was called in yesterday to see Sir Antony Acland, the head of the Diplomatic Service.

Sir Geoffrey, pressed by Mr George Robertson the Labour spokesman, also admitted that the chances of a trial taking place depend entirely on whether immunity is waived.

Senior detectives now believe they have evidence to bring charges against the three men, including two suspected Israeli mercenaries, who were found in the crates with Alhaji Dikko a few monents before they were to be loaded aboard a Nigerian Airways jet. They also expect to charge a fourth man arrested at the airport.

The inquiry so far is believed to point at the involvement at a high level of the ruling regime in Lagos, who have labelled Alhaji Dikko, a former minister of transport in the deposed government, as their "most wanted man". They accuse him of amassing a fortune from corrupt dealings.

A senior anti-terrorist squad officer said last night that they wanted to talk to "a few" of the commission staff, fewer than half a dozen. "Although the four men under questioning will be charged with kidnapping there is now the wider question of conspiracy to carry out the crime", he said.

College attitude to youth scheme criticized

By Colin Hughes

Poor links between further education colleges and employers managing the Youth Training Scheme have undermined the scheme's educational success in its first year, Her Majesty's Inspectorate reported yesterday.

The inspectors say many trainees are bored by college teaching, see little connexion between classroom and workplace, and that colleges lack equipment and suitable buildings.

In visits to 120 colleges and voluntary organizations taking part in the scheme in more than 40 local authorities, inspectors found one in six classes suffered from poor teaching.

In one mathematics class, six out of nine trainees were being asked to perform tasks they could not understand. In a construction technology class, they listened to a teacher talk in a monotone for 30 minutes without asking questions.

The report cites many instances of college staff failing to link educational sections of the scheme with on-the-job experience, one of the scheme's main aims.

"The clear impression was that the YTS had been introduced so quickly, and with so many uncertainties, that in-service training was lagging well behind," the report said.

One college in the Midlands was providing off-the-jop education for nearly 40 managing agents and found it impossible to set up close links with them.

Community-based projects often used "dispiriting and uncongenial" premises, such as annexes or redundant school buildings, though many colleges had provided specialist and multi-skill workshops and computer rooms.

The inspectors say, however, that YTS has heightened awareness in further education colleges of the possibilities of vocational teaching. They recommend that schemes be run by one organization rather than groups of agents and sponsors who fail to link different parts of the scheme.

EEC work plan backed

The Department of Employment has endorsed an £8m European exchange scheme under which unemployed youngsters will be given work experience in other Community countries (Our Political Correspondent writes).

The project, which is expected to start next January, is an extension of a young workers' exchange scheme which was first introduced in 1964.

A Commons report from the Select Committee on European Legislation said yesterday that the first version of the scheme "was not judged a success".

The second, current, version provides for the exchange of young workers aged between 18 and 28.

Striking miners seize union's area HQ

Striking miners yesterday occupied the Nottinghamshire National Union of Mineworkers headquarters at Mansfield and forced the postponement of a meeting of its area council.

A spokesman for those occupying the building, Mr Steve Abbott, a delegate defeated in recent branch elections, said that it was a spontaneous demonstration by striking members who had remained loyal to the union.

The police arrested 16 demonstrators at picketlines outside collieries in Nottinghamshire. At Pye Hill colliery there were 240 pickets.

Nottinghamshire police also turned back at road checkpoints 550 vehicles carrying 2,300 demonstrators.

They were also investigating sabotage at the 140-year-old Babbingdon colliery where a shaft venilation fan was vandalized, causing damage estimated at £10,000.

Pickets chopped down two mature trees to form a barricade which prevented National Coal Board safety officers from entering Rossington colliery in South Yorkshire for nearly three hours.

In north Derbyshire a police officer was slightly hurt when he fell in the path of a working miner's motorcycle during attempts to control several hundred pickers outside Markham colliery.

The way that magistrates are imposing bail conditions on picketing miners is to be raised with the Lord Chancellor by Mr John Morris, MP for Aberavon and Labour legal affairs spokesman.



Damages claim: Mr Eddie Shah ouside the High Court in Manchester yesterday. He returned in an attempt to win more damages from the National Graphical Association. Mr Christopher Rose, QC, for Mr Shah's *Stockport Messenger* newspaper group, told the court that between July and December last year the union "strove to bring Mr Shah's business to a halt".

He said the union's methods included "massive intimidatory illegal picketing

Straw-burning call to farmers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

With the 1984 harvest about to begin, the National Farmers' Union made a final call to its members yesterday to exercise extreme care in straw burning or face the consequences of a total ban.

Mr Simon Gourlay, deputy president of the union and chairman of its working party on straw burning, urged local authorities to prosecute offenders rigorously and to press for the maximum fine of £2,000 for each infringement.

The union is highly concerned and embarrassed by the failure of farmers to heed its instructions last year, and by the public anger at death and damage caused by uncontrolled fires, drifting smoke and wind-blown ash and smuts.

Officials said yesterday that they were aware of 16 prosecutions last year under by-laws and one under the Highways Act. Another was pending under the Health and Safety at Work regulations.

Despite intensified research into alternative methods, the NFU remains convinced that the only practicable method of disposing of surplus straw is by carefully controlled burning on site.

This year's wheat and barley straw is expected to be about 13 million tonnes, of which only about half is needed for animal feed and bedding, for fuel and as a manufacturing raw material.

A single hectare of wheat will produce about 4.7 tonnes of straw, and a hectare of barley about 3.1 tonnes. The collected residue in Britain would cover an area of four square miles to a depth of 20 ft.

New by-laws issued by the Home Office last March, with the backing and guidance of the NFU, limit the size of fires; restrict burning to daylight hours, ban it at weekends and on Bank holidays; require firebreaks next to buildings, roads, standing crops, hedges and woodlands; and specify experienced supervision

Mr Rowan Cherrington, chairman of the NFU cereals committee, said yesterday that it was up to the farmers. An irresponsible act could jeopardize the whole of the cereal industry.

Whatever the results of this year's safety campaign, there is a feeling that a ban is only a matter of time.

How Heseltine underestimated the resistance of Service chiefs

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

All the signs are that Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, was taken by surprise nearly two weeks ago when the four most senior officers of the Armed Forces gave him a memorandum opposing his scheme to reorganize the top structure of the Ministry of Defence.

It was this memorandum that led him to suggest, as reported in *The Times* yesterday, that they should make their views known to the Prime Minister, which they did last week.

Work had been going on for more than three months on details of the outline scheme which he sprung on the Armed Services in a consultative document on March 12.

The reorganization plan follows his first year as Secretary of State for Defence, which taught him that the organization was less economical that it should be; that lines of accountability were blurred and that the decision-making process too often reflected compromise.

He proposed that, while Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces should retain responsibility for the management and morale of their Services, the position of Chief of Defence Staff should be greatly strengthened.

That would be done by creating an integrated civilian and military policy and operational staff, responsible directly to the Chief of Defence Statt and the Permanent Secretary. It would involve removing policy staffs from the individual Services.

The most noticeable changes would come with the abolition of the posts of vice-chief of the individual Services, the creation of an Office of Manpower and Budget and the fact that on all day-to-day matters Service chiefs would deal with the Chief of Defence Staff rather than with the Secretary of State. Chief of Defence Staff would be responsbile for the preparation and conduct of all military operations.

Although public attention has focused on theimpacton higher ranks, reorganization is also expected to yield economies in Civil Service manning.

It is believed there has been considerable discussion on the highest level at which the Civil Service should be represented in these departments. It is likely to be down-graded from the present rank of Deputy Under Secretary.

Mr Heseltine's proposals, which constitute the most radical reform of the defence establishment for 20 years, were greeted privately with dismay by many members of the Armed Services.

The task of working out the detail of the reorganization was given to a steering group.

The Service chiefs took an early tactical decision to try to get what they saw as defects eliminated in the detailed planning, rather than oppose the plan outright.

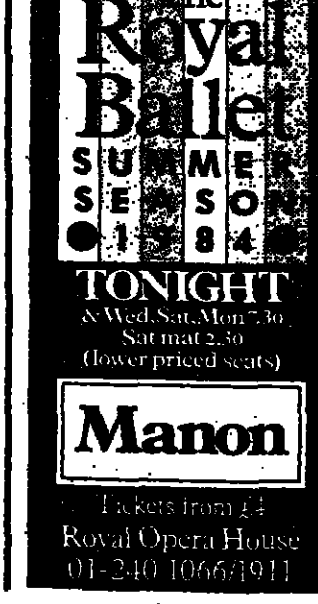
In middle or late May, Admiral Fieldhouse, with General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, prepared a joint submission to the steering group.

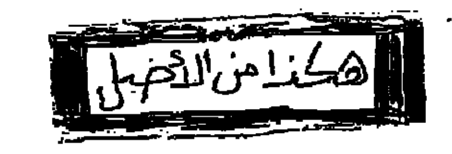
Towards the end of that week, Mr Heseltine received the memorandum opposing the proposed structure and saying it was inferior to the existing one. The note was signed by Field Marshal Bramall and the three single Service chiefs.

The meeting with the Prime Minister gave them no comfort. It left Mrs Thatcher backing Mr Heseltine. The Cabinet accepted his scheme last Thursday.

The compromises are basically in fine detail. For example, it is thought that although the posts of vice-chief will be abolished, the Services will be allowed to retain an officer

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 16; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 180





Airman 'traded secret signals for promise of spy's sexual favours'

A young airman denied three charges brought under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act when he appeared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

It is alleged that Senior Aircraftman Paul John Davies, aged 21, communicated information which could be useful to an enemy to Hungarian-born Eva Maria Ghazi Jaafar, aged 30, on three occasions in September last year.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said that Mr Davies, in a position of trust as a Royal Air Force telegraphist in Cyprus, had on three occasions passed on secrets in return for sexual favours.

Mr Justice Otton said that because of Mr Davies's age he hoped the prosecution would be generous in allowing the airman access to his parents during the trial, expected to last nine days.

Mr Richardson told the jury of eight men and four women: "May I begin by saying this – contrary to anything you may have read or heard, this case is quite unconnected with a much larger investigation in Cyprus, where the events of this case are set."

In 1983, Mr Davies, then aged 20, was stationed at Episkopi. As a telegraphist he assisted at the communications centre there.

"That communications centre was, and indeed is, part of the Government's communications network", Mr Richardson said.

Many of the communications which Mr Davies had to deal with and was privy to were signals to and from the peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which at that time included a British contingent.

Mr Richardson continued: "It is the Crown's case that in September of 1983, the defendant on three separate occasions passed classified information to a Hungarian-born lady called Eva Jaafar, married to a Lebanese, who he realized at the time, to use his own words, was a spy and would pass on that information to an undisclosed spy in the background."

Mr Richardson said: "It would appear from what he has said to investigating officers that his motive in passing classified information was that he hoped he would be rewarded by the lady with sex."

It was equally clear from what he had said that the woman had skilfully cultivated him during a period of between 10 and 14 days, paid for evenings out and held out hopes of and given "occasional glimpses of" sex.

Mr Davies lived in camp, but when off duty he sought recreation on the town of Episkopi, Mr Richardson said.

"One night in a club called the Caribbean he asked an attractive lady, who the jury will see a photograph of, called Eva Jaafar to dance. At that time she was a complete stranger to him. Davies said she danced very provocatively, rubbed her thighs against his. He was obviously attracted to her."

Mr Richardson said that Mrs Jaafar asked to see Mr Davies again, at the end of the night. On following dates he met her at discos and went dancing with her at the Caribbean. "She helped in the expenses."

After a few weeks she allowed him to go back to her flat. "There he was allowed to kiss and cuddle and no more. During that first visit she showed photographs to him of him kissing her



Mr Justice Otton: Hearing the case.

When Mr Davies asked what her husband would think, she said "he would not see them – if you are good".

Within a short time, Mr Richardson said, Mr Davies passed the first classified signal to Mrs Jaafar. He was working in a unit called the tactical communication cell, which dealt with shipping signals.

Afterwards they went to the Caribbean Club, where they danced, and she introduced him to a man she described as her 'cousin.'

Mr Richardson said: "It soon became abundantly clear to Davies that the man was working in collusion with Eva. His name was Hasaan."

Later the three went back to her flat. There she became more free with her favours and began to masturbate the defendant, while at the same time questioning him.

All the time Hasaan kept popping into the room with a camera, but Mr Richardson said: "Overcome by passion as he undoubtedly was, one wonders if Davies cared whether he was taking photographs".

Later Mr Davies is alleged to have given Mrs Jaafar a carbon copy of a second signal.

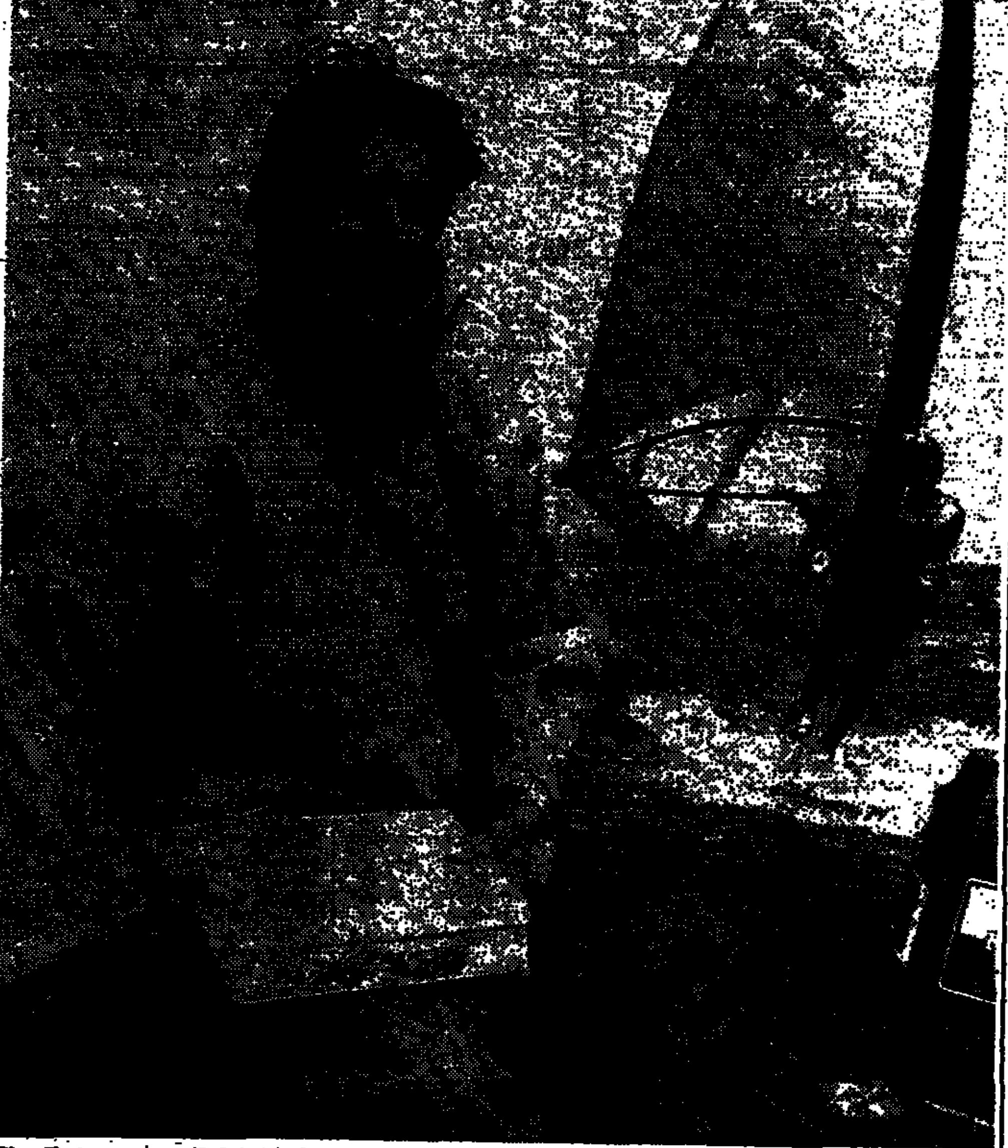
Not long after, Mr Davies is alleged to have passed on the third and final signal. Classified "Nato secret", it gave RAF information which Mr Richardson was not at liberty to disclose

"This was the last signal he passed because on September 26 he was put under arrest and on September 27 he was questioned about these matters and afterwards he made a full confession which, in effect, I have been summarizing to you", Mr Richardson said.

Quoting extracts from interviews, Mr Richardson said that Mr Davies was asked why he had done it. He had replied: "I wanted to go to bed with her."

Mr Richard Ferguson, for the defence, told the court that Mr Davies's admissions during interviews were false and he did not take any signals.

The trial continues today.



Tim Batstone, aged 25, on the last stage of his trip round Britain for charity on a windsurfing board. Accompanied by his friend, Alice Lumsden, aged 22, he is due to finish at Southend today. He stops only for five-minute lunches, prepared by his girl friend, who delivers the food in an inflatable boat. He is being sponsored for each of the 200 lifeboat stations he passes on his trip. (Photograph: Bryn Colton).

Warning for GP who had affair

The General Medical Council decided yesterday to take no action over a doctor who had an affair with a patient.

The affair lasted 16 months until the woman, aged 38, feared she was being used and hired a detective to trap the doctor, using hidden microphones in the sitting room.

The woman, referred to as Mrs X, used the detective's evidence to report Dr Pavin Shah to the council because he threatened to end their relationship.

Dr Shah, aged 36, of Fernain Close, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, admitted serious professional misconduct by committing adultery with a patient.

Yesterday's hearing of the council's professional conduct committee, postponed for a year, ended with the committee issuing a stern warning to the doctor about his future conduct.

The hearing was told that the woman's husband, who worked nights, discovered the affair and their marriage broke down. The couple were now living in the same home but not as man and wife.

Miss Nicola Davies, for Dr Shah, said Mrs X's "maliciousness" led her to hire a detective to gather evidence for the hearing against the doctor.

● A doctor who gave drugs to his lover to enhance their sexual relationship was ordered to be struck off yesterday.

Dr Ian Beard, aged 61, who is already serving a two and a half jail sentence for drug offences, has 28 days to appeal. He was escorted to the hearing by prison officers.

Mr Paul Honigmann, representing the General Medical Council, said that Dr Beard, married with three children, had a ten year affair with Mrs Sandra Phizackerley, one of his patients.

During the affair Dr Beard, of Chapeltown Road, Leeds, supplied her with cannabis and prescribed her other drugs.

Ex-PC fined for offering glue kits

A former policeman who offered teenagers glue-sniffing kits three days after he left the force in September last year was fined a total of £425 at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday.

Earlier, a court had heard that Andrew Macsporran, aged 20, who left the police force on medical grounds, sold solvents to a boy for £1 and on a number of occasions offered glue to four youths aged 16 and 17, in Gorebridge, Lothian.

In court yesterday Mr Ian Corbett, for the defence, said that Macsporran had no intention of getting into trouble again. He had been offered work and had the chance of a job in an hotel.

Macsporran, of Main Street, Ormiston, Lothian, had admitted culpably, wilfully and recklessly supplying and attempting to supply the youths with quantities of solvents and adhesive with containers for the purpose of inhalation of the vapours.

The charge stated he did this knowing that the youths intended to use them for glue sniffing and that this was or could be injurious to their health and endanger their lives.

He further admitted having two lead-filled wooden batons and a knife in Gorebridge on September 23 last year.

At a previous hearing Sheriff Peter McNeill was told that Macsporran was a former Police Constable at Leith Police Station, Edinburgh.

The falling pound: tourism

Pocket money loss slows US bookings

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Bookings by Britons of holidays in the United States are already slowing in the wake of sterling's decline against the dollar, Thomas Cook, the travel agency chain, said yesterday. Each pound sterling is buying 3 per cent less this week in the United States compared with a week ago.

It is this "pocket money" factor which has already depressed sales of US holidays to Britons. Costs of holidays on brochure bookings are unaffected because of no-surcharge guarantees.

Although sterling is buying less against some European currencies, the pound has slid against the Spanish, French and West German currencies by only 1 per cent in the past seven days, according to Cook's. Little if any effect on holiday bookings is expected.

Airline seat prices are so far unaffected. Both British Airways and Pan American, for instance, reported no plans to apply for any air fare changes. The international airlines normally re-fix prices twice a year, with the next review due in October.

But sterling's decline could mean radical changes in package holidays for next summer. It is likely to hasten the end of no-strings, no-surcharge guarantees, particularly on the airline fuel element in holiday packages. This is because fuel is bought in dollars. Some guarantees for this winter's holidays have been modified to give get-out clauses covering the effects of the Gulf war.

Costs of holidays in the United States could also rise because brochure prices for next summer are about to be struck.

If sterling stays down against the dollar it could mean increases in US holiday prices of up to 14 per cent compared with this summer's prices because of the decline in sterling since the middle of last year.

On a typical £450 beach holiday in Florida it could mean an increase of more than £60 and on a 16-day West Coast tour costing about £950 the increase could be about £130.

At one time some holidaymakers gained extra time in paying bills settled by credit card because some credit card companies were slower than others in billing customers. But all have accerated their billing systems.

Petrol prices

Increase is predicted this month

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

A petrol price rise in the wake of the fall of sterling now seems inevitable as all international oil dealing including North Sea dealing, is conducted in dollars.

Continued intense market competition has prevented any of the big oil companies from taking the lead. Industry analysts, however, are predicting a petrol price rise by the end of this month.

One oil company said last night: "We last put the prices up four weeks ago – and sterling has dropped ten cents since then. A price rise is needed, but we have to be aware of market conditions."

Each cent fall in th value of the pound costs a large international oil company such as Shell around £2.4m a year. The main oil companies have their own currency trading operations to ensure that a competitive edge is kept.

However, the Rotterdam prices, which helped keep down the cost to the motorist, have been firmer in the run-up to today's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in Vienna.

Firmer prices at Rotterdam will first hit the small independent companies who have been keeping prices down

The overall costs of the main oil companies raw materials are also rising.

Industry

Sterling is more stable in Europe

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industrial leaders refused to be panicked yesterday by the pound's slide and emphasized that sterling's value in relation to European currencies has remained more stable.

About a third of Britain's non-oil overseas trade, worth £23 billion, is now within the European Community, and the proportion is rising. Organizations such as the Confederation of British Industry have increasingly called for the pound's traditional link with the dollar to be severed.

But the latest dip in the pound's fortunes will not benefit anybody, the CBI says. Exporters to the United States would benefit while importers suffered, but the higher costs of food and raw materials could only fuel inflation.

Exporters of Scotch whisky and Jaguar cars, both dependent upon the United States market, are the type of industries that will benefit, but in British high streets the prices of American clothes and up-market goods such as refrigerators and microwave ovens might rise.

On the international market, commodities such as wood pulp, priced in dollars, could go up in price for United Kingdom consumers.

New pressure on interest rates, page 15

Classes smaller in English schools

By Colin Hughes

Overall class sizes in English schools have fallen during the past four years, but new Government figures show that the gap between large and small classes has widened in many areas.

The figures, presented to Parliament by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a written reply, give the first clear indication of the effects of falling rolls.

In 32 of the 98 local education authorities, the numbers of secondary school pupils in classes of more than 40 to one teacher, rose between 1979 and last year. The rest fell or stayed the same.

Numbers of children in primary classes of more than 40 pupils rose in 18 authorities.

In six authorities, Birmingham, Oldham, Cleveland, Humberside, Leicestershire, and West Sussex, numbers of pupils in large classes have increased.

The figures provide material for the Government and its opponents. Teaching unions have long claimed that pupil-teacher ratios, rather than measuring class sizes, have concealed the stress on classes caused by school closures.

Their argument that falling pupil-teacher ratios have concealed variations in class sizes which disadvantage some pupils and teachers is given some support.

The Government's argument that class sizes have fallen on a national average, is equally supported.

PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS IN CLASSES OF GIVEN SIZE TO ONE TEACHER

Jan 1983 (1979 figures in brackets)

	Under 31	31-35	36-40	40+
Primary	73.5 (64.7)	23.5 (30)	2.9 (4.9)	0.2 (0.3)
Secondary	88 (84.1)	11.4 (14.9)	0.5 (0.8)	0.1 (0.1)

Tense start to smoking ban on Tube

By Alan Hamilton

London commuters appeared to comply yesterday on the first day of a total ban on smoking in Underground trains. The price was paid in long faces, chewed fingernails, and an increase in peppermint consumption.

London Regional Transport, the new body which has assumed operating control of the capital's buses and Underground trains, reported no evidence of resistance from recalcitrant smokers, and an hour's survey by *The Times* during a busy midday period at Oxford Circus discovered only one addict breaking the rules.

Underground trains previously had two carriages out of a normal eight reserved for smokers; the total ban, which is for a year's trial, follows pressure from the former London Transport Passenger Committee, the consumers' representative body, and a survey by LT which showed only 15 per cent of passengers opposed to a total ban.

Illicit smoking on the Underground carries a maximum penalty of £50, but transport officials could not recall yesterday when anybody was last taken to court for the offence.

If the experiment is successful, London Regional Transport may consider a total ban on smoking in the Underground, including the stations. A total ban on smoking in buses may also be introduced.

Mail pays princess damages





Princess Yasmin Khan: care for mother.

Princess Yasmin Khan, daughter of the late Prince Aly Khan and actress Rita Hayworth, yesterday settled a High Court libel action in London about a newspaper article which was said to have caused her great distress and embarrassment. She accepted an apology and payment of "appropriate" undisclosed damages to a charity she nominated.

The princess, who lives in New York, had sued Associated Newspapers and Sir David English, editor of the *Daily Mail*, over a series of articles in August, 1983, headed "the secrets of a love goddess."

Her counsel, Mr Desmond Browne, told Mr Justice Comyn that she did not take part in public life other than in connexion with her activities on behalf of increasing public awareness of Alzheimer's Disease (a form of cerebal sclerosis) which crippled her mother, whose total care she assured.

Counsel said the series was promoted and published in such a manner as to suggest that she had given the *Daily Mail* an exclusive interview concerning the "tragic truth" about her mother by reference to such matters as "a life of scandal and sensation."

Four accused of conspiring to sell explosives

Four men were remanded in custody for a week by Marylebone magistrates, London, yesterday, charged with conspiring to sell gelignite and detonators.

All are charged with conspiracy to contravene the 1883 Explosive Substance Act on or before July 6.

Mr Peter Moore, defending, said the defence would be that the men were legitimately approached by a person to supply the explosives for the demolition of tree stumps.

The four are: Mr John Price, aged 45, of King Edward Road, Northampton; Mr George Perrett, aged 39, of Shire Place, Overstone Lodge, Northampton; Mr Arthur Lamb, aged 55, of Longdown Road, West Heath, Congleton, Cheshire; and Mr Benjamin Lomax, aged 55, of Caskell Street, Bolton, Lancashire.

Jail move application rejected

A remand prisoner on hunger strike, Michael John McAvoy, failed yesterday in his application for a High Court declaration that he should be returned from Winchester Prison to Brixton Prison so that his London-based family and lawyers could visit him more easily.

Mr Justice Webster ruled that the Home Secretary had not abused his powers by refusing Mr McAvoy's request to be returned to London.

Mr McAvoy, aged 32, of Beckwith Road, Herne Hill, south-east London, is due to stand trial for his alleged involvement in the £26m bullion robbery at the Brinks-Mat strongroom at Heathrow airport last November. He has been in custody since his arrest last December.

Runaway coach examined

Inspectors from the Ministry of Transport were yesterday scheduled to start examination of the runaway coach, which, carrying 63 passengers, ploughed through a wall and plunged 12 feet on to a bowling green on Sunday. Four passengers were seriously hurt and 40 slightly.

The coach was taking a party of cricketers, their wives and children from the Curry Rivel cricket club in east Somerset to a match at Lynton, North Devon.

Pupil drowned

Police are investigating the death of Cathy Pelly, aged 16, a pupil at Dartington Hall school whose naked body was found drowned in the river that runs through the grounds.

Fire at studios

The Press Association has clarified a report about a fire on Sunday at the Bray Studios, Berkshire, which appeared in *The Times* and other newspapers yesterday. The PA says the fire destroyed only a lighting equipment store.

'Horrified' Gooch sues over Sun story

Graham Gooch, the former England Test cricketer, was "horrified" to read that he could not care less about the cricketing plight of his country while he was serving a three-year ban imposed for going on a rebel tour of South Africa, a libel jury was told in the High Court in London yesterday.

A newspaper article which quoted Mr Gooch as saying he was too busy helping the Springboks to worry about England's humiliation was a "monstrous libel" and could be described in one word, "lies", Mr Patrick Milmo, counsel for Mr Gooch, said.

The Essex cricketer, aged 30, had been made out to be "smug, selfish and utterly disloyal, disloyal to English circle and his former colleagues", Mr Milmo said.

Mr Gooch is suing over an article in the *The Sun*, in December, 1982, and seeks damages from Mr Ian Todd, a reporter, and News Group Newspapers, the publishers. The article, was a "nasty, hurtful libel", Mr Milmo said.

Mr Gooch, of Crossways, Guidea Park, Romford, Essex, said that in the winter of 1982 he was playing in South Africa and was "very disappointed" to bear of England being beaten in Australia.

When he read *The Sun* article which quoted him as saying he could not care less, was happier helping out the Springboks and too busy to worry about England, he was shocked.

Mr Gooch said that he hoped to play for England again, but comments such as those reported, if true, might affect the selectors. He denied ever giving any interview to the newspaper

The newspaper admits publishing the article but denies that the words bear the meaning complained of.

The hearing continues today.

PARLIAMENT July 9 1984

Nigeria asked to allow questioning of mission's staff

KIDNAPPING

The Foreign Office is pressing the Nigerian High Commissioner in London to allow police to interview staff there in connexion with the kidnapping of Mr Alhaji Umaru Dikko last week, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said: The police are continuing their inquiries into the abduction of Mr Dikko and the attempts to smuggle people out of the country. I am advised that these have made some progress, but that they are not yet complete, not least because it has only just become possible for the police to start questioning Mr Dikko. I understand that some criminal charges are likely to be brought quite soon.

I appreciate, of course, that the House wishes to have the fullest and earliest possible information on these aspects. But it is important that any decisions that have to be taken should be based on the fullest available information, and should not interfere with or prejudice police inquiries. That is why neither I nor the Home Secretary can make a definitive statement on these aspects today and why I may have to decline to answer fully some of the questions which may arise.

Nevertheless, it is already clear that if the police are to be able to complete their inquiries satisfactorily they will need to interview members of the Nigerian High Commission staff.

This need arises from the presence at Stansted airport on July 5 of at least one member of the Nigerian High Commission staff and vehicles from that High Commission.

The Nigerian High Commissioner has, accordingly, today been asked specifically to allow the police to carry out the necessary interviews, and told that we require a very early reply to this request.

As the House will know, it is the duty of all persons enjoying privileges and immunities in accordance with the Vienna Convention to respect the laws and regulations of their host country. It is plain that the commission of acts of violence on British territory, and the plotting of the abduction of a person from the United Kingdom, is a matter of the gravest concern.

Not least in view of the good relations which have traditionally existed between Nigeria and the United Kingdom, I am sure that the House will join me in looking for an early and positive response from the Nigerian High Commissioner.

Mr George Robertson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: We accept that the police inquiries are still going on into this quite outrageous kidnap. Given what is already known about this incident, why is it not possible to make our essential position quite clear here and now? Why are we still pussy-footing around the issue?

After the Libyan siege, the Foreign Secretary had said the Government would take action if it had good reason to believe diplomats were engaging in unacceptable activity in this country.

Will he ensure (he went on) that these strong words in May are followed by appropriately strong action in July? Will he tell the House that any diplomat who is implicated will either face trial or, if immunity be waived, will be expelled forthwith?

There is considerable concern that in London there are a number of foreign exiles, many of whom are wanted for crimes, real or imaginary, back home, and would be put at risk if this kind of violent, illegal repatriation was in any way allowed to be legitimatized.

Whatever the letter of the Vienna Convention, if British officials suspect that human beings are properly or improperly labelled as diplomatic baggage, will unilateral action be taken by this country to open it?

Although we are close and long-standing trade and Commonwealth partners of Nigeria, and want to remain this way, we must make it crystal clear that the British people will not tolerate the importation of any official or quasi-official terrorism on to our streets.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: One of our purposes must be to take steps to keep such action out of the streets of this country and indeed, out of the country altogether.

There is no question of the Government pussy-footing. It is right to take the steps I have described. The chance of a trial depend entirely on whether immunity is waived or not.

An important change takes place if there is evidence to suggest that a human life is endangered by the purported use of diplomatic bag or baggage. That was the matter that was considered to be of the utmost importance on Friday.

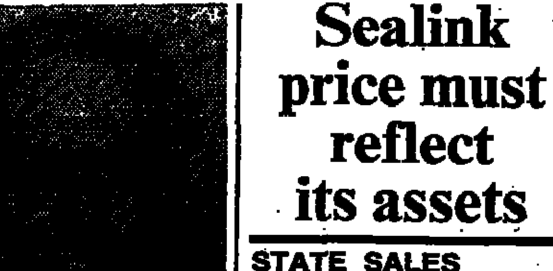
These matters were raised at the London economic summit and in the EEC. It is also important to canvass our Commonwealth colleagues as well.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): Will Sir Geoffrey Howe make it clear to the Nigerian authorities that while normal requests for extradition will be processed by our courts, public opinion would not stand for extradition to a country which sought to take the law into its own hands in this way?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Matters between Commonwealth countries are subject to the Fugitive Offenders Act. If there is any request it would be transmitted to the Home Secretary and dealt with under the provisions of the Act and would take some account of Mr Amery's point.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): What would be the Foreign Office's position in law if diplomatic immunity were not waived with regard to questioning?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Questioning of staff does not require formal waiving of diplomatic immunity. We would look to the government of a friendly country to respond favourably and positively to requests. If it did not, it would



Goodhart: Nigerians flout our law

influence the view we took of the matter.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham, C): If the Nigerian authorities do not accept that there should be responsibility in this matter for those who carried out this crime, what further measures would Sir Geoffrey Howe carry out?

Does he accept that there cannot be any question of diplomatic niceties standing in the way of bringing these people to justice?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: There is no question of diplomatic niceties standing in the way. It is right and appropriate at this stage for the Government to take the steps it has to enable the police authorities to make enquiries.

Mr Alexander Carlile (Montgomery, L): In considering relations between the two countries will he bear in mind the position of Mr Peterson and Mr Clark, two British gentlemen held in custody without charge for about a month in Nigeria in circumstances which allegedly are concerned with fugitive Nigerian politicians?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I will bear in mind the importance of the point.

Sir Philip Goodhart (Beckenham, C) asked if the Foreign Secetary, in making up his mind what to do, would remember that members of the Nigerian High Commission staff had had a poor record stretching back over many years of flouting British laws and conventions.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: That is one matter which will be in my mind. I am certain that it would be right in this case to concentrate on the facts.

Mr David Young (Bolton, South East, Lab): We should make it clear to all embassies, whether within the Commonwealth or outside it, that we are not having the law of this country impinged on by diplomats who choose to use diplomatic immunity to carry their own national fights on to the streets of London.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I cannot emphasize too strongly the extent to which I agree with every word. It is also to be emphasized that no one is more affronted by abuse of diplomatic immunity than those diplomats, including our own, who rely upon it for the proper conduct of their affairs and business.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant, C) said Nigeria was prominent in international organizations such as the United Nations and the Commonwealth in setting standards for others.

Will the foreign Secretary (he went on) point out that in the maintenance of high standards of diplomatic behaviour countries which do not observe them have no right to condemn others?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is important to make that point clear.

He added later: There is no evidence of Israeli Government involvement.

Sealink price must reflect its assets

STATE SALES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, made clear in the Commons that he would not agree to the sale of Sealink at a price which did not reflect the value of the assets.

He was responding to a question from **Mr John Prescott**, chief Opposition spokesman on transport. Mr Ridley had earlier told MPs that the British Railways Board had invited formal bids for Sealink last week and was now considering the bids received.

Mr Prescott said British Rail Investments, had a deplorable record in disposal of public assets in hotels and lands. Hoverspeed had been valued at £11m but had been given away for no price at all to management.

Would Mr Ridley reassure him that he would step in and stop the disposal of an asset at any deplorable price which would not be in the interest of taxpayers?

Mr Ridley: I would not agree to a sale not at a price which reflected the value of the assets sold. But the relationship between British Rail and Sealink has be a long and highly intergrated one and they do to some extent depend on each other, so there is slight difficulty in defining the exact demarcation between the two.

This has caused some comment but this is an inevitable part of the sale of a company of that sort.

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside, C) said the news about the bids for privatization of Sealink would be welcome to Sealink employees whose morale was beginning to suffer because of uncertainty over the company's future.

There had been some alarmist talk about industrial action over the plans to privatize Sealink.

Would Mr Ridley welcome the fact that the National Union of Seamen executive had instructed their officials to seek talks with prospective buyers of Sealink as being in the best interests of all concerned in the company's future?

Mr Ridley confirmed that this much more sensible course of action had been adopted by the NUS and that the union would seek talks with the successful bidder. As the offers expired on July 20, he hoped a decision could be made before then.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said it would be better to scrap the whole privatization deal and start again or to let British Rail get on with running the service properly.

Mr Ridley replied that to scrap the whole thing would not be good for the ferries to and from Mr Ross's constituency. Mr Ross would not be thanked for that in the Isle of Wight.

● Later, when answering other questions about British Rail, **Mr David Mitchell**, Under Secretary of State for Transport, faced a number of interruptions and protests from Labour MPs. He reacted: We do not manage the railways. It would be quite wrong for ministers or politicians to seek to manage BR. It is much better done by professional railwaymen who know their job.

Minister rules out national water grid

DROUGHT

Pressure from both sides of the House of Commons for increased investment in the water industry to avert shortages like the present one; and from Labour MPs for the creation of a national water grid for transfer of supplies from areas of surplus to areas of shortage were resisted by **Mr Ian Gow**, Minister for Housing and Construction.

In a statement in reply to a request by **Mr Robert Hayward** (Kingswood, C), Mr Gow said that over the past three months rainfall in the United Kingdom had been substantially below average and in some parts, notably Wales and the South West, had been less than half normal. Reservoirs in Wales, the South West, and Cumbria were low and the 30-day forecast was for warm, dry weather in all parts of the country.

Since the 1976 drought, water resources had been augmented in many places and distribution systems improved but demand, particularly peak summer demand, had risen.

To conserve supplies in areas of shortage, the water authorities had prohibited use of hosepipes and the bans affected some nine million people. The Government had made 18 orders authorizing water authorities to augment supplies by reducing river levels.

The Government had told water authorities it expected early action to safeguard supplies so as to avert the need for more drastic steps, such as rota cuts, or supplying only from standpipes later.

The Government would, as necessary, make orders authorizing water authorities to prohibit other inessential uses of water. He was asking authorities to report to him weekly and urged all to use water responsibly.

He stressed how important it was to comply with the advice of water authorities and companies and with statutory limitations.

Mr Hayward: Is the minister satisfied with the advice being given, in the light of the fact that on May 1, I was advised in a written reply that water supplies were in good shape except for some small reservoirs in the north-west and yet there are now restrictions for nine million people?

He asked whether restrictions would apply to industry or to individual consumers.

Mr Gow: There has been no rain since May 1 and that makes a difference. It is the policy of the Government and water authorities and companies that priority should be given to keeping supplies open to industry and agriculture. If it is necessary to impose further restrictions, the House and the country will think it right that inessential use of water should be restricted.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment: We are not going to blame Mr Gow for the fine weather, nor give him credit for it, but nine million people are subject to some restriction and rationing, for many, cannot be far away.

How much longer do we need to go on saying to people in the South-West, the North-West and Wales year after year that they must suffer these restrictions?

He asked why the Government had imposed its spending cuts policies on the water industry in face of all evidence that much more investment was needed. He asked why the Government had not considered development of a national water grid and how the 1982 Water Act barring the press and public from consideration of water issues was preventing consumers from playing their proper role in the industry.

Mr Gow: It was the view of the Labour Government and is the view of this Government that the capital expenditure required for a national water grid could not be justified.

Denis Howell (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab) a former DoE minister: No.

Mr Gow: I am giving the Government view. If Mr Howell says that he was in favour of a national water grid, it was not something he was able to implement when he was at the Department of the Environment.



Howell: There is no shortage of water

Mr Howell: No.

Mr Gow: There is not one. As a result of the reforms of the Water Acts passed by Conservative Governments in 1973 and 1983, we have much more streamlined water authorities, far better able to cope with these problems. (Labour laughter). The exclusion of the press from water authority meetings was a wise move which has improved the administration of water authorities.

Mr Robert Hicks (South East Cornwall, C) said that the loss of water between reservoir and user pointed to the need for a major water investment programme.

Mr Gow: Yes, but investment in the water industry and elsewhere must be carried out within the necessary restrictions on public expenditure.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, L): Is he willing to instruct officials to come up with proposals costed for a national water grid and publish whether it should not be a matter for Government policy and implementation as soon as possible, rather than saying "no" to the issue altogether?

Mr Gow: The cost involved in the national grid would not be justified.

Mr Denis Howell: There is no shortage of water even now. What we are not doing is transferring water from north to south and west to east by using the existing river system. The Labour Government laid down that the capital work to produce that type of water grid should be commenced, and it was happening when we went out of office.

Mr Gow: I listen carefully to Mr Howell's advice but the Government has no plans to construct a national water grid.

In further replies he said that a significant part of investment had been devoted to preventing the loss of water between reservoir and consumer. It would be possible for the South-West Authority to buy water from Northumbria Authority, as Gibraltar had done.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on European affairs. *Lords* (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, report. Army Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts (Continuance) Order.

Prosecutions must be left to chief constables

COAL DISPUTE

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, stated in the Commons that there was no way he would want to become involved in deciding what charges should be brought arising from incidents in the miners dispute.

The decision whether to prosecute and for what offence must be left to the chief constable concerned, he insisted. The number of arrests during the dispute exceeded 3,000, including 124 people charged with unlawful assembly and 70 with riot.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C), who began the exchanges, said: Many of my constituents find it hard to believe that the riotous behaviour and organized violence and intimidation they see on their television screens every night does not give rise to many prosecutions for breaking the criminal law and for riotous assembly.

What has the Attorney General to say about the apparent lenience being shown to these people?

Sir Michael Havers: The decision whether to prosecute and for what offence must be a matter for the chief constable of the police authority concerned.

Rotherham, which contains Orgreave, has 251 cases outstanding with 124 charged with unlawful assembly and 26 with riot. In Mansfield, there are 54 persons charged with riots, so that offence is being used quite widely.

Mr Alexander Carlile (Montgomery, L): The meaning of the old offence of riotous assembly is far from clear. A thorough-going review of the offence is needed before the law can be preperly applied in a way understandable to all.

Sir Michael Havers: There are grave evidential problems with the law of riot. I was particularly interested in the recommendation of the Law Commission to produce three types of unlawful assembly which would be triable either way and therefore if consented to by the defence could be dealt with quickly. That is a matter we ought to look at carefully.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Glanford and Scunthorpe, C): Many are concerned about the organized efforts of riotous assembly in this country at the moment.

One of the problems arising out of the miners' dispute is if charges of riotous assembly are brought there will be a great delay and frustration as such offences are triable by jury.

Sir Michael Havers: That is right. The delays can be considerable. There are a number of alternative offences which can, and often are, charged. Assault, criminal damage and maybe the use of explosive substances are alternatives which have been used in a number of cases.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): As the law of riotous assembly is so unclear, would it not be a good idea that those cases that go to the Director of Public Prosecutions should be looked at by the Attorney himself?

Sir Michael Havers: Of those cases that have been referred to the DPP so far none has included riot. It is entirely a matter for the chief constable whether to consult the DPP. If they are referred to the DPP, the Attorney General is generally consulted in such cases.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Night after night ordinary people who are not lawyers see the most disgraceful acts being committed on the box.

What is happening to these people? Is our present legal system, which may be somewhat antiquated, to deal with mob rule such as we have today?

Sir Michael Havers: It certainly could not be called mob rule. In a number of cases there has been serious intimidation and violence. In these cases, it must be up to the chief constable. There is no way the Government should intervene in such circumstances.

The number of arrests now exceeds 3,000 and there have been a comparatvely large number of people charged with unlawful assembly and riot, which are two separate offences: 124 charged with unlawful assembly and 70 charged with riot.

This is a matter in which I would not want in any way to influence the chief constables.

Mr John Morris, opposition spokesman on legal affairs: their has been considerable anxiety on the working of the Bail Act in connexion with persons charged with offences arising from picketing.

In the so-called picket courts bail forms with conditions already printed are given to the magistrates even before the hearing takes place. Is this appearance of pre-judging not an affront to British justice whereby each case should be seen to be decided on the evidence?

How can the blanket imposition of conditions on picketing miners, who may only be facing charges of a minor nature, be reconciled with the granting of unconditional bail to people charged with serious offences?

Will he ask the Lord Chancellor to inquire into the working of the Bail act in mining areas in the last few weeks?

Sir Michael Havers: I have no evidence to show magistrates are not dealing with each application on its individual merits. It does not mean what is printed on the form, which may be for convenience, are the ones the magistrates impose.

I have not received a single piece of evidence that magistrates are approaching it in any one way.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, Home Office, in a Commons written reply, said that between March 14 and July 5 inclusive 465 police officers had been injured while policing events associated with the miners' dispute. Information about the number of other people injured was not available.

Rural staffing dilemma resolved

POLICE BILL

New clauses proposed by the Government to the new police post of custody officer, would overcome criticism that some rural stations were too small for such an appointment, a situation which would create delays and difficulties in handling detained persons, **Lord Elton**, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said during the resumed committee stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill in the House of Lords.

The role of the new post, he said, in moving the new clauses, was designed to introduce an element of direct personal accountability for the welfare and securing the rights of detained persons. It would ensure there was no conflict of interests by providing that the custody officer could not be involved in any way with the investigation of the offences for which the person was detained.

There had been criticism of the fact that the Bill said every police station should designate such an officer, but this took no account of the fact that some rural stations might have only one or two officers so this would not be possible.

There could also be delays if the custody officer, who would also be able to undertake routine administrative and supervisory duties, was not available.

As drafted, the Bill left the police with the choice of taking every person arrested in a rural area to a major police station, or appointing a large proportion of rural officers as custody officers.

The difficulty would be overcome by the Government's new clauses, he said, which allowed chief officers to designate police stations which could be used for the purpose of detaining arrested persons, and by allowing the appointment of one or more custody officers at the designated stations.

The new clauses stated that a custody officer should be of the rank of sergeant, but an officer of any rank might perform the functions at a designated station if the custody officer was not readily available to perform them.

Answering **Lord Plant** (Lab), representing the Police Federation who said there were worries that a probationary officer might be given the task **Lord Elton**, said he appreciated the concern behind the point and would give it consideration.

Lord Elton also moved an amendment that if the first police station to which an arrested person was taken after arrest was not a designated station, he should be taken to a designated station not more than six hours after his arrival at the first station unless he was released previously.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said he had no objection to the proposals, provided that the six hours in the amendment should start from the time of arrest and not arrival at the police station.

Lord Elton said that point could be discussed at a later stage.

The new clauses and the amendment were agreed to.

More money for UK voluntary agencies

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced in the Commons that subject to parliamentary approval, he proposed to set aside £4.8m in 1985-86 for the joint funding scheme which enabled them to finance half the costs of certain development projects undertaken by British voluntary agencies.

This would represent an increase of one-third on this year's revised allocation of £3.59m and a doubling of the allocation in 1983-84.

Complexity of rail decisions

TRANSPORT

A statement on British Rail's Inter-City strategy and the East coast mainline service would be made, hopefully, before the summer recess, **Mr Nicholas Ridley**, Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons.

He added that he knew MPs would understand if a decision took a little longer. These were major and complex matters and he would like time to consider them.

In reply to **Ms Jo Richardson** (Barking, Lab), Mr Ridley said he had already had one discussion about the strategy with Mr Bob Reid, chairman of British Rail, and would have further talks before reaching a decision.

Ms Richardson: Will Mr Ridley now admit that it is impossible for Inter-City to achieve a 5 per cent return on assets by 1988? Could he guarantee that at least the present inadequate levels are maintained?

Mr Ridley: The strategy study predicts a major improvement in sector performance by 1988-89. It is not yet able to achieve a full 5 per cent target by that year.

Mr Thomas Cox (Tooting, Lab): The grave problems British Rail face are caused by the targets it has had imposed on it and, in trying to develop an Inter-City strategy it has had to take note of what Mr Ridley has said.

Can he give an assurance that on future developments British Rail is not going to have conditions imposed on it by his department, in particular the develpment of the East coast mainline service, which is so important.

Mr Ridley: Although I have received the study, Mr Cox has not. It will be published by British Rail, although there may be the need to remove some commercially sensitive matter.

He has been reading articles in the newspapers that are totally at variance with the sort of concepts in the study.

Mr Gary Waller (Keighley, C) said he hoped there would be no delay over the East coast mainline services.

Mr Ridley: I received the submission on the East coast service on May 25 and the Inter-City strategy study on June 22. These are very major and complex documents. I would like time to ensure I get the right answer.

I hope to give an answer before the House rises for the summer. I know the House will understand if I do not succeed, but I want to get things right.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, asked Mr Ridley to confirm that the whole electrification programme did not depend on the Inter-City strategy, but stood in its own right.

Mr Ridley: I do not accept that the Inter-City strategy and the East coast mainline service do not go together. The business as a whole has to be considered before a major investment can be contemplated.

Bus proposals coming

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons at question time that he is concerned that there should be an attempt to even up the competition between domestic road, rail and air transport to make it as fair as possible.

He was replying to **Mr Timothy Yeo** (South Suffolk, C), who asked if the minister had discussed with the chairman of British Rail the question of whether BR was able to compete on fair terms with coach services, bearing in mind the low level of licence fees charged to coach operators and the considerable environmental disadvantage associated with road transport.

Mr Ridley: For the longer distances within the country, the coach is the cheapest, BR next and the airplane the most expensive. I am concerned that we should try and even up the competition between those three modes of transport to make it as fair as possible.

That is why we have asked BR to make a modest return on their intercity services and why I will; in due course, be publishing proposals for the bus industry which may have some effect on the problem he so rightly mentioned.

CAA study of air routes

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions that he expected to receive within a week or two the Civil Aviation Authority's conclusions on their study of airline route licensing.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): As Mr Ridley presumably referred the matter to the CAA in the first place to obtain an impartial view, the understandable pressure from British Airways and the independent airlines is likely to make the decision much more difficult if it reverts to the political arena.

Will he be sensible and assure us that he will seek to implement the CAA report regardless of its conclusions to avoid the differing pressures he will get from those such as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and former BOAC pilots in the Cabinet?

Mr Ridley said he had better wait to see what the report said. It would be a brave man inded who bound himself to accept a report without knowing what was in it. (Laughter.) He had remained neutral throughout and had said nothing of his views.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) asked Mr Ridley to ensure that the privatization of British Airways did not endanger the ability of the independent airlines to compete and survive and to continue providing the services that consumers clearly wanted.

BR catering may go private

The Government is exploring the possibility of introducing private catering on railway stations and trains, **Mr Nicholas Ridley**, Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

Mr David Sumberg (Bury South, C) had asked: Has he discussed with the chairman of British Rail the deplorable standard of catering and the buffet service on many intercities?

Mr Ridley: The Under Secretary of State (Mr David Mitchell) has been pursuing the question of introducing private catering and private capital into the whole of the catering part of BR's activities, both at stations and on trains.

I hope that soon we will see some opportunity for competition and for others to be able to supply a better service where thay can.

Scotland today: 2

Glasgow needs credit for its new image

Scotland could lose an important part of its drive for self-promotion, under a government review. In the second of a three-part series looking at key areas of the country Ronald Faux, our Scottish Correspondent, examines the improvements made in Glasgow.

Glasgow is a much slandered city. Reviled for years over everything from the state of its citizens' teeth to the decrepit condition of its tenement housing, Glasgow has received little national credit for the work it has done on improving an image dulled by industrial misfortune and social hardship. The stereotype of a violent and ugly place has clung although the reality is now strikingly different.

The reasons, and the results, are manifold. The dirt of an industrial revolution has, in many parts of the city, been sandblasted away. Millions of pounds have been spent on erasing the scars left by departing heavy industry, and by a housing policy which was the quickest remedy for a desperate shortage.

Many communities on the fringe of the centre no longer have the air of lingering neglect nor even the doubtful benefit of a die-stamped instant concrete transplant as a town centre. Old tenements have been reroofed and old walls restored to a handsome honey colour. Security systems have cut down vandalism and in many a Glasgow "stair" there is a new sense of pride.

In the cheerful and much-publicized slogan of the former Lord Provost, Dr Michael Kelly, "Glasgow'smiles better". This is the city council's attempt to take a sandblaster to the preconceptions which outsiders hold about the city.

"The timing of the campaign was just right. A lot of things had improved and the time had come to advertise the fact. People in Glasgow wanted it, too. They wanted to see something rebutting the bad publicity", Dr Kelly said.

There were out-of-date stereotypes, he complained, kept alive by journalists who never visited the city. The ideas dated back to the 1930s and no one had made an effort to change them.

Not only did such stories upset Glaswegians, who are intensely proud of their city, but the grim legends held back any improvement in its economic growth. For years Glasgow suffered a falling population and rising debts, which raised the rates and provoked more industry to leave for the greener pastures of the new towns on the city's edge.

It was Dr Kelly who launched the £1m campaign to boost the city. Phase one promotes Glasgow as the main commercial and industrial centre in Scotland with excellent conference and tourist facilities and one of the greatest art collections in Europe. Phase two takes the same message overseas.

Confidence has been reflected in the spread of investment by the private sector in new hotels, and in the pump-priming activities of the Scottish Development Agency. All have brought about a remarkable improvement to the city.

Dr Kelly observed: "Contrasting it with what has happened in Liverpool for example, Glasgow businessmen have been determined to work and to fight for a better image."

There was a risk. Not all of Glasgow is the bright new world of Dr Kelly's conception, and there was no guarantee that the idea would not be scoffed at. "I took a risk, but it has worked", he said.

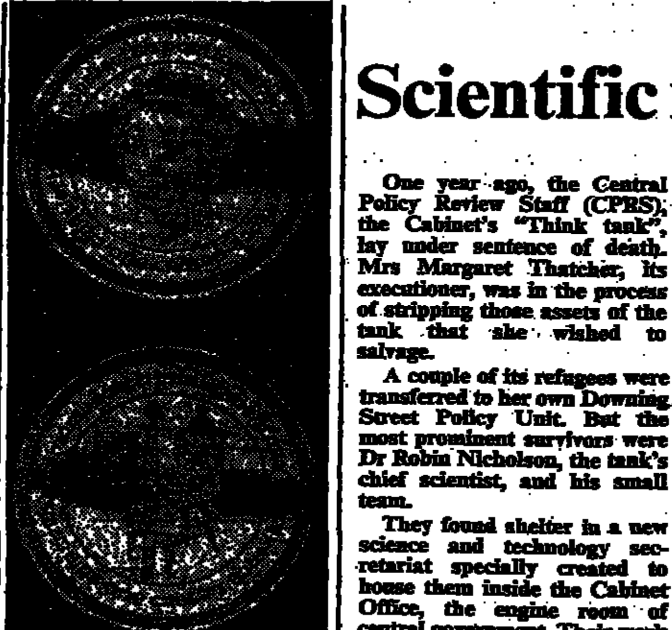
About £200,000 was raised for the campaign from private industry and individuals. The development agency and the Scottish Tourist Board both made substantial contributions.

Not only had the Burrell Collection in Pollok Park joined Glasgow's already formidable and unsung art collection but with the Theatre Royal, home of Scottish opera, and other impressive artistic centres the city really did have something positive to boast about.

Next will come a £36m Scottish exhibition centre, a few minutes' walk from the city centre

With the Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal now firmly in progress as the most advanced and comprehensive urban improvement project in Europe, the city really is erasing its old image with the bulldozer. Eyesores remain, but they do not seriously detract form the £200m investment in what was unprepossessing soil.

Tomorrow: The Highlands



First for Princess: Princess Anne is to appear on a coin (top) for the first time. It is one of four crowns issued by the Isle of Man to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, to be held on the island in September. Another (above) of the crowns, which bear the standard obverse of the Queen, shows the Manx sword of state and the chair of the House of Keys Speaker.

Whitehall brief

Scientific interpreter to Cabinet

By Peter Hennessy

One year ago, the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), the Cabinet's "Think tank", lay under sentence of death. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, its executioner, was in the process of stripping those assets of the tank that she wished to salvage.

A couple of its refugees were transferred to her own Downing Street Policy Unit. But the most prominent survivors were Dr Robin Nicholson, the tank's chief scientist, and his small team.

They found shelter in a new science and technology secretariat specially created to house them inside the Cabinet Office, the engine room of central government. Their work includes for example, the recent report of the Technology, Growth and Employment Group to the London Economic Summit (which Dr Nicholson chaired), and on a more regular basis, the reports of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development.

Little is known about its main task which is to brief the Prime Minister and Cabinet on the scientific and technology aspects of high policy-making.

Dr Nicholson, aged 50, a pleasant, unassuming metallurgist who is on loan to the Government from private industry is designated Chief Scientist to the Cabinet Office, which makes him the Prime Minister's head boffin. Some think he and his team have just about the most taxing job in the Whitehall advice business.

For example, Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary who ran the Cabinet office between 1962 and 1973, has said: "I was, and still am very interested in this immensely difficult problem of getting an increasingly complex, abstruse scientific skill translated into terms which an administrator, or a politician, can comprehend. It is a much more difficult thing to do than people suppose."

Dr Nicholson accepts the Trend thesis and reckons more and more issues are going to have a science or technology element. But he is not a Civil Service knocker.

Since joining the CPRS in 1981 he has acquired a lot of admiration for the system. But the weakness of the system in respect of its scientific and technology illiteracy is well known.

He said: "This is a function of history. The rate at which the issues have been advancing in scientific and technological terms has exceeded the rate at which the system has been advancing in terms of its scientific and technology literacy. But the system is doing something about that."

There is, he says, an art in presenting scientific advice to ministers. It is very similar to the skill needed in industry in briefing boards of directors although the scale of the issues is larger.

He added: "One has to put a tremendous effort into communication. One has to sort out the wood from the trees. Most scientists have enormous difficulty in leaving out the less important parts of the argument – your training is not to disregard any aspect of the experiment."

In more ways than one, the occupant of 10 Downing Street is a rarity. Mrs Thatcher is a trained scientist. Does it help having a boss who is scientifically literate? "Yes", Dr Nicholson says, "it keeps me on my toes."



EEC tries again to curb agriculture costs as a bi l for £1,240m looms

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Not for the first time, EEC finance ministers have ordered a new system to be devised to clamp down on agricultural spending. They did so yesterday as the European Commission asked for a further £1,240m this year, largely to meet farming bills.

The finance ministers, meeting in Brussels, have instructed officials to buckle down to the task of imposing an effective budgetary straitjacket on the money-starved Community. The officials are to put forward their detailed scheme for in-depth consideration by the finance ministers at their informal session in the Irish Republic in mid-September.

According to Mr Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor, the aim is to take the necessary decisions in time for the new system to be rubber-stamped by the Dublin summit at the beginning of December. Without this agreement, however, the while deal worked out at the Fontainebleau summit, including Britain's promised annual 66 per cent rebate, could come unravelled.

The essential brief for the officials is to find a way of imposing strict budgetary discipline on the Community budget. The guideline for the all-important agricultural section of the budget is that spending in this area should increase more slowly than the Community's resources increase.

For Britain this is crucial. Mr Lawson said: "We have to have some system which will guarantee this and be effective." Britain would prefer those guarantees to be legally binding, but it has backed away from insisting on this in the face of wholesale opposition from other member-states.

Instead, it is now merely pressing for "effective guarantees", even though the Community has a bad track record for making such guarantees watertight. Mr Lawson will insist that any procedure must be more than a "solemn and binding" commitment, favoured by most other countries, but it may be left to Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the Dublin summit to settle that remaining argument.

Holland is likely to be Britain's staunchest ally in the argument, with West Germany not far behind. France, too, now that it is likely to become a big contributor to the budget, is also increasingly concerned to see a real clampdown on spending.

The urgency of the situation was emphasized by the publication yesterday of the Commission's proposed supplementary budget for this year. This asks for member-states to make advances of £1,240m to cover the estimated "overspend" in the 1984 Community budget. Of this total, almost £1,900m is needed for agricultural expenditure and this is a powerful argument for Britain's oft-repeated case for a real squeeze.

Of the agricultural total some £390m is left over from last year, when the budget also ran out of all the money it needed. The Commission wants to avoid this happening again and means to argue against any attempt to pay 1984 bills out of the 1985 budget.

But the biggest slice of the bill, amounting to almost £580m, is due to the way in which world prices, exchange rates and commodity supplies have pushed up EEC costs.

1984 SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

FARM SPENDING	Million Ecus
Held over from 1983	675
Agreed extra price increases	187
Cost of world price and exchange rates	961
Funds to reduce butter mountain size	150
FARM TOTAL	1,973
OTHER SPENDING	
Commission wage increases	27
Financial protocol with Turkey	46
Income lower than estimate	57
TOTAL EXTRA SPENDING	2,103

ECU=European Currency Unit=worth approximately 60p
The commission expects to be able to call in an extra 100m Ecus from last year to set against this bill.

Alps crash driver praised by tourists

Brig, Switzerland (AP) – A British coach driver, who was a former stock car driver, was praised for preventing a disaster when a tour bus lost its brakes before a hairpin bend in the Alps and plunged over a hill.

The front of the coach was ripped off and windows were shattered in the accident, but only 17 American high school students among the 48 on board suffered minor injuries.

Mr Joseph Kelly, a teacher from Palos Veroes, California, said of the driver, Mr Gordon Smith, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, "He set that coach down so beautifully, he saved a lot of lives", Mr Kelly added: He said "He'd have to slow us down somehow, so we didn't go over the edge on the curve, – and he did it."

Court releases Berlin sex spy

Berlin (AP) – A West Berlin court gave a 40-year-old German woman a two-year suspended sentence for using sexual contacts to get information from Western businessmen visiting East Berlin. The verdict meant immediate release after nine months' pretrial confinement.

Regina Bötticher testified that she was forced to work for East Germany's Ministry of State Security from 1976 to 1982, when she was allowed to emigrate to the West. The reward for her services was letting he mother visit her from West Germany.

Strikers shot in Manila

Manila (AP) – At least nine striking textile workers were hit by bullets and dozens of other workers and policemen were hurt yesterday as about 200 armed police broke up a picket line at the Artex Development Company, which is involved in a pay dispute.

When some strikers retaliated with stones, police used firehoses to flush out fleeing union members from property near by. More than 20 strikers were later charged with assault.

Beach peril

Thisted, Denmark (AP) – Police and civil defence units have retrieved about 800 small bags containing dangerous pesticides which were washed up on three miles of beach on the North Sea coast of Northern Jutland.

Baltic escape

Stockholm. – Four 20-year-old Estonians, who applied for political asylum in Sweden last week after rowing across the Baltic to Finland in a rubber boat, said yesterday they risked the voyage rather than be called up by the Soviet Army to fight in Afghanistan.

27 executed

Tehran (AFP) – Twenty-five drug dealers were executed in Qasr prison here yesteray, the radio reported. It called them hardened criminals belonging to "international networks". Two other dealers were executed on Sunday in Shiraz.

Name game

Brussels (Reuter). – Belgian parents may be allowed to choose any name for their children for the first time in 180 years, provided it is not "absurd, shocking or ridiculous". The Government is planning to abolish the existing registers of 1,500 acceptable names dating from the Napoleonic era.

Rocket rival

San Francisco (AFP). – A retired naval engineer, Robert Truax, said he had successfully ground-tested the propulsion unit of his own 30ft rocket, in which he plans to launch the world's first private space venture in competition with Nasa. He spent $600,000 (£507,000) to build the rocket with room for one astronaut. He is looking for a sponsor for a three-stage rocket.

Andrei Tarkovsky: Plea for a passport to work in the West was refused.

Soviet film director defecting to West

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Mr Andrei Tarkovsky, the celebrated Soviet film director will formally announce today his decision to ask for political asylum in the West.

His choice of country is expected to be the United States or Italy and he will make public the reasons for his decision at a press conference in Milan. His latest film, *Nostalgia*, was produced and made in Italy. It was presented at Cannes as an Italian film after the Soviet authorities refused to allow it to go forward as a Soviet entry.

This was not the first time that Mr Tarkovsky, now aged 52, had such an experience. His film *The Hunter*, made in 1979, has never been shown in the Soviet Union.

Mr Tarkovsky speaks Italian. Last year at Cannes, he said that Italy was the country where he felt most at home after the Soviet Union. His principal preoccupation now is understood to be his son aged 14 who is in the Soviet Union.

Mr Tarkovsky had asked Mr Andropov and then President Chernenko to allow his son to join him in the West but he apparently received no reply to either request.

When he made the same plea at the Soviet Embassy here it is understood he was told that no obstacle would be placed in his way as long as he returned personally to the Soviet Union to bring out his son. He is understood to have replied that he knew what was meant by this official invitation to him to return to the Soviet Union.

● PASSPORT REFUSED: Mr Tarkovsky decided to renounce his Soviet citizenship after the Soviet authorities refused to grant him a special passport enabling him to spend three years working abroad, the spokesman for an Italian Catholic group that helps Soviet exiles said yesterday (Reuter reports).

End of economic venture
East African assets are shared out

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

In Washington a few days ago, representatives of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda signed formal documents with the World Bank, transferring to each of the three part of the outstanding debt the East African Community, which collapsed seven years ago.

It was one of the final formalities arising from the recent agreement among the East African countries to share out the assets and liabilities of the Community, an organization formed in 1967 amid high hopes of expanding economic cooperation in the region. It succeeded the earlier regional organizations which first took shape when all three countries were under British rule.

The Community's collapse was largely the result of the economic crisis of the Seventies. The inability of the three East African states to sustain a virtually autonomous supranational community brought to a head a host of suspicious and differences.

Uganda and Tanzania were unhappy about the way Kenya, with its well-developed industry, got more out of the Community and its common market than they did. Idealistic schemes for siting key industries in each country, to serve the whole East African region, foundered on jealousy and a reluctance to support regional, rather than national, development.

The community ran East Africa's railways, harbours, airways, posts and telecommunications services. It even assessed and collected income tax for the three countries. It ran a number of highly regarded research institutions, working on malaria, virus diseases, leprosy, fisheries and other subjects.

The collapse of the community in 1977, when Idi Amin was in power in Uganda, making it more difficult than ever for the three states to work together, left immense problems.

To unscramble an infrastructure developed over many years, meant valuing railway and port installations, buildings of every kind and equipment ranging from bicycles to computers. It was necessary to calculate how much each state had contributed to the development and financing of the community, and how much each had inherited from the assets left in its territory after the collapse.

It was also necessary to calculate the unpaid debts, the pension obligations and other liabilities still to be discharged.

A Swiss mediator, Dr Viktor Umbricht, was appointed by the three countries in 1977, with the support of the World Bank, to work out a settlement. After years of slow and often frustrating work, Dr Umbricht finally managed to get the three states to agree to a workable settlement.

It was accepted Kenya had inherited 42 per cent of the total assets, Tanzania 32 per cent, and Uganda 26 per cent. Setting this formula against individual contributions to the Community, it was agreed that Kenya and Tanznia together owed Uganda well over £100, with the larger share falling on Kenya.

Some of this will be covered by Uganda's debts to Kenya for port facilites at Mombasa. More will be covered by the supply of materials and services from Kenya, but there will remain a substantial sum to be transfered in cash to Uganda in the near future.

The external debts of the Community have been shared out among the three countries. The outstanding debts to Britain has been written off as a contribution to East African development.

Settlement of the long-standing issues involved in the Community has greately imporved relations between the three East African countries. Tanzania, which closed its frontier with Kenya in 1977 to "punish" Kenya for its alleged role in bringing down the Community, has made peace and reopened the border.

The land borders are open and air services are operating, so between Kenya and Tanzania it is no longer necessary for a traveller to fly via a third country, such as Burundi.

Cross-border traffic is still limited by currency problems and by bureaucratic barriers. Railway links across the border have not been restored and bus services cannot operate without agreement on licensing and road tolls.

Paris and Bonn open frontiers

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

From next Monday France and West Germany are to abolish customs and passport controls for their own citizens. Travellers between the two countries will be waved through in special lanes at the frontier posts, Herr Peter Boenisch, the Government spokesman, said yesterday.

The experiment comes after a decision by Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand at their last summit to open up Europe's internal frontiers to give symbolic impulse to the European ideal.

On August 1 the removal of controls will be extended to citizens of all 10 European Community countries who, if they have nothing to declare, will have to display only a green sticker as they drive across the border.

There will still be random checks, and the police will continue to stop suspect vehicles. But the two countries will start to combine their separate border posts into joint control points, Herr Boenisch added.

Herr Kohl was eager, for political reasons, to make the Franco-German border as open as the frontiers between the Benelux countries, and was irritated by the bureaucratic opposition to dismantling police controls. He said it was ridiculous that holidaymakers should be held up in lengthy queues at the crossing points, and called on technical experts to work out a solution before the peak summer tourist season.

● BRUSSELS: The British Exchequer should be £1,400m richer by Christmas after the failure of EEC Finance Ministers in Brussels yesterday to agree on a way of simplifying border formalities (Ian Murray writes).

The money will come from value-added tax payments, which from October 1 will have to be handed over at the point of entry into Britain, rather than at the inland depot as at present. This means the tax will have to be paid immediately, rather than after three months, giving a "one-off" cash benefit to the Treasury.

Britain, along with the Benelux countries, had blazed the trail in trying to dispense with the additional border formality of tax collection. Unlike all the other Community members it had allowed VAT to be paid after entry into Britain.

Mr Heseltine with the defence ministers of Italy, West Germany, Spain and France, posing under the statue of "El Gran Capitan", Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, a great Spanish renaissance general.

Five nations to build warplane for Europe

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Five Western European Defence Ministers agreed here yesterady to cooperate in building Europe's next principal combat plane to replace the present generation of F-168, Mirages and Tornados.

A communique issued in Madrid said the Defence Ministers of Spain, France, Britain, Italy and West Germany had agreed "in principle on the necessity of building and producing together a new European combat aircraft for 1995, along with an engine for that plane".

A further meeting will be held next March in Rome to review the results of the experts' studies on the new engine, and to discuss sharing the costs, likely to be at least £11bn, of Europe's biggest example of collaboration in high technology.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the British minister, told reporters: "we are seeking a new engine for the European fighter aircraft. But at the same time there is a British requirement for a re-engining of the Tornado. Obviously we must explore the way these two requirements can be pursued together."

The five countries agreed last year on the need for a light, multi-purpose fighter

French atom tests could contaminate Pacific

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

There could be radiation leakage into the Pacific from French nuclear test sites within a thousand years, according to a report by scientists who inspected the testing area on Mururoa Atoll.

The scientists, from Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, say that if French testing ended now, leakage of radioactive material from the detonation chambers to the biosphere may be detected in less than a thousand years.

However, the report gives a "worst case" prediction that radiation could seep into the Pacific within five years if an uderground test was accompanied by fracturing of the atoll's "volcanics".

The report casts doubt on French claims that radiation leakage would be prevented by the barrier zone between the layers of different rock types.

The levels of radioactive fallout are relatively low, and cancer statistics for the region do not give any expectation of more deaths associated with excessive exposure, the scientists say.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said that although the found the report's conclusions reassuring he was concerned about leakage in the long term, and reiterated Australia's strong opposition

"A ban on nuclear testing would be a major step towards inhibiting the spread of nuclear weapons," Mr Hayden said.

● WELLINGTON: Mr Warren Cooper, the Foreign Minister, said last night that New Zealand would contine to oppose the French tests. The Experiments must stop, he said, because of the threat of leakages disclosed in the report.

Australian SAS went over the top in rig raid

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Australians are beginning to wonder if the country needs enemies when it has got the security forces, after an exercise last month by the elite anti-terrorist Special Air Service on an oil rig in Bass Strait, off the Victoria coast.

After complaints by oil rig workers that they were manhandled, handcuffed and orderd to lie on the floor by SAS frogmen, the Federal Government has asked the Department of Defence and the SAS to investigate.

Union officials representing the workers saw Mr Kim Beazley, the acting Miniser for Defence, in Canberra on Tuesday and presented him with accounts of the exercise written by workers involved.

Mr Beazely claimed that the anti-terrorist exercise, designed to test the ability of the SAS to reoccupy an oil rig in Bass Strait, which provides more than 60 per cent of Australia's crude oil needs, was held with the permission and knowledge of the Victoria state government, the men and their union.

However, despite Mr Beazley's claim that the raid could not be compared with the ill-fated exercise on the Melbourne Sheraton Hotel last November by trainees from the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), in which hotel guests and the manager were terrorized by gun-toting masked men and a hotel door kicked down, that is exactly the comparison most people are making.

Mr John Halfpenny, the State Secretary of the Amalgamated Metals, Foundry and Shipwrights Union, said the SAS exercise went too far. "The SAS raid on the last month subjected workers to treatment which almost bordered on torture," he said.

One member of the rig's crew said he had been told to get dressed and lie in bed until the raid took place, but he was not prepared for what followed.

"At about 03.45 hours I could hear noises coming from the direction of the radio room, soon after a door burst open and two men entered dressed in frogmen's suit, flippers tied round their waists, a hand gun . . . a machine pistol; they were dripping wet and had balaclavas

The SAS denies that the oil rig workers were terrorized.

Clash over Pretoria's new political order

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The first skirmish in the multiracial "consensus" politics which the South African Government says will be the main feature of the new constitution due to come into force on september 3 has ended in a messy draw, with both sides claiming victory.

It began with a dispute between the Government and the Labour Partym, the oldest political organization representing the 2.7 million South Africans designated as mixed-race "coloureds" over the continuing ban on racially-mixed parties.

The ban was imposd in 1968 under the prohibition of Political Interference Act with the aim of making illegal white parties which had opened their doors to members of other races. Among them was the now defunct Liberal Party in which Mr Alan Paton, the novelist was prominent.

The Rev Allan Hendrikse, the leader of the Labour Party argues that the ban runs counter to the spirit of the new constitution which provides for a three-chamber Parliament for whites (4.6 million), Coloureds and Indians (850,000).

He threatened to reconsider his party's support for the new set-up unless it was allowed to run both Coloured and Indian candidates for election to he two non-white chambers, which will take place on August 22 (Coloured) and August 28 (Indian).

The Government, however, refused to repeal the existing legislation, and offered instead to refer it to a standing committee of all three chambers of the new Parliament once it is in operation.

Mr Hendrickse accepted the offer and withdrew his earlier threat. Indians will not be allowed formally to run for election as members of the Labour Party, but a number will do so as "independents".

Moscow likely to grant arms aid to Kuwait

Moscow (Reuter) – Kuwait's Defence Minister, Shaikh Salem al-Sabah, arrived in Moscow yesterday for a 10-day visit, during which he is expected to seek anti-aircraft equipment and other weapons. Kuwait is only a few dozen miles from the Iran-Iraq war zone and was disappointed by the US refusal last month to provide Stinger anti-aircraft rockets.

Tass said Shaikh Salem was met at the airport by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Chief of Staff of the Soviet armed forces. It gave no other details about his trip.

Western diplomats in Moscow said they expected the Soviet Union to be sympathetic to Kuwait's requests.

After more than two years of strict neutrality, the Soviet Union has tilted towards Iraq in the Gulf conflict over the past year and resumed arms supplies to Baghdad.

Diplomats said that meant the Kremlin leadership would no longer have any qualms about offending Iran by providing advanced weapons to a state closely linked to Iraq.

● ZURICH: about 30,000 tonnes of crude oil have been tansferred from the tanker Tiburon, which was hit in an Iraqi air attack on June 27, its Swiss operators said yesterday.

Pumping to a lighter moored alongside began at the weekend.

Jackson hints at black boycott unless party rules are changed

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

ELECTION 84

Of all the problems which Mr Walter Mondale faces during his uphill struggle to defeat President Reagan in the November election, none is more difficult or will require such delicate handling as that posed by the Rev Jesse Jackson, preacher, demagogue, showman, unorthodox diplomat and unidisputed leader of the nation's 30 million blacks.

Ever since he deeclared his candidacy last year Mr Jackson has, by word and deed, dominated the political arena, invariably over shadowing the man who will be chosen as the Democratic Presidential nominee at next week's national convention in San Francisco.

Even as Mr Mondale prepare himself for the job he has wanted all his life – the chance to lead the Democratic Party back into the White House – he is bedevilled by the thought that his chances of victory in November could rest with a man who is invariably unpredictable and often an embarassment.

Mr Mondale needs a large turnout by black voters if he is to have any hope of defeating Mr Reagan and for that he will need the help of Mr Jackson. Blacks make up about 20 per cent of the Democratic vote nationally and Mr Jackson won a staggering 85 per cent of the black vote during the primary campaign.

Yet if Mr Mondale is seen to be getting too close to Mr Jackson, or paying too much heed to his demands, this could produce a backlash among white Democratic supporters, particularly in the crucially important South where racialism is still alive and well although technically illegal.

It could also cause widespread disaffection among Jews who are worried by Mr Jackson's pro-Arab leanings and offended by the anti-semitism they have detected within the Jackson campaign. That anti-semitism has surfaced in remarks made by Mr Jackson himself and by his militant Black Muslim supporter, Mr Louis Farrakhan.

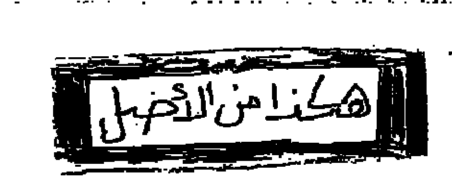
Jews make up the most loyal and solid constituency in the Democratic Party after blacks. Although there are far fewer of them than blacks – about three million compared with around 19 million black voters – their influence within the Democratic Party has always far outweighed their numbers.

Mr Jackson has made it clear he intends to use the influence which his success during the primary campaign has conferred on him to exert maximum leverage over Mr Mondale. Although he has said he will support Mr Mondale in November he has strongly hinted he will lead a black boycott of the election if the Democratic Party does not agree to his main demands.

Those are for a revision of party rules on the allocation of delegates at the national convention (Mr Jackson won almost 20 per cent of the popular vote during the primary campaign but has only 10 per cent of the convention delegates) and the abolition of so-called "second primaries" in some Southern states which he maintains are discriminatory.

Many democrats feel his demands are justified, but Mr Mondale would risk alienating Southern whites if he agrees to Mr Jackson's position on second primaries.

In a weekend speech in Kansas City Mr Jackson urged black Democrats to "await my signal" after the San Francisco convention and not automatically line up with the Democratic nominee. He said that blacks had been taken for granted by the Democratic Party for too long and he was prepared to risk "four more years of [Republican] humiliation rather than stand for four nore days of being taken for granted by the Democrfatic Party."



Gunmen sabotage Beirut's latest security plan and kidnap Libyan diplomat

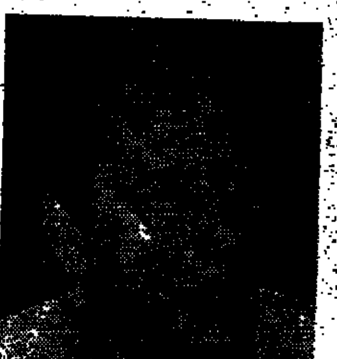
From Robert Fisk
Beirut

It all started coming apart yesterday. First, the gunmen came back yet again, closing the roads round West Beirut in defiance of the Lebanese National Army. Then Libya's most senior diplomat in the Lebanese capital was kidnapped in broad daylight by two carloads of armed men outside his diplomatic mission in the Muslim sector of the city.

Radical pro-Iranian Shia Muslims opposed to the political leadership of Mr Nabih Berri, the Amal militia commander, who now sits in President Gemayel's new Cabinet, were popularly believed to be behind the day's events in an effort to sabotage the Government's new security plan.

To put it mildly, it was a profoundly depressing day for the people of Beirut. Just six days after the Lebanese National Army had taken over security duties in all Beirut, only hours after Beirut international airport had reopened for the first time in five months – even as the first Middle East Airlines jets flew in – Shia Muslim Amal gunmen appeared on the streets.

They stood guard at barricades of burning tyres along the airport boulevard, ostensibly supporting a demonstration by the relatives of men and women kidnapped in the past eight years of civil war, but shouting at motorists who wanted to catch aircraft and ordering Lebanese troops to turn back at gunpoint.


Mr Berri: Opposed by Shia Muslims

Although yesterday's developments do not necessarily mean the breakdown of the security plan, they are a grave setback. The army's Shia Muslim Sixth Brigade was forced to order the reclosure of the main road crossing through the harbour, while attempts by Sixth Brigage troops to open the airport road ended in humiliation as they were forced to reverse their vehicles down the road in the face of teenage gunmen.

All day, MEA's Boeing airlines flew low over the city into Beirut Airport: yet while they carried passengers into Lebanon, there waas no way for anyone to reach the terminal to fly out. In Christian east Beirut, radio stations trumpeted that west Beirut had been turned into anarchy and that the army's Muslim troops were unable to maintain order, an unpleasant insinuation that had within it more than a grain of truth.

The Shia muslims orchestrating the demonstration by the relatives of kidnap victims – and who evidently want to embarrass Du Berri – could not have chosen a more sensitive subject to awake the emotions of the Lebanese. Between 3,000 and 6,000 men and women were taken hostage in the past years of fighting, yet only just over a hundred are thought by the International Red Cross to be still alive.

At the airport yesterday morning, several women in black tried to push against the army lines until a soldier broke down and shouted: "We hurt even more than you – four of my brothers were kidnapped."

The army was too late to help Mr Mohamed Fatouri, the Libyan Chargé d'Affaires, whose car was stopped by gunmen at Ouzai just above the Mediterranean. Later reports said that another Libyan, apparently an employee of the mission, was also taken hostage while a telephone caller claiming to represent the "Sadr Brigade" admitted responsibility for the kidnapping.


Guard of honour: King Husain's three children greeting President Mitterrand of France with a smart salute at Amman military airstrip

Husain seeks Mitterrand's aid

AMMAN (Reuter) – president Mitterrand of France arrived in Jordan yesterday on a visit aimed at exploring ways of breaking the Middle East deadlock.

King Husain of Jordan, a key figure in any future peace plans, was at the military airstrip on the outskirts of the capital to greet M Mitterrand and his delegation, which included External relations Minister M Claude Cheysson.

After lunching at the Royal Palace, M Mitterrand was due to attend a brief ceremony at a war memorial before returning to the palace for a first round of private talks with the King.

In keepipng with protocol, neither leader made any statement at the airstrip. With the failure of past Arab and Western proposals to win overall acceptance, diplomats believe King Husain is looking to his guest for active support in drawing up a new peace formula.

The Jordanian monarch said as much recently when he appealed for greater involvement in peace efforts by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which includes France.

● ARAFAT IN GENEVA: Mr Arafat, the PLO leader, is due here tomorow for a lunchtime meeting with the UN Secretary-General Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar. He is coming at the latter's invitation

Catalan President to go on trial in Barcelona

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The President of the home rule government of Catalonia, Señor Jordi Pujol, and 24 others, including many Catalan nationalist leaders, are to be tried in Barcelona on charges of embezzlement and falsification of public documents.

A plenary session attended by most of the 41 members of the Barcelona Territorial Audience, the region's highest court, agreed to hear the case against Señor Pujol and the others which alleges that the offences were committed when they were executives of Banca Catalana before Señor Pujol assumed public office.

In accepting the case, the Barcelona court reversed its own ruling of last May, in which it had declared itself unable to proceed because of Señor Pujol's parliamentary immunity.

The change resulted from a ruling by the Supreme Court in Madrid.

Spain's chief prosecutor brought charges against Señor Pujol and other members of his party, Convergencia i Unio [Convergence and Union], shortly after he won a second term as president of the Generalitat, Catalonia's regional government.

According to the Catalan home rule statute, the only court with authority to try a member of the regional parliament or the president of the regional government is the Catalan Superior Tribunal of Justice. However, that court has not yet been established.

Conference tries to help 4m African refugees

Geneva (Reuter) – The UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, opened an international conference here yesterday which will discuss solutions to the problems of refugees in Africa and support for the economies of their poverty-stricken host countries.

He said the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icara 2) came at a time of crisis throughout the African continent which was far graver than when the first Icara conference took place three years ago.

A main task of the meeting, at which about 80 states are represented, would be to help the infrastructure of countries playing host to Africa's estimated four million refugees, he said.

US accused of meddling in Greece

From Our Correspondent, Athens

Greece accused the United States yesterday of trying to interfere in its domestic affairs and issued a warning that operations at the four American bases here could be affected if Turkey continued to receive an "over-supply" of US military aid.

The statement, viewed here at the Socialist Government's strongest expression yet of anti-Americanism, appeared to be in retaliation for increasingly sharp criticism from Washington.

The accusation apparently refers to a raid in April by a CIA officer on a flat in Athens used by a suspected Jordanian terrorist, who was later released

But President Karamanlisk, clearly mindful that the United States supplies more than 70 per cent of Greece's military needs, said pointedly after inspecting the Greek Navy on Sunday: "Stable international support is vital for our armed forces to protect the country's security."

Israel goes to the polls

Electorate scents a whiff of Weimar

Christopher Walker, Jerusalem Correspondent, examines the three issues dominating the campaign for Israel's general election on July 23, widely regarded as the most crucial in the country's 36-year history. Today: The Economy.

With inflation at 400 per cent, the second highest per capita foreign debt in the world, a trade gap in excess of US$5 billion and a daily stampede from shekels into dollars (or "greens" as they are known), it is hardly surprising that the economy is the dominant issue.

Despite the best efforts of the ruling right-wing Likud block to divert attention to Labour's alleged weakness in the realm of national security or the unhappy image of its leader, Mr Shimon Peres, there is evidence that the key question troubling the floating voter is what is going to be done about the economic mess.

A recent poll showed that 68.2 per cent of those questioned expected a big devaluation after polling day, whatever party takes power, while only 2.1 per cent thought there would be no such move. Another recent statistic showed a 50 per cent increase in the sale of special machines designed to detect forged dollars.

Labour, the front runner in the opinion polls, has been capitalizing on the economic issue by running television advertisements depicting the seedy scenes on Lilienblum Street in Tel Aviv where the dollar black market is thriving under the open gaze of the authorities. The large quantities of paper money involved in the transactions have added a whiff of the Weimar Republic to the proceedings.

"We are witnessing the most egocentric campaign ever waged in Israel", the political commentator, Mr Yeshayhu Ben-Porat, observed. "The anonymous voter wants to know what will happen to his dollar-linked saving scheme, his government bonds and his commercial bank shares after July 23. As for the rest, who really cares?"

It is not only Labour – hungry for a return to power after seven lean years – that has been hammering the economic theme. Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the second of Likud's four finance ministers, is now running at the head of his own party, Ometz, whose name means "courage to cure the economy". He has warned Israel that without drastic action, there could be financial chaos by the autumn with inflation reaching 1,000 per cent and salaries having to be paid weekly.

Mr Hurwitz, who is advocating a national unity government as the only solution, has described the present dire situation as due to "criminal financial and economic negligence". He and others with an insider's knowledge of just how bad things are have claimed that many Israelis are unprepared to face up to the truth.

For the Likud, whose new Finance Minister, Mr Yigael Cohen-Orgad, has been under heavy pressure from colleagues to take drastic steps to salvage the Government's campaign, the one crumb of comfort comes from widespread fear among citizens about the harsh austerity measures which a new Labour government might take.

Labour has been striving to dispel rumours that its rescue package would involve measures against savings. "If you are asking where the money will come from, I say the Likud spent US$9 billion on settlements in the West Bank, the Lebanon war and former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's follies. That is where the money will be saved," Mr Peres explained.

Just before the campaign opened, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State delivered a private warning to the Israeli Government that the vast supplies of US aid could be affected if stringent economic measures, including a cut in the standard of living, were not implemented.

But not every politician has taken his message to heart. "After I die, if somebody in the heavens asks me why Israel got into such debt, I will lift my head proudly and say, 'It is true we got into debt – for the army, for settlements and mortgages,'" Mr Eliezer Shostak, the Health Minister told a Likud rally. "Without this blessed inflation, Israel could not have marched forward."

Tomorrow: The occupied territories

Labour lead cut

The ruling right-wing Likud coalition has cut Labour's lead according to an opinion poll published yesterday the poll in the *Maariv* newspaper predicted 47 seats for Labour and 37 for Likud in the 120-seat assembly. Previous polls had given Labour a 15-seat lead.

Hayden tries to woo the left with attack on Indonesian death squads

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Thousands of people have been murdered in the back streets of Indonesia by death squads, according to Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister.

The accusation, made on Sunday night, is being interpreted as part of an effort to win the support of the Labour party's left-wing for a more moderate approach to the question of East Timor when the party's national conference votes on the issue on Wednesday.

Speaking on television Mr Hayden said: "there have been 2,000, some say 4,000, people literally murdered. Murdered in the night, in the back streets of parts of Indonesia, and it is part of death squad activity to eliminate 'criminals'".

He claimed the death squads murdered people they did not like.

Mr Hayden released a summary of a report by Mr Rawdon Dalrymple, the Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, which said that Australia had been blamed for a resurgence of activity by Fretilin, the East Timor independence movement. Mr Dalrymple has just completed a three-day visit to former Portuguese colonies.

Mr Jose Ramos Horta, the representative of Fretilin at the United Nations, who is observing the Labour Party conference, claimed yesterday that Mr Hayden had "caved in to Indonesian pressure on East Timor.

"What Mr Hayden is proposing is a gentleman's attempt to whitewash the issue of East Timor, to sell us down the drain", he said.

Mr Horta said he had not heard Mr Hayden raise the question of the death squads until Sunday, although the killings had been going on for the past 12 months at least. It was done just to show he could stand up to the Indonesians, Mr Horta claimed.

By talking tough before Wednesday's vote Mr Hayden is apparently hoping that, his hard line will persuade the conference to adopt his resolution which calls for a change in policy to recognise Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.

The vote is particularly important as Mr Hayden is due to leave immediately after Wednesday's vote for Indonesia.

● JAKARTA: Day by day, Indonesian newspapers carry reports that corpses of young men, many of them carrying tattoos and most of them well known extortionists, have been found bound and shot dead in streets and canals.

The reports have been carried since January of 1983, when the "mysterious killers" were first reported to be making their rounds.

Generally the public was relieved and few voices were raised in protest. But as the killings continued, Amnesty International and more significantly Indonesia's Legal Aid Institute and some MPs began to express public unease over the killings, and in August 1983 the newspapers were told quietly by the government to drop the term "mysterious killers."

At that time the public tally was more than 500 criminals killed. Now the total number is believed to exceed 4,000.

No one has claimed the victims are political, and public support is still there. Claims by senior government officials that the killings are the result of gang warfare are doing little to calm those who believe condoning extra-legal methods on a relatively popular issue could backfire.

Tokyo trip for South Korean ruler

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea will make an historic trip to Tokyo this autumn, becoming the first Korean head of state to visit its former colonial ruler.

Diplomatically, President Chun's visit will affirm that the tension between the two states is easing, a process that began in earnest in January last year when Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, became the first Japanese leader to visit Seoul.

President Chun will meet Emperor Hirohito, who is expected to make a conciliatory reference to the three-and-a-half decades of Japanese rule which ended with the Second World War.

The timing of the trip, however, has raised political questions in Japan. The main opposition Socialist Party has said the Government should not invite the leader of just one of the two Korean states.

Asean urges Vietnam to join Cambodia dialogue

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

The Foreign Ministers of the six generally anti-Communist members of the Associate of south-East Asian Nations (Asean) called on Vietnam yesterday to support a national reconciliation of conflicting factions in Cambodia, but individual members refused to say publicly whether the statement was a reply or even a signal to Hanoi's call for a regional dialogue.

The joint-statement, at the opening of an Asean ministerial meeting, was significant however in that it would have been unthinkable even a year ago. The difference, primarily, was that it officially endorsed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's call for a reconciliation of all Cambodian groups "including the Heng Samrin faction".

Asean's long standing position, and one still espoused today, is that the only permanent solution to the Cambodian problem is a withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops numbering between 160,000 and 180,000 stationed in Cambodia, and support of the position of the tripartite Cambodian resistance movement as the legal government of the country.

However a growing awareness of big power involvement especially the Soviet Union's backing of Vietnam, and China's backing of the Khmer Rouge, coupled with international revulsion at the Khmer Rouge record when it was in power, has led some members of Asean, in particular Indonesia, to question whether confrontation is the best way to go, diplomatic sources say.

In the past 12 months Indonesia's armed forces chief, General Benny Moerdani has visited Hanoi and returned with statements saying Asean did not present a threat to the region, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja welcomed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Mr Nguyen Co Thach to Jakarta, although with a less amiable outcome.

As a result, although no commentators see a dramatic change of Asean attitudes, some see a slight stepping down from confrontation

Royal visitor: Princess Anne with Sir Claus Moser, chairman of the Royal Opera, at the company's first performance of "Turandot" in Los Angeles.

Tito critic jailed for eight years

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade

A Yugoslav university lecturer has been jailed for eight years for disseminating anti-socialist and nationalist ideas allegedly intended to overthrow the regime and for remarks about President Tito described by the judge as the fiercest attack ever made against "the greatest historic personality of Yugoslavia".

The indictment against Dr Vojislav Seselj, in the court in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Merzegovina, centred on a manuscript seized by police in a search of his flat. In it Dr Seselj, aged 24, set out his personal view of the causes of and solutions to the present Yugoslav crisis.

Intended for one of the editors of the official Communist Party weekly *Komunist*, it was critical of the party but, as it never reached its destination and was never published or disseminated, the defence insisted that there was no evidence that Dr Seselj was trying to recruit followers.

Dr Seselj first provoked the anger of Rosnian local dignitaries three years ago by his criticism os some high-ranking functionaries

He was ousted from his university teaching post and eventually arrested on charges, which he claimed were trumped-up by the police, of attempting to overthrow the Yugoslav constitution.

Muldoon is confident of closing gap

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

New Zealand's ruling National Party has less than a week before the election to pull back the lead Labour enjoys in practically all the opinion sampling.

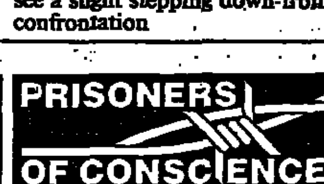
Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, believes that Saturday's vote will be decided in about 15 key constituencies. Most of them in the provinces where he has been concentrating much of his campaign.

Against the evidence of a nationwide poll at the weekend which predicts a swing which could give Labour a 23-seat majority in the 95-member parliament, Sir Robert thinks his party will hold its ground and pick up two additional seats at present held by the Social Credit party.

In the last Parliament, the National party ruled with an effective majority of one. For all his confidence, Sir Robert this time lacks much of the fire that marked his campaigning in previous elections.

He seemed to preserve a deliberately low key presence throughout an hour-long television debate on Sunday night with Mr David Lange who is fighting his first campaign as Labour's leader.

Mr Lange launched his party into the lead early in the campaign with some inspiring rhetoric but he is handicapped by a shortage of detail policy,



USSR: Ivan Kandyba

By Caroline Moorehead

Ivan Kandyba, a former lawyer, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, and long-standing campaigner for political independence for the Ukraine, is serving a second lengthy prison sentence for his views and criticisms of government policy. On July 24, 1981, he was given the maximum sentence of 10 years in a special regime corrective labour colony – the most severe type – to be followed by five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

Kandyba was born in 1930 in the village of Stulno in Podlasie, now inside Poland. He graduated in law at the Ivan-Franko State University in Lvov and worked as a lawyer locally. In 1961 he was arrested for his involvement in a small underground organization, the Ukranian Workers and Peasants Union.

Convicted of "treason" he served his full 15-year prison sentence during which he took part in numerous protests and hunger strikes against human rights violations. Chronic undernourishment and heavy forced labour affected his health.

In November 1976 he became one of the 10 founding members of the Ukrainian monitoring group and until his arrest in 1981 was active in helping to put out a large number of documents exposing violations of human rights. More than 20 members of the group have been arrested: Kandyba is the last of the original 10 to be taken into custody.



Ivan Kandyba: Ukraine nationalist.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Never mind the show, feel the quality

Hard Won Image
Tate

It is British art that the newly opened exhibition at the Tate Gallery is all about. Yet its portentous title: "The Hard Won Image" succeeds to obscure this fact and instead of enticing the potential visitor, it intimidates with its implications of toil and hardship. Surely, however laboriously achieved, good art should and always does appear effortlessly inspired.

Its dual aim is admirable. It is the first exhibition of British art to prove that figuration, which constitutes its theme, is alive and well. Far from having been obliterated by the avant-garde movement, it continues to flourish alongside.

Forty-six of the finest artists, among them Moore, Bacon, Blake, Hockney, Kitaj, Hamilton, Aurebach are only a few names among an outstanding pleiade. It may appear therefore strange to have to add that the exhibition as an event is altogether disappointing.

Like all major endeavours, this show is the result of a curatorial-cum-managerial series of decisions. As such, certain self-imposed criteria of selection, other than excellence, were necessary in order that it might become viable as a public show. These are clearly spelt out in the very scholarly catalogue, written by its organizer, Richard Morphet. Thus it was decided that this was to be an exhibition of British contemporary art; of the past 10 years; by living artists; of works already acquired by the Tate. So the selection itself was to be based on the Tate's own collection, with a few exceptions, offering thus a welcome opportunity to see some of its works seldom on view, due to lack of space.



Leon Kossoff's "Two seated figures No 2" at the Tate

Inexplicably though, once the parameters were established every set rule in the book was broken. Thus the magnificent elmwood "Reclining figure" by Henry Moore with which the show opens dates from 1959/64; the nine paintings from the lovely series "Still Life: Last Eleven" are by Adrian Stokes (died 1972) and some artists in the exhibition are not in the permanent collection yet, however much their inclusion in the exhibition can be interpreted as a declaration of intent.

The possibility of comparing and contrasting works by different artists sharpens the critical response, and is in itself a desirable aim. Yet the conspicuous lack of coherence regarding the overall presentation has to be called into question. Particularly incomprehensible seems the installation of some of the works: Francis Bacon's magnificent new painting *Triptych After the Oresteia of Aeschylus* adjacent to Helen Lessore's *Symposium II* make unfortunate bed fellows. Equally, the tragically beautiful but alas only work by Robert Medley, a self-portrait entitled *Gilles au nu*, fights for life in a corner.

Howard Hodgkin's three paintings, whose high degree of stylization brings them too close to abstraction for comfort in this context, lose impact between two of the finest walls in the exhibition: Leon Kossoff and opposite him Lucian Freud. With these artists, as with Bacon, Moore or Auerbach, there were no surprises in the sense that no matter what the circumstances, art of such quality speaks with its own loud and clear voice and as such it needs no other.

Looking at Kossoff's smileless *The Family Party, January 1983*, there is little noticeable difference compared to earlier works such as *Man in a Wheelchair* and only careful scrutiny reveals that both the brush stroke and colour scheme changed from the gloomy and heavily impastoed early effect to a lighter and brighter one.

A very special treat were Kitaj's paintings, among them a new and tantalizingly complex compostion entitled *Cecil Court, London WC2 (The Refugees)*, whose complex iconography creates a surreal effect so characteristic of much of his work.

Finally, as pendant to Henry Moore's sculpture which opens the exhibition, a large polychrome sculpture – for sculpture it is – by Raymond Mason closes it. One could of course argue that there is no logical reason why the "appalling" or the "vulgar" could not become valid aesthetic categories, like the "beautiful" or the "sublime" but in this instance the work would have certainly looked better in a fun fair, or perhaps on the Tate's lawn. Perhaps it could go among the creepy crawlies which are part of the first in a series of forthcoming sculpture shows entitled "Making Sculpture" planned for this summer.

Cork Street Galleries opened many a wine bottle in celebration of summer on July 5. It was party time and the street looked festive that glorious evening, bedecked with coloured baloons whilst a jazz orchestra played.

For those not in the know, Cork Street signifies for the commercial art world what Bond Street does for high fashion. The party also provided a excuse for the hosts to display some of the works in stock. Two really outstanding Picasso exhibitions – etchings from *The Vollard Suite* at one of the three Waddington galleries and ceramics at Nicola Jacobs – were on view at the same time as an installation by Elsworth Kell at Robert Fraser's.

In another of the Waddington galleries, a magnificent van Dongen portrait could be spotted among other fine work, although their *pièce de resistance* seemed to be a bronze sculpture *Horse and Cougar* by Barry Flanagan. Never did I see a horse resemble more a sack of potatoes on four legs as in this instance, however reminiscent of Donatello's magnificent *Gattamelata*, which provided its source of inspiration. A wonderful early painting by David Hockney *Berlin* is on view at Knoedler's (Kasmin), whilst Bernard Jacobson showed among other works, several drawings by Joseph Herman (also on view at the Tate).

There is much variety and of course much quality to be found here. But even more reassuring is the message that at a time when the arts suffered such mauling, at least the commercial section seems to thrive.

Sanda Miller

Television

Working with stress

Both working and not working can damage your health. The first because you may be in a stressful and psychologically threatening job; the second for many reasons, not least because you have less money, social status, and feel pretty useless.

The stressful and psychologically threatened may feel quite content not to be working and there are others who take to stress like ducks to water, executives who cannot do too much – the kind, perhaps, who make the rest of us stressful.

To be fulfilled you need to be a spare peg in a square hole: the problem is how to find out. Thames's, **All in the Mind**, presented by John Nicholson, turned its attention to these problems last night.

Psychologists are working away trying to find techniques to fit the accomplishment to the time, as it were. They know that open plan offices, natural light, and having control over what you do, help when you are there but that is not the same thing as being in the right job.

There is now a computerized test that has 170 questions to sort the wheat from the chaff but last night we were offered a quiz consisting of eight pairs of questions to give a quick idea of our stress quotient. Such quizzes, giving the audience a chance to participate and relieve any possibly encircling tedium, are a feature of this series. I found this one unrelaxing as it indicated *that* I belonged to the group that is more prone to have heart attacks.

There was scant comfort in knowing that in the UK this group is large: this year or next, we will overtake Finland at the top of the coronary deaths league. The Japanese are at the bottom. They, apparently, are placed. I shall copy them.

On Channel 4 a devastating contribution to the **Opinions** series from Michael Dummett, Professor of Philosophy at Oxford, who argued that the roots of racialism in Britain lie within its immigration laws. The talking head format of this series is dauting but Professor Dummett made up for it in force. This opinion would be worth a pamphlet.

Dennis Hackett

Jazz/Reggae

Picnic hampered

Bracknell Festival
South Hill Park

The tenth Bracknell jazz picnic ended on Sunday night with a performance epitomizing the pleasures and the dangers inherent in music designed for festivals. The Leaders, a touring sextet of American stars, each of whom would by his very presence normally constitute a guarantee of quality, contrived a programme which infuriated rather more than it enthralled.

Rarely can the Bracknell setting have seemed more perfect for this annual event. One often imagines that open-air pop and jazz events are devised with the sole intention of exploiting the magic of twilight: even the Isle of Wight in 1970, where humanity curdled and clotted in the chrome-yellow heat of day, transcended itself for half an hour or so before dusk, investing the fortunate performer with an extra dimension.

The Leaders just missed that moment on Sunday. It fell to Keith Tippett, who, as the last of the day lit the fast-food concessions outside the main marquee, launched a piano recital dedicated to the memory of a recently deceased colleague, the bassist Harry Miller, with variations on an abrupt, angular figure which managed to suggest both an encyclopaedic knowledge of post-war jazz piano styles and the dance music of South African townships, thus recalling Miller's heritage.

Working in dizzyingly rapid waves of sound, Tippett conjured a torrent. Just as the overtones were starting to speak through the wood and wire, however, he cut the flow and, quickly placing wooden blocks on the strings, created the timbre of a banjo choir. A passage of chanting reduced the intensity, but a pensive ballad rebuilt it as an introduction to the appearance of six assorted horn players, a bassist and a percussionist, who performed a dirge-like tune, its simple unison phrases punctuated by Tippett's appropriately spare comments.

Not a flawless performance, then, but a moving and memorable one, and certainly more carefully conceived than that delivered by The Leaders. Individually, Don Cherry, Arthur Blythe and Chico Freeman might each have topped the bill; together, they proved that each needs more room.

Freeman, who took most of the space, proved to have the least to say. He was in the middle of an inappropriate and apparently endless bass-clarinet meditation when Cherry, the free spirit, arrived at his side with a child's melodica and, in the space of a single phrase, put the performance back on the track. For all the wit of his interjections, though, and the humour of his pocket-trumpet leads, neither was this to be Cherry's night.

Jazz can be organized by an outstanding creative mind, or it can be left to happen of its own accord; attempts to package spontaneity will usually be doomed to half-success. That, sadly, is how it was with The Leaders. Luckily, on such a pretty night, hardly anyone seemed to notice.

Richard Williams

Sunsplash Festival
Selhurst Park

Rumours to the effect that reggae music was entering a downward spiral, in terms of its popularity and excitement, are unfounded judging by Saturday's remarkable Sunsplash festival. This event, usually held in Jamaica, brought together some of the best reggae talent available, homegrown or imported, and presented itself in an atmosphere of carefree abandon.

The day began in fine style with a performance from the veteran Prince Buster assisted by the Skatalites that was a proud and potent reminder of the music's island origins. Then the British band, Aswad, showed how the culture had been assimilated mixing their roots rockers and dub with an earthy rock beat.

Detours were provided by King Sunny Ade and his African Beats, a celebratory troupe of musicians whose Yoruban patois and guitar-dominated sound made way for the lighter street corner harmonies of Leroy Sibbles, the former Heptone, and the lovers rock of Dennis Brown.

The highlight of Sunsplash, or sunstroke as it could so easily have been called, was the mid-afternoon showing from Black Uhuru, the New York-based trio. Uhuru are currently one of a handful of bands capable of standing comparison with the reggae superstars such as Bob Marley and Burning Spear. Their militant anthems and immaculate harmonies were precisely the vital ingredient that the day demanded. The fact that the rhythms were provided by Sly Dunbar and Robbie Shakespear, the driving force behind more good contemporary studio reggae than any other team in the music's history, added a sparkle and bounce to vocalist Michael Rose's dreamy phrasing.

Max Bell

Concerts

Low on drama, high on sobriety

RPO/Dorati
Festival Hall

For the last of their trio of concerts in tribute to Elgar, Antal Dorati and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday performed *The Dream of Gerontius* of which Elgar himself believed and wrote on his score: "This if anything of mine, is worth your memory". The years since then, and the changes they have brought, have served only to confirm Elgar's appraisal of his work, both for its musical adventurousness and the beauty and poetry of its testament of faith.

What we heard on this occasion was not the most revealing of performances, nor the most dramatic. Indeed, the conductor took a decidedly sober view, so much so that it came dangerously close to that sacred cantata label which Elgar refused to have associated with it. In spite of three added timpani for the moment when the Soul of Gerontius meets its God, and a fourth trumpet at the same time who also earlier helped out with "Praise to the Holiest".

Absent was most of that sense of adventure, that visionary illumination, which sets the work apart from moralizing orotorio, as well as the occasional feelings of doubt that should be heard as the repentant sinner is brought to judgment. There were at times uneasy relations between the orchestra and the voices of the Collegium Musicum and the Brighton Festival Chorus, especially in the closing passages of the first part, and some want of rhythmic purpose almost throughout.

David Rendall sang a phlegmatic Gerontius, not very attentive to gradations of dynamics in the vocal line, nor sufficiently different as between body and soul respectively. Sarah Walker brought a calm serenity to the Angel, which would have been more affecting if the surrounding context had not been so underwhelming, and Benjamin Luxon sang more commandingly as the Priest in the first part than as the Angel of the Agony in his prayer of supplication, where a stronger sense of urgency was needed.

Noël Goodwin

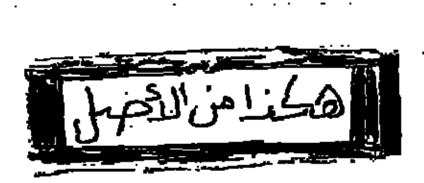
Circle/Heaton
ICA

First of all, thanks and congratulations are due to Diners Club International for their noble, and worthwhile, financial rescue of this year's MusICA series. But the company's representatives present at the opening concert on Sunday must have wondered what they had let themselves in for; both the pieces they heard could not, in their wildly differing ways, have been more bizarre.

Both were composed recently by Hungarian avant-gardistes. The first, Zoltan Jeney's *To Apollo*, consisted simply of half an hour's worth of syncopated melody, played by Jeney himself on an electric organ. A chorus of six take up the tune from time to time singing in Ancient Greek, the hymn to Apollo. They are accompanied in unison by a cor anglais. The only other event in the piece is the periodic striking of antique cymbals by three percussionists, interruptions which at least extend the range of the work beyond what is otherwise a mere octave.

More pleasantly dumbfounding was Laszlo Vidovsky's *Narcisz es Echo*, described rather grandly as an opera in one act. Vidovsky offers a witty, Ligeti-like view of the myth, reducing it to the level of absurdity by means of an anarchic pastiche technique which takes in Viennese café music clichés as well as more Wagnerian references. Narcissus, sung here by Donald Stephenson, is very much, indeed deliberately over-much, the *Heldentenor*, while the pursuing Echo (the voluptuously fruity Catherine Wyn-Rogers) shows, shall we say, less aloofness in her manner. Equally over the top was Angela Presman's Nymph, and Sean Rea gave the part of the Gravedigger with apposite doom-laden resonance. Peter Nagy directed from the piano, managing also a suitably gothic cadenza, while the four voices of the female chorus made the tickling most of the wonderfully nonsensical coda.

Stephen Pettitt



ADVERTISEMENT

HOW THE MINERS ON STRIKE HAVE BEEN MISLED...

ABOUT THE PLAN FOR COAL.

Miners who are on strike are angry. And it's easy to understand why.

They are angry because of what they have been told by their leaders.

But have they been told the truth?

The sad thing is that this strike is totally unnecessary.

To get them out on strike, our miners have been deliberately misled by their leaders. Causing both bitterness and hardship among miners.

If it goes on long enough, the strike threatens up to 30 good pits with permanent closure. And it could cost not only miners, but also steel workers and railwaymen jobs that should not be lost.

It will drive away future coal customers.

It will make coal more difficult to sell.

Surely, this isn't what our miners want.

That's why, day by day, the Coal Board is publishing the facts. Facts that have been buried by the emotion, and the propaganda of the strike.

Has Plan for Coal's investment been honoured?

Time and time again, the miners' leaders have accused the Coal Board of not honouring the Plan for Coal.

The Plan for Coal, drawn up in 1974 between the NCB, the mining unions and the Government, hoped for £4.3 thousand million to be invested in the coal industry between 1974 and 1985.

So far, £6.5 thousand million has been invested. That's £2 billion, or 50 per cent more than envisaged. (All figures are expressed in today's money).

Is Plan for Coal's production target being achieved?

Because Plan for Coal did not predict the effects of the fall in energy consumption, the forecast for coal demand in 1985 was about 20 million tonnes more than we now estimate will be used. But, in percentage terms, the Plan hoped that by 1985, coal would be providing a third of the nation's energy needs. Currently, we have a slightly better share of the market than forecast.

Is the industry being modernised – as hoped for by Plan for Coal?

Plan for Coal looked for 42 million tonnes of new capacity by 1985. All this capacity is now completed or under construction.

Plan for Coal expected that the new low-cost capacity would replace the worst, most uneconomic capacity.

Yet the miners' leaders refuse to recognise this.

The Final Tri-partite Report on the Plan for Coal said in paragraph 27:

"inevitably some pits will have to close as their useful economic reserves of coal are depleted".

The Plan for Coal envisaged that between three and four million tonnes of capacity would be closed each year. Yet the average has been only about half that amount.

Since 1974, only 80 pits have closed. Just 12 per cent of our production is now directly costing more than £275 million a year to support. This is money that should be going into modernising our better pits – as Plan for Coal intended it would.

Britain is the only country in Western Europe that is investing so heavily in the future of coal.

The British coal industry has excellent prospects.

This strike – not the Coal Board – could butcher the industry.

That's why it is so important that this strike ends soon.

It was called by the miners' leaders. It now needs to be called off by the miners themselves.

NCB

One in a series issued by the National Coal Board.

Alan Franks continues his series on children and computers with a look ahead to the year 2000 when education in the home is predicted to take over from the primary school teacher.

A teacher on every desk-top

It is July in the year 2000, and there are 30 million micro-computers in the country – two for every child. Home demand and government investment have produced a British micro production industry with an annual turnover of several hundred million pounds. The most powerful and advanced hardware is now retailing for as little as half the cost of those dinosaurs of the 1980s, the Spectrum and Commodore.

This development has done much to allay the fears, so fashionable back in the Nervous Nineties, that the so-called sunrise industries would by now have pushed the unemployment figures above the five million mark. Because the home is now replacing school as the centre of primary education (indeed in some middle class boroughs of the big cities it can already be said to have done so), employment trends are being stimulated in the retired, or "Third Age" sector, which is now more populous than at any time in British history.

This encouraging prospect is entirely due to the success of the "Grandmothers" scheme, whereby women in their sixties, or above, act as peripatetic teachers, each allotted two charges. The fin de siecle *wisdom that the elderly wanted only to deploy their leisure properly has been proved wrong. Many want to work, and, given the natural affinity that has always existed between the old and the very young, it is a shame that throughout the late twentieth century they were such an underused resource.*

Primary teachers should not feel threatened by all this, even though in a few years' time – certainly by 2010 – the home will be for work and the school for play. Children still need physical exercise: they need to go on outings and field trips, and above all they need to interact and acquire the basic social skills. The teacher's role is shifting, and will continue to shift, from omniscient mentor to information guide.

The column on the left is not a report from *The Times* of July 2000, miraculously outputed by a computer with a forward time progression mode; it is based, with only small licence, on the prognosis of Professor Tom Stonier. Before you dismiss him as a crank, be warned that he is professor of science and society at Bradford University and one of our most regarded (if not always agreed with) thinkers on the marriage of education and technology.

Teachers as advisers

It is worth dwelling on his arguments a little longer, since even though they may be open to charges of unbridled utopianism, they represent one of the most challenging theses on the likely effects of computer-aided education on society in general and the very young in particular.

One must surely be sceptical of Stonier when he envisages a government – any government – spending some £3,000 on a "computers-for-all" programme, no matter what the number of new jobs created. Educational pressure groups, however worthy or visionary, do not have a sufficient history of success to make the prospect of such state capital likely. Furthermore, when he speaks of "the home" turning into the headquarters of the early learning process for the simple reason the "school" has been overhauled by software as a provider of information, is he not bringing into play more inequities than operate in the present primary system? In a well regulated household in, shall we say, Kensington, where there is room, harmony and domestic help and where the parents are enlightened professionals, who is to say that keen little Camilla, seated before her keyboard and screen, will not be reading fluently by the age of four?

But what if we are in the back streets of Bradford, in a two-room flat occupied by a family of four? What if the father works nights, or not at all? What if the couple are always rowing, or drinking, or fighting? What place has study here?

Perhaps Stonier is overstating a case that is none the less very strong; namely, that infinitely more learning from the age of three will be done in the home than now, and that this will inevitably have a bearing on the psychology of education. There is a school of thought which argues that as good, informative software proliferates, new classes of child will come into being – the info-haves and the info-have nots – and that these will most likely be determined by the parents' keenness (and financial ability) to buy the programs. If that is the case, it means the potential of the micro to exert the beginnings of influence on established socio-educational patterns during the coming generation is considerable.

Through the Micro-electronics Educational Programme (MEP), established by the Government four years ago, three quarters of primary schools now have at least one micro-computer in operation, and it is estimated that by the end of the year they will have been joined by the remaining 6,000.

In this early stage of the revolution there is naturally more speculation than sustained research on the psychological impact of the computer on the young. Anita Straker, coordinator of MEP's Primary Project, fears that while there is a preponderance of "drill and practice" programs, micros should be used sparingly by parents and teachers. "In a good primary school, we reckon that children should be practising skills for no more than about a quarter of the time. The danger with micros is that because they are in a sense toys and therefore seductive to the class, they can be positively detrimental to the other three quarters of the activities."

Infuriated by the layman's view that primary education is all about drill, she warns of the dangers of allowing computers to supplant the child's first hand sensory experience. "This is something which no machinery can replace. The computer can only hope to support and enhance it. A great deal of research in the past indicates that those children who have been deprived of first hand sensory experience during the first years of learning often have great difficulty fulfilling their potential later on."

Cathy Conlin, head teacher at a primary school in Cleveland, has five micros on the premises; it is no coincidence that 65 per cent of her pupils now have one at home also. Via the Prestel service, the pupils have started to correspond with "electronic pen pals" at a primary school in Buckinghamshire. Her own experience is that while conventional pen pals exchange perhaps two or three letters and then cease, this is hardening into a permanent practice, aided by the greater attraction of the technology over pencil and paper. Subjects range from uniforms to school trips and family holidays, and the teachers reckon that one effect of the exercise has been to break down mutual misconceptions. Down in Buckinghamshire it was, until now, the general assumption among the children that if the school was in Cleveland, it must be in the centre of a heavy industrial belt.

One adult preconception which many teachers are eager to erase is that when micros are used in the study of basic literacy, then somehow – and it is not always articulated very precisely – the act and the art of writing will suffer. According to one primary teacher in west London, the reverse is true: "The word processor has the power to achieve perfection, and even very young children respond to this. In traditional education, they write something, and then that's it. No re-draft. With a processor they are becoming the controllers of their words; they own their own text, and are proud of its appearance. I believe that, so long as it is used with care, the computer will revolutionize children's creative writing."

Even though Cathy Conlin believes Professor Stonier's vision is premature, her own ambitions for the school echo his belief that the teacher is about to be upstaged as a provider of data: "Eventually, I would like all the pupils, if they are researching something on oil, to contact North Sea Oil direct, or Dallas, or Calgary, Alberta, where different extraction methods are used. And wherever they are, if they want a particular piece of information."



Murray Job

❛ If we have been guilty of anything in education, it is that we have been too conservative ❜

David Marshall, primary school head

But even as she outlines her own classroom utopia, it becomes plain that the information *per se* is not the most important thing: "The whole idea is to help develop social and business-related skills, to get them to know as much as possible of the outside world."

If it is true that children, even at primary level, will cease to be receptacles of knowledge and become junior partners in cooperative study process, then the crucial factor in determining the shape of education to come is the attitude of the longer-serving teachers. This, more than anything else, will dictate the value of the computer to the pupil, and in turn the child's approach to a technology that can only become more commonplace as he moves towards secondary school.

David Marshall, head of a primary school in East Sussex and an executive member of MAPE (Micro Computers And Primary Education), puts it like this: "From time to time there is a profound movement in education, a Plowden or a Robbins, whereby everyone concerned suddenly has to pause and take stock of things. The same thing can happen at the individual, as well as the general level, when for example a teacher changes school after a long period in one place; he has to reacquire that stability at his own psychological base before he can proceed effectively. Now computers have stepped into our lives – with tremendous suddenness in some cases – and have had a similar effect.

There is an assumption that all teachers have a philosophy, even though some of them go through life without articulating it. If they are forced to do so, that is no bad thing, particularly at primary level, where you tend to get one teacher in charge of a whole curriculum. Personally, I find rather comforting the notion of an ongoing revolution, which we are certain to experience in micros. Education *should* have a dynamic, as should society; if we have been guilty of anything in education, it is that we have been too conservative."

The mystique does seem to be disappearing. At more and more primary schools you find that "the woman in charge of the computer" has come from an arts post – or netball, or English, or the humanities – and that all are bringing their own perspective to bear. Among educational psychologists a clear consensus has emerged, to the effect that the technological tail must not be allowed to wag the teaching dog. It is sooner said than done, what with the market still flooded with inferior programs and manufacturers reluctant to send their products out on approval for fear of piracy.

Since the MEP incentive scheme (whereby local authorities go halves with primary schools on the cost of a computer) expires at the end of this year, hardware has rushed into classrooms at a greater rate than teacher expertise. Not until all the "computer illiterates" have acquired skills of operation and programming will the

Accent shift to computers

technology be harnessed for the fullest use. As Dr Michael Thorne, lecturer in the department of computing mathematics at University College, Cardiff, points out: "At present there is a danger for the micro to be used as a sort of after-lessons game for the bright ones who have finished their work, or on the other hand for remedial classes in need of stimulus. Too often the middle ability lot aren't getting a go."

At least that great fear that the computer could only depersonalize teaching relationships has been proved groundless, as anyone who has watched a classroom of children engaged on one of the good interactive programs will testify. As has already been said, the emphasis may have shifted from the teacher and the blackboard, but the communal activity of problem-solving, as prompted by the best of the software, looks far from unhealthy.

Professor Stonier wonders whether there is really anything new about the notion of small children getting to grips with technology and physical practicalities: "We overlook the fact that early in the nineteenth century five-year-old children used to work machinery in the industrial mills of the north of England, and that in Third World countries children of the same age will have significant responsibilities – the girls in bringing up younger siblings, the boys in taking care of the family cattle. A helpless child is a western construct."

But enough of five-year-olds, for they are senior citizens. The day is not far off when computer-assisted teaching will start, quite literally, in the cradle. The idea is that a voice analyser will pick up the baby's babblings and convert them to the appropriate visual shape, flashed on to the ceiling – circular for "oh", vertical oval for "ah." It will probably cost a fortune, but at least it will give the infant a head start for nursery school.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

If I'd been in the Duke of Devonshire's place the other day, I too would have taken the chance of selling a few drawings for £21m – in fact, I *was* in the Duke of Devonshire's place the other day and that's what I tried to do. Sell a few of his drawings. I got chucked out of the place pretty quick, I can tell you.

Trouble is, I'm in the same boat as he is. I live in a house and have to find the money for the regular upkeep, without even being able to charge the public to come in. I found a chap wandering round my sitting-room yesterday, looking at things. I took him on a tour.

"This is the great drawing-room", I said. "This has been in constant use by the Kingtons since the mid-1970s. Note the fine upright piano. Note the first edition of Enid Blyton on the floor, keeping the piano upright. That will be 50p, please."

"This place isn't worth 50p to look round," he said. "Anyway, you can't charge me. I live here."

I looked closer, My son had grown another two inches overnight. No wonder I feel so poor – all my money goes on buying bits of cloth for him to sew on the end of his shirt-sleeves and make them longer.

"Anyway, if you're feeling skint", he said, "why not do what the Duke of Devonshire does, and sell some of the family art treasures."

"What art treasures? "I said, glancing round the wall and seeing only wallpaper.

"He kept all his locked away in drawers. Why not have a look?"

So I did and Tom was right. We're sitting on a gold mine. I've hardly begun to catalogue it yet, but already things have emerged which I didn't even know I had. The following excerpt from my forthcoming sale gives you just a hint of the riches to come.

Lot 1. A portrait in pencil on paper, entitled "My Dad", by Tom Kington. A very early work, signed by the artist and guaranteed genuine. 10 x 8, in fine condition, except for ball-point pen scribbles, also by the artist.

Lot 2. 40 more similar portraits by the same artist, all circa 1974.

Lot 3. A genuine signed autographed letter, from the editor of a *very* famous national magazine, written on the stationery of the magazine. The message reads: "This is not the article I had in mind at all. I am afraid I cannot print it." It is signed by his secretary.

Lot 4. A genuine (?) letter from the managing director of the *Reader's Digest* (?) stating that I have a wonderful opportunity to win a fantastic prize if only I agree to take the *Reader's Digest* for the rest of my life, pending a medical examination (?).

Lot 5. A genuine letter from my daughter, signed, dated May 5 84 and in perfect condition. It reads as follows. " Some wally from the BBC phoned and said why didn't you turn up to the studio? They will have to fix another session. I could hear his ulcer over the phone. PS I won't be in for supper, OK? Soz." Soz is W11 slang for Sorry, not my daughter's name.

Lot 6. A first edition of a well-known humourous book, also with a publisher's slip stating that this book must not be reviewed before Oct 15, 1972. Guaranteed unread.

Lot 7. Another letter from my daughter, reading: "That wally from the BBC phoned again and said, where is the script? PS Sorry I could not make supper last night. Hope to see you soon."

Lot 8. The carbon copy of this article, with many spelling mistakes not preserved in the final version.

Lot 9. A final letter from my daughter. "Sorry, but the BBC gremlin phoned again. He says they cannot wait any longer and are going to get Russell Davies instead. PS Where were you at supper last night?

All this alone must be worth at least £3.50, and there is so much more to come. Why don't *you* look in your drawers tonight?

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: Musicology

Mahler and the maiden

An extraordinary transcription for string orchestra of Schubert's *Death and the Maiden* quartet has turned up in a volume of Schubert chamber music once owned by Gustav Mahler. It was found there by the Mahler biographer, Donald Mitchell, who was given the book as a gift by the composer's surviving daughter, Anna.

Mahler performed the slow movement of the quartet with the string section of the Hamburg Philharmonic in 1894, but the hostile critical reception that he faced was thought to have discouraged him from setting the whole work.

Mahler's complete arrangement is so fascinating, however, that Mitchell and the composer, David Matthews – who was involved in the completion of



Gustav Mahler: 1901 cartoon

Mahler's Tenth Symphony – have deciphered all his markings and arranged a first performance at Carnegie Hall in New York by the American Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Moshe Atzmon.

A tape which has reached me of this unheralded world premiere reveals a sequence of stunning insights by one composer into the mind of another. In particular, Mahler's settings for the double basses are an object lesson in the use of an orchestra to astonish an audience.

Banished bombast

There were howls of protest in Vienna three years after the Schubert transcription when Mahler committed what many viewed as an unpardonable heresy by staging an orchestral version of Beethoven's quartet in F minor, Opus 95.

On the same programme, and far less controversial, Mahler conducted his own retouching of Schumann's First Symphony, from which he had removed "everything the composer had tried to put in but that was not realizable". Mahler's revision was rapidly accepted as the basis for a standard performing version of the symphony.

Modern interpreters, however, have been taking a fresh look at Schumann's manuscript and finding ingenious solutions to some of its difficulties. The most successful has been Michael Gielen, who drastically reduced the string complement of his West German orchestra, placing the first violins opposite the seconds to clarify the texture.

He also scrapped Mahler's amplification of the brass, revealing a poetic message that is sparser and simpler than the bombastic conventionalities of the Romantic era.

Recording race

Controversy is brewing among early music specialists over how to direct a period orchestra in Beethoven's symphonies. The Hanover Band have chosen to follow their leader, Monica Huggett, on the violin. The Academy of Ancient Music, on the other hand, take their beat from Christopher Hogwood at the fortepiano.

Both believe they are historically correct and both are involved in a race to be the first to record the nine on instruments that the composer would have recognized.

Hanover have recorded the First Symphony for Nimbus with 29 players, who have modelled themselves on the Burgtheater Orchestra that premiered the work in Vienna in 1800. They will expand to around 50 players in the Ninth, when Huggett will make way for Sir Charles Mackerras to direct band and choir from the keyboard.

Solving the Enigma

The latest solution to Elgar's Enigma comes from Zimbabwe. The "other and larger theme that 'goes' but is not played" in the Variations has been variously claimed to be "God Save the Queen", Rule Britannia", "Auld Lang Syne" and a Bach motif.

An alternative view is that the "theme" of which Elgar spoke is not musical but intellectual, and represents Britain, Elgar himself, the concept of friendship, or – with the recent discovery of a lost fiancée, Helen Weaver, enshrined in the thirteenth variation – something altogether more passionate.

Derek Hudson, music director of the Bulawayo Philharmonic, has constructed a powerful new case for "Auld Lang Syne", which he has found in substantial fragments in nine of the 14 Variations.

Unlike past supporters of the "Auld Lang Syne" theory, Hudson has not attempted to fit the tune in a minor key over the opening of the Enigma, but has proved that in its natural form it fits in perfect counterpoint at the transition to G major after the first six bars of the work.

As the initial six bars are seen as Elgar's personal statement before he launches into variations, it makes sound sense that the first clue is buried precisely at that point. The harmonic coincidence there with "Auld Lang Syne" is quite uncanny, as it is at, for example, Variation 8, bars 13-16, and Variation 12, bars 12-13.

The theme does not appear, however, in any of the four quicker Variations, or in the reflective thirteenth, where Elgar was preoccupied with emotional secrets, and had already borrowed a phrase from Mendelssohn's *Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage*.

In the final Variation, portraying Elgar himself, the whole of "Auld Lang Syne" fits admirably over figures 79-81. Using Hudson's directions, soon to appear in *The Musical Times* it can be sung, whistled or played with startling accuracy at least 11 times in the whole work. Try it and see.

Symphonic keyboard



Beethoven's best known transcriber was Franz Liszt, who reproduced the nine symphonies in two-handed piano scores. He played them gymnastically on his far-flung peregrinations from Cork to Constantinople, to audiences who had scant opportunity to hear the symphonies performed by an orchestra.

The transcriptions fell into disuse once mechanized transport and recorded music brought the sound of an orchestra within everyone's reach.

World premiere recordings of the Pastoral and Ninth Symphonies, played by Cyprien Katsaris and newly released on Teldec, distributed in Britain by Conifer, demonstrate that Liszt, far from slavishly copying notes, consciously and individualistically interpreted Beethoven's melodic and structural design.

Norman Lebrecht

Correction

Reference was made to Andrew Wiseman writing in *The Observer*, in Findings (Spectrum, July 6). It should have read *The Sunday Times*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 389)

ACROSS
1 Preoccupation (6)
5 Manage (4)
8 Laymen (5)
9 Pouring away (7)
11 You (8)
13 Frustrate (4)
15 Large clusters (13)
17 Altar (4)
18 Wanderer (8)
21 Terse (7)
22 Slow learner (5)
23 Largest continent (4)
24 Sawn timber (6)

DOWN
2 Goodbye (5)
3 Merry (3)
4 Questionable (13)
5 Appealing (4)
6 Withdraw (4,3)
7 Nursery group (4,6)
10 New York business area (4,6)
12 Only (4)
14 Liveliness (4)
16 Perceives (7)
19 Horse spear (5)
20 Indian copper (4)
22 Faint (3)

SOLUTION TO No 388
ACROSS: 1 Beech 4 Apropos 8 Sober 9 Calibre 10 Downbeat 11 Wilt 13 Psychopathy 17 Oral 18 Statutes 21 Caliper 22 Erase 23 Paradox 24 Spasm
DOWN: 1 Beside 2 Elbow 3 Hardback 4 Archaeopteryx 5 Role 6 Publish 7 Sleuth 12 Mattress 14 Stapler 15 Mob cap 16 Esteem 19 Tiara 20 Sped

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

How women stole a march on men



This afternoon, the long march of military uniforms from ceremonial scarlet and gold to India's dusty khaki, goes on parade. Alongside the dashing hussars and trim guards are fashion's camp followers: a lady kissing a soldier sweetheart farewell in frogged and braided coat, beating his swashbuckling elegance with epaulettes of her own, and finally joining him in utility dress in the last war.

The story of how soldiers dressed to kill – and how fashion followed them – is told in 77 prints and watercolours and a smattering of uniforms, from the vast collection stored in the bunkers of Chelsea's National Army Museum. William Reid, the director, with the help of the costume department of the Victoria and Albert Museum, tells a fascinating tale. The collection ranges from emotive studies of Indian infantry aping its Imperial masters, to witty caricatures of the period lampooning ceremonial excess. The exhibition, like the museum itself, is mounted entirely from private funds.

The romance of uniforms was recognized not just by the bowed and bustled Victorian lady flirting with a Life Guard, but by our royal family. George IV as Prince Regent, indulged his passion for fashion by re-designing the army's uniforms (including copying the gallic blue to Wellington's chagrin and confusion on the battlefield.) The victory at Waterloo affected women's clothes, with military details high fashion – until English women discovered that the French ladies were in softer romantic dress and copied them accordingly.

Queen Victoria was partial to a uniform, especially Prince Albert's Saxon green, and she encouraged her husband to review her troops' dress. Prince Albert introduced a Prussian style shako and helmet. The tough Crimean campaign put these uniforms to the test with epaulettes the first frivolity to go. Now modern warfare has drained the colour out of uniforms. The brilliant reds and blues of 200 years ago are now almos entirely ceremonial; plumes and cockades have disappeared under steell.helmets.

The Empire brought in the loose pocketed jacket in "khaki" (literally the dust of India's parched soil rubbed in as camouflage). This safari-style jacket has had an enduring fashion life, as a window display of combat clothes currently on sale in Lord John proves. Sir Sam Browne, VC, gave his name to his belt as an authority symbol and a fashion accessory; the trench coat has also long outlasted the First World War and became high fashion.

Military uniforms, once so prevalent in society, also influenced men's fashion, with the open coat and waistcoat of the eighteenth century giving way to the closed coat and buttoned tunic. Princess Alexandra's enthusiasm for the tailored suit was a further cross-fertilization.

Fashion still finds inspiration from the military, as it has done for the last 200 years. This particular fashion season has taken up the medal – to the understandable distaste of some veterans. I wonder how the officer felt in 1780, when he received at his camp a lady wearing his stripes embroidered coquettishly on her sleeves?

Military fashion at the National Army Museum, Hospital Road, London, SW3 (July 11– December 30, closed Sunday mornings).

Tight and trim post-Waterloo uniform 1828. Ladies fashion shows frogging.



Trooper's dress for mounted drill. Paris military tailoring for women 1876.

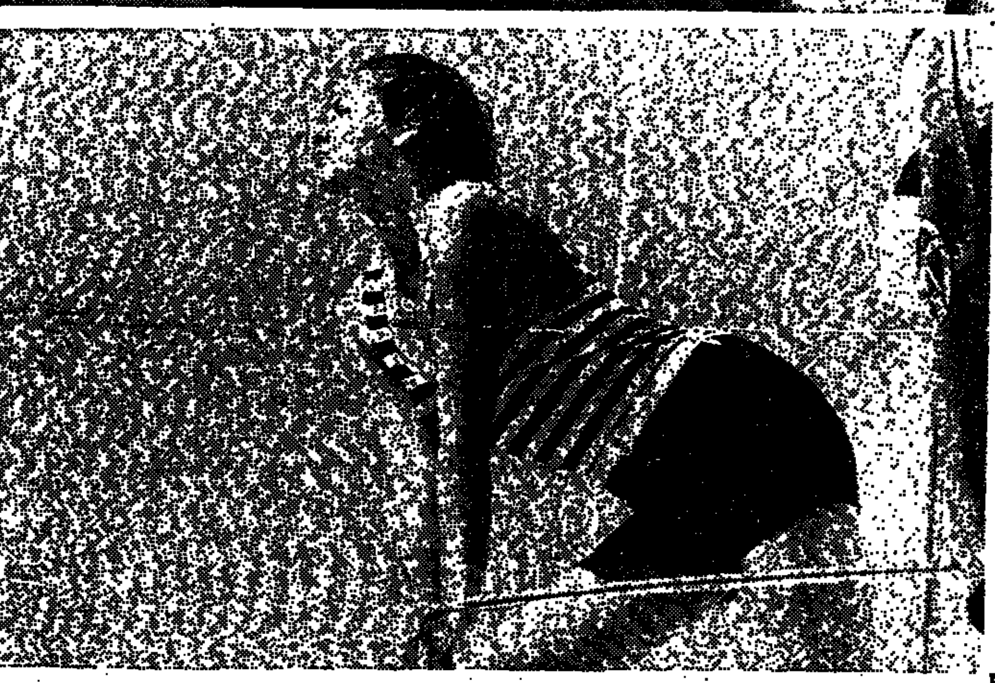


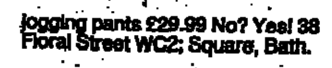












Above: Peppermint crumpled cotton jacket £39.95, baggy shorts £29.95 by Naf Naf at Pacific, 119 New Bond Street; South Molton Street W1; Down to Earth, Brighton and Hove. Textured cotton vest £21 by Andre Hyat from The Vestry, South Molton Street W1; Zee, Waltham Abbey; Lucinda Byre, Liverpool. Towelling band, Top Shop, Oford Circus.
Top: Black and white striped interlock braces dress £37.50 by Swanky Modes, 106 Camden Road NW1. Ridged white belt £19.99, Pacific, New Bond Street. Section clip, Top Shop, Oxford Circus.

Centre top: Sea blue, yellow, red and jade Lycra swimsuit £14.99, interlock skirt £18.99 (with vest top), Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus W1, Brent Cross and Croydon. Sandals £25, Rider, Sloane Street and branches.

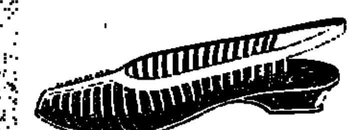
Centre below: Boldly striped shirt dress £21.99, pink, turquoise, Top Shop branches London and Newcastle. Cotton pareo, Fenwick, New Bond Street.

Right top: Pink and white striped swimsuit in cotton Lycra £11.99, Warehouse branches. Cropped jogging pants £29.99 No? Yes! 38 Floral Street WC2; Square, Bath.

Right below: striped cotton Lycra swimsuit with webbing belt £22.99, Pineapple Dance Shops, 7 Langley Street WC2, 60 Paddington Street W1, 54 South Molton Street W1, Harvey Nichols.

Photographs by JEANY on location in The Algarve, Portugal. Villas and flights arranged by THE TRAVEL CLUB, Station Road, Upminster, Essex.

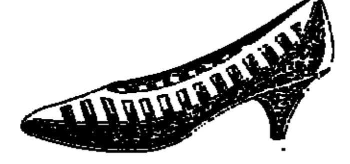
Bright plastic shoes stamp on the natural look. Cut-outs to cool hot holiday feet and let them breathe



Canary yellow strippy plastic beach sandal £3.49, also red, blue, form Shelly's Shoes, 159 Oxford Street W1; 146 King's Road SW3; 89 Seven Sisters Road Holloway N7.



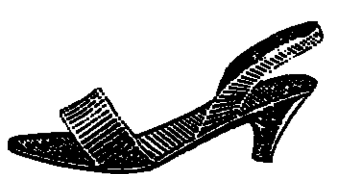
Black plastic cutaway gym shoe £12.50, also white, from Sacha, 351 Oxford Street W1 only.



Black side-slit plastic court shoe £9.99, Ravel, Oxford Circus and branches.

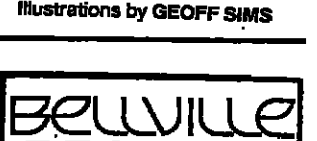


. Pastel pink plastic pump with music note print and cotton lining £12.95, also blue from Freelance, 39 Floral Street WC2; Terracotta, Oxford; Kickback, Brighton.



Bright blue ridged plastic sling-back sandal £9.95, also in white, black, red and pale blue from Sacha, 351 Oxford Street W1 and branches.





Red plastic grid patterned pump £5.99, also black, pearlised white from Faith, 383 Oxford Street and branches countrywide.

Illustrations by GEOFF SIMS

Sun set

Take everything big – except the suitcase. That is the message for holiday packing this summer, with versatile sunny separates cut big and loose in coolest lightweight cotton.

Oversize shirts, wide pyjama-style trousers, baggy T-tops and boyish shorts all work together and, like an exotic cocktail, you can mix the colours as well as the clothes. White is the best seller this season and the first choice for the basic components of a holiday wardrobe. Fresh and new are the frosted sorbet shades in ice blue, lemon, raspberry and peppermint, which are kinder to English complexions than the high fashion fluorescents – especially at the beginning of a holiday. Vivid bird of paradise colours abound too – deep turquoise, hot pink, jade green, canary yellow and a dash of lime.

Sea-breezy stripes are fun and sporty and especially popular for swimwear. Pack as many one-pieces as you can in different designs for mazimum exposure and choice.

The essential shorts are big and baggy boxer styles with a comfy elasticated waist or long colonial shorts which you roll up when the sun is high. The best dressed girls will be in vests, scooped away at the front and back to flash golden tans and with daring deep armholes which plunge to waist level.

The all-in-one dungaree and boilersuit has made a strong comeback and, with its younger sister the rompersuit, it is the top holiday look at the hot spots. The simple strappy sundress is also part of the voluminous summer story, and the shirtdress is the most practical cover-up on and off the beach.

After dark, clothes become more body-conscious. Clingy rayon knits team with tubular skirts and there is a wide selection of finely ribbed cotton mini skirts and vest dresses in the shops (Warehouse and Hyper Hyper have some strong colours).

Days can be filled with sporting activities from aerobics on the beach to paragliding and tennis, so remember to take accessories like socks, hairbands and jogging pants.

We took ten sunshine holiday garments to Portugal which we photographed on the long, sandy beaches and at the Ciudade Velha restaurant in the old town of Faro with its peaceful harbour. All the cottons come ready crinkled and unpacked looking as crisp as they went in. If there is one thing that won't weigh down your suitcase, it is a travel iron.

Christine Painell

FASHFLASH

● The sleazy second-hand-rose image of old clothes was laid to rest in the seventies, when the counter culture idolized the workmanship and individuality of the past.

Now the market has moved on, for the sharp sixties clothes that the hippies once despised are the collectors' items for a new generation. The fifties is a perennial inspiration, and those who sincerely want to look like Sandra Dee, can find out where to go in a newly-published guide* to London's second-hand clothes shops.

Fancy dress shops, to cater for the reactionary chic and their masquerades, are listed in a special section. So are period shops selling the more familiar Victorian whites or beaded art deco dresses designed for *connoisseurs*. Moving down the social and price scale, there are the charity shops for inventive bargain hunters and nearly-new shops, including children's clothes and baby equipment. Army surplus, with its more suspect spin-off militaria, makes up a useful breathily written guide.

*Gladrags *by Debbi Thompson, published by Wildwood House £2.95.*

● Memo to male MPs who feel that the authority suit is out of order in a hot summer. The lightweight 8oz suit is as cool as a sports shirt, and the short-sleeved formal shirt is a smart answer to rolled cuffs. The English man mistakenly believes that the only hot weater colthes are casual.



THE TIMES DIARY

Making a stand

The more Patrick Jenkin struggles, the deeper he sinks. His belated decision to extend the life of the GLC and metropolitan councils up to the moment of abolition has not only failed to appease Livingstone and Co. but has also managed to alienate Tory councillors who say they have no mandate to continue in office simply to hand over to "unconstitutional successor authorities". Up to 11 GLC Tories are now, I gather, contemplating following their Labour counterparts' lead, and force by-elections by resigning in May. They include, I am told, former GLC deputy chairman Jean Tatham, ex-GLC chairman Bernard Brooke-Partridge, Tory group chairman Freddie Weyer, Tory reform group chairman Rodney Gent and, most embarrassingly for the Government, councillors Robert Mitchell and Neville Beale. The last two represent at County Hall the Wanstead and Woodford constituency of Jenkin himself, and the Finchley constituency of Mrs Thatcher.

Self-help

Lady Porter, leader of Westminster City Council, must rue the day she named her new GLC-bashing company Efficiency in Local Government Ltd. First her own officers proved rather too efficient in visiting her company's premises and decreeing that she needed planning permission for change of use. Now her council staff has been castigated for inefficiency by the district auditor. His report, put to the policy and resources committee last night, says that housing committee councillors are not receiving important information, and that what they do receive is often voluminous, incomprehensible and/or late.

Late delivery

Dame Rebecca West's death last year may not have scuppered the trilogy she began for Macmillan in 1957 with *The Fountain Overflows*. Wading through the archives at her Knightsbridge home, her literary executors have stumbled upon the jumbled chapters for the second part, *This Real Night*. This gives the lie to Dame Rebecca's plea of prolonged writer's block, and I await news of the third instalment.

Taking a pasting

Resentment by Mirror Group journalists at the expenses crackdown ordered by their chairman, Clive Thornton, will not be diminished by the profligacy of another Reed International subsidiary, Polycell. During Wimbledon fortnight it laid on a magnificent Pimms-sodden lunch at a hired private house for 15 journalists from the consumer press, plus centre court tickets bought at greatly inflated black market prices. Polycell will naturally not reveal the cost, but I gather it was an impressive sum. Even the the tout failed to deliver the goods on time, and it was late afternoon before the disgruntled journalists were all admitted.

Truncated

CND had planned to provide graphic illustration of its belief that Trident is a costly white elephant by hiring an elephant for a mass lobby of Parliament on July 18. Three circuses were approached, without success. Then a firm that rents out animals to film and television studios offered one for the day. But now Scotland Yard has said that if an elephant so much as sets foot in Parliament Square, it will – somehow – be arrested for obstruction.

BARRY FANTONI



'It takes years for some trends to catch on'

Ever buoyant

Mrs Thatcher spent Sunday afternoon discussing the strength of the wet. Nothing to do with Pym or Prior: the session at Chequers was a high-powered seminar with ministers and scientists on scientific advances. Mrs Thatcher took particular interest in the work of Professor Gareth Roberts of Durham University whose specialization is floating molecular film on liquids. Her interest in this recondite field is nothing new; at Oxford she wrote a paper on the subject which, although now regarded as pretty primitive, is still read by some students. Professor Roberts – no relation – is such a fan he rang to refer me to Margaret Hilda Roberts on Langmuire film – Volume 2, page 391, of the *Journal of Science, Food and Agriculture*. He rang back to say: "I hope you won't write anything damaging about the Prime Minister." Come, come, Professor Roberts. This is not *The Economist*.

PHS

Even more sinister than the KGB

by Iain Elliot

Meeting the man who calls himself Viktor Suvorov seemed to warrant a certain degree of scepticism. Still in his thirties, he has already produced three books since defecting from the USSR a few years ago; the first two were devastating accounts of life in the Soviet army, while his latest reveals enough secrets about the administrative structure and clandestine operations of Soviet military intelligence to earn him a second death sentence from the Kremlin.

Could the same man who, as a young tank officer, participated in the "liberation" of Czechoslovakia in 1968, really be so expert in the inner workings of the GRU to produce such a comprehensive manual? The *Glavnoe Razvedyvatelnoe Upravlenie* (Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff) is so secret that even Soviet citizens who are well aware of its ugly sister, the KGB, know little or nothing about its activities.

Why use a pseudonym, I asked; it must, after all, be a relatively simple matter for his former bosses to identify the author of these revelations. His round Slav face lost its cheerful grin. He is unwilling to reveal the date or place of his defence. He prefers that the employers of his friends and relations in the USSR remain unaware that they are connected with a man condemned to death *in absentia* for betraying the homeland – a charge he hotly denies.

"Who wiped out the country's best farmers and most experienced officers in the 1930s? Who is sending my comrades to their deaths in Afghanistan? Those in the Kremlin who are responsible for the moral and physical degradation of my people, they are the traitors, not me."

He managed to escape with his wife and family; they are still under the protection of the security services. A certain vagueness in dates and place names discernible in his autobiographical details is intended to preserve his incognito when excerpts from his books are broadcast to the USSR by western radio stations. There is nothing vague, however, about his account of Soviet military intelligence.

Unlike the infamous KGB headquarters in Moscow's Dzerzhinski Square, the location of the GRU centre is known only to few Muscovites. Suvorov drew a quick sketch map of the district around the old Khodinka field, an aerodrome now surrounded by secret institutes from aviation academies to missile construction firms. "Here is the Polezhaevskaya metro station, and here is the street named after the great GRU agent Richard Sorge, executed by the Japanese. The buildings at the corner of Kuusinen Street and Khoroshevskoe Boulevard are not for tourists!"

Suvorov, with many others, maintains that the Soviet Union is ruled by an intertwined triumvirate of party, KGB and army. The leadership survives by playing one against the other, using the KGB to ensure that there is no military coup, but Suvorov insists that the KGB does not control the GRU. Their main tasks differ, and where they do overlap in the field of espionage, it actually suits the leadership to have two sources of information to check one against the other and encourage the healthy competition so lacking in other areas of Soviet life.

Military intelligence recruits officers with technological expertise and encourages them to use their initiative in deciding which secrets are worth stealing. In a country like Britain, says Suvorov, there are so many peace protesters and investigative journalists that GRU agents do not need to discover the location of "top secret" military and communication installations.

The GRU concentrates on acquiring even apparently insignificant components from the most advanced western technology since it may be precisely the part that is needed to make the Soviet copy function efficiently.

When GRU agents managed to obtain a complete engine from a West German Leopard tank, they quickly smuggled it to Russia. For the most part, however, they are content with a copy of the blueprint. Often the corrupt employee who sells them his firm's secrets is led to believe that he is merely indulging in industrial espionage between business rivals. Suvorov claims among GRU successes the Soviet version of the space shuttle, some classes of nuclear submarines, and various missiles. The "Concordski" failed because of Soviet industrial shortcomings, not because of any fault in the stolen plans.

He estimates that in many Nato countries two-fifths of Soviet officials do what they are supposed to do, a further two-fifths are KGB and the remaining fifth GRU. The Soviet civil airline Aeroflot and the merchant marine come under military intelligence, not the KGB.

The GRU is responsible also for the *spetsnaz* sabotage troops and trained terrorists who would be in action before war was declared, destroying political and military command posts, nuclear forces and communication centres. The Soviet northern fleet has midget submarines to attack nuclear submarines in British waters.

Despite his atheist education, Suvorov is deeply conscious of Russian Orthodox traditions, and says that he was aware when working for military intelligence of a strong inner voice criticizing his actions. He eventually decided that he could either commit suicide, or escape to the West to combat what he regards as the cancer of communism destroying his country and threatening world peace.

What should the West do to defend itself? Suvorov jumped up and paced the room. "Expel Soviet spies, the more the better! Don't pass on technology to the USSR. Don't supply the food which the Soviet system is too inefficient to produce itself."

Suvorov hopes that his books will help people in the West to make a realistic assessment of Kremlin intentions. His next book? A more autobiographical work: "The GRU and me. They like to recruit officers from peasant families, thinking that the privileges will help keep them loyal to the system. But in my case they made a mistake."

Viktor Suvorov's latest book, Soviet Military Intelligence, *is published by Hamish Hamilton (£9.95).*

Robert Fisk reports on the growing resistance to Israeli occupation

An army waiting for the nightmare to end



Breeding resentment and hatred: Israeli soldiers carry out an identity check at Saida

Nabatea, southern Lebanon

A green banner hangs across the rutted main street of Maarakeh, the impoverished village north-east of Tyre where the Israeli army arrested more than 100 men last month. "Repression strengthens us," it says. "Arrests and torture only make us more persistent." The villagers demand identity papers from visitors, suspecting them of being Israeli intelligence men. They talk of the two cars used by Shin Bet agents to watch the village – a brown Mercedes and a white Volvo – and describe the men inside, in T-shirts and wearing sunglasses, cradling M-16 rifles. The villagers are frightened.

Whether they are innocent is another matter, for the "persistence" mentioned in that warning that flaps ovr Maarakeh's new front line is beginning to turn the Israeli army's life in southern Lebanon into a nightmare without end. Statistics kept by the United Nations force show that in its area of operations alone there were 20 attacks on Israeli troops in April, and 60 in May. Last month, the figure shot up to 186, an astonishing indication of the resistance against Israel's continued occupation.

The Israeli army is now sending the Nahal Paratroop Brigade into the military bases east of Tyre in an attempt to crush the guerrillas. All last week, the Nahal's heavy armour was being transported north across the Israeli frontier, many of its personnel carriers fitted with iron mesh plates along the sides to protect them from rocket-propelled grenades. Scarcely had the first troops arrived, however, than a Nahal lieutenant was killed by an anti-tank rocket in an ambush.

The Israelis are also involved in a darker, more secret war using dozens of plain-clothes Shin Bet agents in southern Lebanon. Officially, the Israelis deny such operations but in fact they have created a whole new intelligence network of Israeli Shin Bet men commanded by officers who use Arab *noms de guerre* and meet the Lebanese village leaders whom they believe control the guerrillas.

In Nabatea, for example, the Israeli in charge of Shin Bet calls himself Abu Yussef. His deputy is Abu George. In Kfar Falous outside Sidon, the senior Israeli intelligence officer is known as Major Sami. The leader of one of Shin Bet's plain clothes units – the same unit which shot dead a Shia Muslim in a street in Bidias last month – uses the name Abu Gharze.

The Israelis say officially that they were not responsible for the Bidias shooting, but this is untrue. Israel's involvement in the killing was discussed at a confidential meeting between Colonel Alex Schneider, the Israeli officer who liaises with the United Nations, and UN officers soon after the shooting, and Shin Bet has in any case been involved in another killing near Maarakeh. The unit responsible for both shootings drives in four cars – a brown Mercedes, a white Mercedes, a BMW and a Volvo – and these vehicles are well-known to villagers in the area.

UN troops have actually watched the Shin Bet men change the false registration plates of one of the Mercedes from a Lebanese to a German licence number (many cars in Lebanon use German plates) 20 yards from a checkpoint east of Tyre.

The guerrillas – members of the so-called "Lebanese National Resistance Front" – have already put "Abu Yussef" on a death list because they believe he paid 10,000 Lebanese pounds (about £1,300) to have Sheikh Ragheb Harb, the radical anti-Israeli imam of Jibchit, murdered by Lebanese gunmen. Harb was shot dead in February and the Amal Muslim militia in Beirut later put to death one of its own men because it believed he had carried out "Abu Yussef's" demand to kill Harb.

In any event, the guerrillas tried to murder "Abu Yussef" last month, attacking his car with grenades as it left the Israeli military camp outside Nabatea. But only "Abu George" was inside and he escaped unhurt.

All this means that Israel's war in southern Lebanon is growing uglier. Even the "South Lebanon Army" militia, the surrogate and often undisciplined force which the Israelis once dreamed could control the south if they withdrew, is turning into a disaster. The SLA, equipped with Israeli armoured vehicles, weapons and uniforms, extorts thousands of dollars from the drivers of oil, container and vegetable lorries who want to cross their checkpoints – just as the Palestinian guerrillas used to do.

But the militia itself is now under attack. In a Ramadan message, Shia Muslim ulemas threatened death to "collaborators" with Israel, a warning specifically directed at the SLA. Already Palestinians collaborating with Israel in Sidon are being murdered.

Whole areas of the south are now falling out of Israel's control. This is a double irony since the Israeli front line has virtually partitioned southern Lebanon from the rest of the country. Merely to visit the south – or Beirut if you live in Tyre – requires a complicated system of Israeli checks and passes on the only road that now connects the nation's two parts. Lebanese civilians wait for hours in the heat and dust, sometimes for days, merely to travel to their homes. The resentment that has built up is now combined with the anger caused by Israel's mass arrests of villagers.

The Israeli army's control even of main roads in the south is tenuous. In Sidon last week, an Israeli patrol (a jeep, armoured personnel carrier and lorry) withdrew from the Abra suburb after only two shots were fired at it. Young Israeli soldiers at checkpoints talk of leaving Lebanon – troops canvassed at road blocks were two-to-one in favour of a Labour victory in the Israeli election later this month. A junior officer near the Litani River bridge summed up the general feeling: "I am going to vote for the party that will get us out of here".

The nightmare shadows are growing more substantial. Just before midnight one night last week, two figures emerged in front of my car from the darkness beside the main Israeli military road through the Arkoub. One held a Russian rifle but both were dressed in ill-fitting Israeli uniforms, complete with Israeli Defence Force markings in Hebrew. They were unshaven and spoke Arabic with what appeared to be a Syrian accent. They wanted a lift past an Israeli military camp to a village called Rachaya high up near the Syrian - Israeli front lines. They received no help: but there was little doubting who they were. The gunmen are now able to travel through Israel's most secure military areas of Lebanon.

Resented or hated, attacked almost every day, the Israeli Army has little to gain and everything to lose now in southern Lebanon. It has lost friends and made new enemies. It has also lost the war.

Killer chemicals – Third World beware

Some 375,000 people in the Third World are likely to be poisoned by pesticides this year and 10,000 will probably die. About 1,000 of the deaths will be in Sri Lanka, a country with one of the most up-to-date pesticide registration and licensing systems of all developing countries. It proves only how vulnerable people have become to the boom in the chemicals trade. In 1980 alone this was worth $26bn in exports from industrialized countries to the Third World, a sixfold increase in 10 years.

These figures act as a spur to Jan Huismans, director of the UN Environment Programme's International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), who arrived in London yesterday for the start of a major conference on environmental contamination.

In terms of size Jan Huismans' resources appear absurdly small. The IRPTC was born of a fear raised at the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment that the increasing use of chemicals, largely unchecked, might be causing damage.

The register was officially set up in 1976 and has just four professionals on the staff and a budget of $1m, out of UNEP's total of $33m. To have any effect Jan Huismans has to rely on his ability to make people listen, and to the quality of what he has to offer: data profiles on chemicals that play an important role in international trade. "I estimate the number to be somewhere between 3,000 and 5,000", he says. "We now have profiles on about 550. More are coming."

Jan Huismans' main problem is that the subject is immense (some 7.75 million chemicals have been listed by the American National Academy of Sciences, with 500-1,000 new ones entering the market each year), diffuse and governed often more by fashion than planning. "The early 1970s saw concern about the sea and the air", he says. "Today everyone is looking at the disposal of hazardous industrial waste. While that is important, the trouble with waste is that by definition it has no value – so who will spend money on it?"

"There has been considerable progress in the scientific understanding of chemicals – but control measures, agreement among governments and the tools of management are just not considered urgent." More than that, there is often disagreement. As a director of one chemical company put it: "In the West we can afford to ban DDT to preserve kestrels in East Anglia. But can a country where malaria is endemic?"

Legislation, in fact, abounds, though it varies widely. In Britain, control is exercised through a series of health and safety measures, through successive acts of parliament and international agreements. Under EEC regulations, new chemicals now have to undergo tests to assess their toxicity to man and the environment.

Just the same, as one expert put it, "these have lurched into existence from disaster to disaster – the poisoning of agricultural workers in the late Fifties, thalidomide. Will the Sellafield leaks change the law on radio active waste? And now that new chemicals have to be tested, doesn't it make sense to ask whether those in existence for some time are in fact adequately screened?"

The last 10 years has produced a growing number of chemical registers, whether government or commercial, but Huismans' data profiles, assembled on the basis of information contributed mostly by western countries, are specifically intended to be easily accessible to Third World users who have no sophisticated technical resources.

Since he is dependent on the goodwill of his "network" he is constantly on the lookout for new informants. "Governments can be reluctant to provide information where they feel embarrassed by some environmental disaster", he says, "and companies tend to feel threatened that if they divulge too much they will lose their competitive edge".

Jan Huismans, as a member of the UN, can only be circumspect. In the environmental lobby, there are more outspoken fears about using powerless Third World countries to offload chemicals no longer considered usable in the West. "Here control of chemicals has often come as a result of immense public pressure" one ecologist pointed out. "How can these chemicals be monitored in the Third World, where pressures of this kind simply do not exist?"

The list of chemicals Huismans wishes to see watched are almost without limit – cadmium, lead, asbestos, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and many more. While he admits that international measures are now beginning to be taken – a code of conduct on the production and distribution of pesticides, for instance, is being discussed by UNEP and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization – he says that his real concern lies with the future. "We simply don't know the long-term effects of low-level exposure to many environmental chemicals. Are we really in control?"

Caroline Moorehead

Roger Scruton

Turning the class war on its head

In an interview, the late Michel Foucault once remarked that "anything can be deduced from the general phenomenon of the dominance of the bourgeois class". It would be truer to say that, for Foucault, the dominance of the bourgeois class could be deduced from anything. All around him – in laws, institutions, human relations, in language itself – he saw the unmistakable marks of bourgeois dominion. The very same power which oppresses the inmates of the "bourgeois" prison rules also in the madhouse and the clinic. Everywhere languish the "victims" of bourgeois society, who have paid with their souls for the upkeep of a "normality" which they cannot share.

Foucault's insights were not hard-won. For it is a tautology that human relations are also human powers, and to attribute these powers to the bourgeoisie is to utter no more than a ruling cliché, whose survival value is due, not to its truth, but to its comforting mendacity. For who, in the last analysis, belongs to this bourgeois class, the power structures of which everywhere surround us? The only plausible answer is "everyone", including Foucault.

In the interests of science, therefore, I offer a narrower definition. The bourgeois, I propose, is a city dweller, who does not engage directly in production, but who occupies some administrative position. He earns a salary, rather than a wage, and depends, however indirectly, on the covert taxation which sustains the modern city. By virtue of his skill he is both socially and geographically mobile.

Now we are quite familiar with this character. He is frequently rootless, liberated, individualistic, and impatient with customs and traditions which block his access to power. Indeed – and here we may agree with Foucault – power is, for such a creature, a more precious commodity than it is for the average worker or farmer.

Living, as he frequently does, in a state of spiritual insecurity, the bourgeois is anxious to remake the world in his own image. He often wishes for a "politicized" reality, set on the path of "progress". For only in such a mobile, uprooted, forward-looking world would he cease to be in conflict with the "normality" that surrounds him.

The revolutionary supposes that it is the upholder of established things who is the representative of bourgeois values and bourgeois power. On the contrary, it is the revolutionary who is the true bourgeois, and it is with the triumph of revolution that power is finally (and "irreversibly") transferred from the worker and the farmer to the urban middle class. Only then a Marx said, does the government o people give way to the adminis tration of things. (In truly revol utionary government people *becom* things). The nature of bourgeoi power can therefore be most clearl seen by a study of the new style o city administration.

City administration is increas ingly carried on by professional with a career in meddling, and wit little inclination for productiv labour. They are happy to benefi from others' taxes, provided onl that they can also use those taxes t initiate change.

Little in the surrounding orde pleases them. All traditional value excite their contempt.

An example is the Bourgeoi Republic of Haringey, which ha begun to devote its extensive power of taxation to the establishment of new social order unrecognizable t anyone who would identify himsel as merely British, establishin community centres and projects fo favoured minorities, and extendin its privileges even to those who ar dead, paying for the expensiv "ethnic" funeral rites that no merel English corpse may claim. Th Women's Committee has bee particularly active in imposing th bourgeois ideology of liberation o Haringey's lower orders. Its mea sures range from the introduction c contraceptive machines in women' lavatories, to the recommendatio of new sex laws, including the repe of the offence of living off immor earnings, and the introduction of wholly new crime, whereby th bourgeois power can intrude into th privacy of every home to ensure th "emotional coercion" (more politel known, perhaps, as marriage) shoul not override the demands of sexu liberation.

Most interesting, however is th foreign policy of the Bourgeoi Republic. This requires everythin from the establishing of suppor groups to the sending of delegation One delegation has gone to Grenad in support of the dispossesse revolutionaries, and another t Cyprus, to give credence to a ignorant condemnation of the ne Turkish Cypriot state. The loc Turkish Cypriot community ha since been excluded from it customary place at Haringey' Multicultural Bookfair, and wi have no say in the running of th Cypriot Community Centre. Such i the effect of the new administration which, wishing to replace the Britis spirit of community with somethin more universal, more rootless, mor impeccably bourgeois, merely align itself with primitive parochialism that prevail in foreign parts.

The author is editor of the Salisbur Review.

Peter Kellner

For Foot read Thatcher

Even *The Econ omist* agrees: Mrs Thatcher is losing her touch as Britain's most prominent member of the dragon-slayers' club. The form that took her to victory in the match against Argentina two years ago has deserted her. Ken Livingstone has been granted an extra year of fire-breathing; Arthur Scargill is proving more than a little awkward to slay; and Francis Pym has returned to roar at his former boss.

However, the ghosts of two other dragons from her past ought to give the Prime Minister and her party even greater nightmares: Edward Heath and Michael Foot. It is not that either poses any direct threat to Mrs Thatcher now; but the kind of blows she inflicted on them could well, in time, be inflicted on her.

Consider Mr Heath first. Support for the Conservatives since last year's general election has followed broadly the same trajectory as during the year following Mr Heath's victory in 1970. There has been a gradual decline in the party's rating from around 45 per cent to around 38 per cent.

This runs counter to the conventional wisdom that the present government's support is holding up better than Mr Heath's. The real difference between then and now lies not in the size of Conservative support, but in the division of non-Conservative support.

The only reason why the Conservatives are not now running a poor second is that the non-Tory vote is more evenly divided: the Liberal/SDP Alliance now takes more than a third of it, whereas in 1971 the Liberals took only an eighth. Another piece of conventional wisdom needs tackling – that governments inevitably recover from mid-term unpopularity. Again, Mr Heath's administration offers Mrs Thatcher an uncomfortable precedent, for his did not recover.

From time to time Conservative support dipped briefly below 36 per cent – for example, in the summer of 1973. But the average Tory rating in the middle two years of Mr Heath's term of office, according to Gallup, was 39 per cent. At the following general election it was actually lower at 38 per cent.

Of course, there are forms of mid-term protest that tend not to be repeated at general elections. The most obvious of these are by-elections, when anti-government swings are almost invariably exaggerated. Occasionally, spectacular by-election results are briefly reflected in national polls and we see short-term fluctuations that are reversed a few months later.

But these hiccups in voter loyalties are different from underlying shifts in attitudes. The steady, consistent drift of support away from the Tories since last autumn suggest a growing mood of disillusion that the Prime Minister may find hard to reverse.

Last week's MORI figures showing that a two-to-one majorit disapproves of the Government' record – reflect a continuation of nine-month trend, not a bri aberration.

On those occasions when mid term unpopularity has been re versed, there have been clea explanations. Under Harold Wilso in 1969-1970 and under Jame Callaghan in 1977-78, Labour' support grew as a direct conse quence of rapidly rising economi prosperity. Mrs Thatcher would b wise not to count on repeating the achievements: Mr Wilson and M Callaghan still lost the subsequen elections, despite fighting on econ omic records that Mrs Thatche cannot remotely hope to emulate.

If we leave aside some wholl unpredictable event like the Falk lands war, it is more probable tha support for Mrs Thatcher would g much the same way as support fo Mr Heath in the early 1970s. And i history does repeat itself, we ca expect someone to rise from th Tory ranks after the party's defea and challenge Mrs Thatcher for th leadership, just as she challenged M Heath.

But what if things go even wors for the Tories during the next two o three years? After all, until the oi crisis and the miners' strike in th final months of Mr Heath's premier ship, the economy was growing at per cent a year, and unemploymen fell to 600,000.

In two years' time unemploymen will still be around three million and the growth rate is unlikely to b much over 2 per cent. Throw in few more banana skins, and th Tories face the prospect of suppor sliding towards 30 per cent.

It is then that the ghost of Michae Foot may come to haunt th Conservatives. In the month leading up to last year's electio both the Labour Party and its leade were deeply unpopular. Polls take before the campaign suggested tha Labour would do better under Den Healey. But Mr Foot remaine leader and, despite ill-inform speculation in the *Daily Mail* an *The Sunday Times*, there was neve a serious threat to his position.

Mrs Thatcher is in a far strong position in her party than Mr Fo ever was in his, for she has won tw general elections as party leade whereas Mr Foot had won none. S unless Mrs Thatcher chooses t retire, or ill health forces her to and neither looks remotely likely a present – I would wager a modes sum that the Tories are condemne to fight, and lose, the next electio under her leadership.

It would be no more than poeti justice: the dragon-slayer tran formed into the dragon slain.

The author is political editor of th New Statesman.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CANADA'S CHOICE

After fifteen years in which their political scene was dominated by the personality of Mr Pierre Trudeau, Canadians are now to have the unfamiliar luxury of choosing between two rival leaders who are almost equally unknown quantities. Mr Turner, the new prime minister, has been outside politics and Parliament for the past nine years. Mr Mulroney, his Conservative opponent, was a newcomer to politics when his party chose him a year ago, and had to stage a by-election in Nova Scotia in order to find a parliamentary seat.

By choosing to hold the general election at the earliest possible date – given the long campaign required by a somewhat anachronistic electoral law – Mr Turner has opted for the advantages of novelty as against those of incumbency. His party, thanks to the contest for its leadership, has enjoyed the almost exclusive attention of the Canadian media since Mr Trudeau announced his impending departure on February 29. To judge by the latest opinion polls, it has benefited from that, as well as from Mr Trudeau's going: after so long in power, he had become more a liability than an asset. Mr Turner has also been favoured by a slight dip in the unemployment figures, while he can hardly yet be blamed for the poor showing of the Canadian dollar on the exchange markets. He starts the campaign with an eleven-point lead over Mr Mulroney.

He has clearly calculated that those assets, if husbanded till the autumn or spring, would prove wasting ones. That looks dangerously like an admission that things are soon going to get worse and that he has no real prescription for making them better – which is certainly how the Conservatives will interpret it. To which he will no doubt reply that his prescriptions will take time to work, and that he thought it right to seek a mandate from the people before applying them.

He will be criticized also, for timing the election to his own convenience rather than the Queen's, and thereby interfering with the bicentenary celebrations in New Brunswick and Ontario. But the Queen herself has saved him from any serious embarrassment on that score, by agreeing to new dates for her visit which fall within the bicentenary year and which are evidently quite convenient for her, since they enable her to combine the trip with her private visit to the United States in October.

For the world outside Canada, there is not at first sight very much at stake. Both candidates are Anglophone Canadians but fluent in French, with a strong business background and a similar outlook on economic matters: both favour cuts in public spending, for instance. Both believe in a one-nation, bilingual Canada and will be trying to overcome the identification of their party with a particular part of the country. Thus Mr Mulroney is pledged to revive the Conservatives as a real political force in Quebec, from which they have latterly been excluded, while Mr Turner is making an equally strong pitch to revive flagging Liberal fortunes in the West.

If both succeed, there could in time be a transfer of roles on the national question between the two parties. Mr Mulroney's anxiety to impress Quebec makes him stress bilingualism more than Mr Turner, and thus perhaps to sound a little more like Mr Trudeau. This could mean that French-speaking minorities in the Anglophone provinces will identify with him, while the mono-lingualist Parti Québécois – still in power in Quebec though currently far behind the Liberals in the opinion polls – could find Mr Turner a little less irksome than it found Mr Trudeau. For the foreseeable future, however, its main bugbear will be the Quebec wing of Mr Turner's party – now led by M Jean Chrétien – and therefore it is likely to give discreet but useful support to Mr Mulroney this time round.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

When the virtues of family life, privacy and parental authority, become its vices; when the family turns in upon itself unleashing the terrifying violence of adult against child, public decency is uniquely offended. The physical abuse of children demands the intervention of a public agency and, as necessary, the destruction of the domestic arrangements which nurtured the violence.

The centenary the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children celebrated last night at Mansion House with a gathering of the descendants of Cardinal Manning, Lord Shaftesbury and the other nineteenth century forebears, has shown that such a public agency need not be the state itself. Indeed in delicate work depending on the cooperation of the public, the voluntary nature of the society has been its strength. It remains, in a statist age when the bulk of the work of monitoring family breakdown and protecting the children is done by the courts and local authority officials, a model expression of collective self-policing. On its centenary the NSPCC deserves society's salute – and the freely-given wherewithal for its work to continue.

In this year, with an appeal for £12 million to be met, the NSPCC inevitably has had to trade in the gross emotions provoked by its case histories of neglect and maltreatment of infants. Who can read court reports of child abuse cases without feeling their humanity injured – and not read further details without acknowledging that none of these cases, like no episode of normal family life, can be simply delineated and responsibility (as with most "public" crime) straightforwardly apportioned? The NSPCC's figures for child abuse released last autumn were somewhat exaggerated. Although numbers of children in the care of local authorities have edged up during the past decade there is no compelling evidence that child abuse is becoming more prevalent.

There is no ground for complacency; the connexion between family breakdown, violence to child and material circumstance is too close for unemployment and the material want associated with it not to figure as one factor in the equation. But officials of the NSPCC itself would be among the first to wish to move the emphasis away from the horror stories (though they are a useful means of mobilizing support from the public) to the less glamorous and harder work of preventing abuse. And it is here that certain limits probably have to be drawn to the work of monitoring and prevention by the NSPCC and indeed of all the social work agencies: "Prevention" is a grand cause; but there is a danger of intervention in family life so detailed and so far reaching that the notion of parental responsibility is altogether lost.

One of the dangers of the preventative approach, however admirable its objective to identify problem families and stop their descent into violence – is that it tries to do too much and becomes infinitely costly. The strength of the NSPCC, not least since the reorganization of the social services departments of local authorities at the end of the 1960s, has been its specialization on the problem of child abuse, its ability to focus – within its limited resources – on identifying the signs of family breakdown and acting speedily.

As the state's social services organization moves, slowly and hesitatingly, back towards a more specialized approach, the need for the NSPCC will increase rather than diminish. It stands to become a reservoir of expertise, a promoter of research, an organization not condemned to bureaucratic formality, able to research and innovate. The ability of the state to intervene in family life will always be – should always be – limited; and it is to be hoped there will be many more years for the NSPCC to continue with its good work.

ACT OF GOD

Is it idolatry to grieve over the burning of the south transept of York Minster, with the partial or complete destruction, it must be supposed, of St Cuthbert's window and the tomb of Archbishop de Grey, that great builder, canopied with its ten spindly columns, and much more hallowed and beloved bric-à-brac? The faith which insists that God is spirit and is to be worshipped in spirit has never been able wholly to free itself of a sense that it may be wrong for mankind to pour its energies into the construction of places of worship of great earthly splendour, of which York Minster is one of the most splendid.

There were fierce protests in the medieval church when the first Gothic cathedrals began to rise like so many Towers of Babel. In our own generation the burden of custodianship of an accumulated architectural inheritance has harassed and enraged many churchmen more interested in the cure of souls than of dry-rot.

Yet one naturally feels grief, different in kind from what might be felt at the news of equivalent damage to a secular building of equivalent quality (supposing there be any such). That so much can be destroyed in a night seems to make a mockery of the effort that put it there, and of the effort, constantly renewed, to maintain it against all the forces that undermine any building. If there is a strain of idolatry in all this, then it is only what there will always be in any earthly project passionately undertaken. In the case of York the effort of maintenance had risen to a high pitch in recent years, and it had seemed that the fabric had been successfully restored to a secure condition. Now much of that has been undone, and has to be done again.

It is not the first time York Minster has been faced with that need. Most great churches have been devastated by fire at one time or another, but York has suffered particularly often, partly because of the medieval false economy whereby its main vaults were made of timber instead of stone. But no precautions can fully protect against harm a building which is so large and reaches out so boldly to the limits of what is physically possible. Modern technologies of prevention and fire-fighting can do much to limit the consequences, and clearly did so this time, but the vulnerability is too ingrained to be eliminated. Repeatedly the people of the diocese (and others from much farther afield) have returned to the task of making good what has been spoilt; this pattern of resilience in the face of destruction itself becomes part of the significance of such buildings.

In an age more prone to spy out symbolic significances, the disaster and the circumstances surrounding it would have been an irresistible object of baleful head-shaking – especially if lightning was to blame, as seems probable. A bolt from heaven the very night after the Archbishop preached in defence of his Durham appointment before the assembled Synod: it is hard not to be reminded of Elijah and the priests of Baal. In addition, York has come in for some ecclesiastical criticism for throwing itself so whole-heartedly into the modern exercise of the intensive use of plant, with tourists streaming through at a rate of two million a year, making their contributions to the insistently-placed boxes for the upkeep fund and receiving some cursory sense of the numinous, all at some cost in reverential hush.

Such disagreements, as the Archbishop said shortly before the roof fell in, are inherent to the predicament of a living church. God moves in mysterious ways, and a petulant play with vengeful thunderbolts scarcely seems mysterious enough. At the very least, there are some two million people today with reason to feel a sense of personal loss over the fire at York Minster. May the damage soon be made good, and the Minster stand intact again to bear its ambiguous witness in all its fragile splendour.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Last chance to endorse Law of the Sea

From the Director of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir, Tomorrow (July 10), members of the United Nations Association are lobbying Parliament in an effort to persuade the British government to sign the UN Law of the Sea Convention by December 10 (the last date for us to be a pioneer investor in the treaty).

We believe the Convention to be vitally important for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is an outstanding example of UN achievement, arrived at after years of negotiation during which virtually all member states made concessions in some areas and gained advantages in others. While the United Kingdom may consider some aspects of the treaty to be less than ideal, the British played a very constructive role in the negotiations and it seems highly unfortunate, therefore, that we have not yet signed the treaty.

Secondly, many aspects of the treaty are very obviously in the interests of a major maritime nation like the United Kingdom and, we are assured, are acceptable to our Government. Such areas include guarantees regarding territorial seas and innocent passage through these waters and through international straits; considerable rights to coastal states within their exclusive economic zones and over their continental shelves; and measures to prevent pollution and to preserve the marine environment.

Since the treaty was negotiated as an integral and interdependent whole, it would seem advisable to follow the example of other industrialised countries, such as France and Japan, and to accede to the Convention.

Thirdly, the United Kingdom appears to have received some important concessions to its interests in deep sea mining. As a pioneer investor, Britain would receive special status and protection; industrialised countries have a considerable number of seats on the Seabed Authority's council; and consensus is required for many vital council decisions.

Finally, if it decides not to sign the Law of the Sea Treaty by December 10, the UK will almost certainly find itself later in a position similar to that which it holds within the EEC whose initial rules, regulations and customs were fixed with little regard to our interests.

If, some time in the future, we decide to adhere to the Law of the Sea Treaty, we could find ourselves in a comparable position. On the other hand, if we sign the treaty now we will become full members, with voting rights, of the preparatory commission and will be able to play a full part in devising the rules and regulations for the International Seabed Authority.

It would, in our view, be a tragedy for the Law of the Sea Convention and for Britain if the United Kingdom failed to sign the treaty by the required date. Our lobby will urge the Government to take the bull by the horns and to sign without further delay.

Yours sincerely,
MALCOLM HARPER, Director,
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
3 Whitehall Court, SW1.
July 9.

Nuclear progress

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Public reactions to the successful launch of an anti-missile by the USA have been singularly lacking in generosity. There has been little admiration for the tremendous scientific achievement. Above all there has been little recognition of the fact that it is this success that has induced the Soviet Union to ask for negotiations.

The USA wishes to enlarge the negotiations to cover theatre weapons but has made no precondition. The Foreign Secretary supports the USA over this.

There is therefore some progress. Yet one of your correspondents (June 29) suggests that the balance of terror is being undermined and a nuclear holocaust brought nearer. It was a Soviet scientist, Pavlov, who showed that the strongest instinct is the instinct of self-preservation. The idea that the USA is culpable because it obeys this instinct is extraordinary.

The pre-war appeasers did not negotiate with Hitler at a time when he was invading another country. The USA wants to negotiate with the Soviet Union although it continues to invade Afghanistan. That is strong evidence that it seeks a peaceful world. Indeed it would be insane if it did not. But it knows that strength and vigilance are needed as well as good will.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.
July 3.

Test match team

From Mr T. H. Ashworth

Sir, Now that the West Indians have shown that they can easily beat an England B team, would it not be sensible to cancel the last Test match of the series?

In its stead should be arranged a match between the West Indies and Mr May's selected XI – a team comprising the 11 best in-form cricketers from England.

Surely the West Indians and the MCC have heard of remission for good conduct?

Yours faithfully,
T. H. ASHWORTH,
Hazelwood,
Holtye,
Cowden,
Kent.
July 4.

Sentencing policy

From Mr Rod Morgan

Sir, On what conceivable ground can the Government's Green Paper proposals for intermittent custody be defended? All the evidence of recent years suggests that new sentences displace non-custodial as much as custodial sentences.

Our excessive resort to imprisonment in Britain is not explained by a lack of alternatives: we already have a greater variety of non-custodial penalties than any other country in Europe.

Whichever agency – police, prison department or probation – were made responsible for intermittent custody they would need and demand a substantial increase in our already inflated prisons budget. For even were full-time prisoners displaced, the reduction in the prison population would be too small to permit prison closures.

It is abundantly clear why the Magistrates' Association favour intermittent custody: they wish to punish certain categories of offenders (e.g., drunken drivers) more severely.

That object can be achieved more cheaply, more humanely and less cumbersomely by the courts making better use of non-custodial penalties – fines and community service for example – already available to them.

Yours faithfully,
ROD MORGAN,
Senior Lecturer in Criminology,
University of Bath,
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Claverton Down,
Bath, Avon.

Battersea Disneyland

From Mr A. S. Ainger

Sir, Is it significant that Battersea Power Station is to be transformed (report, July 3) into a leisure centre in preference to a communications and technology centre? So much for the circus; now about the bread . . .

Yours faithfully,
A. S. AINGER,
Heathbridge,
The Heath,
Weybridge, Surrey.

Stratford transmitter

From Mr John Wallbank

Sir, Mr Gallon, of the BBC (June 29) invites the judgment of readers on the report of the tests on the Stratford Theatre for vulnerabulity to the proposed transmitter near by.

The report says that of the 20 items of equipment tested 10 per cent were affected, including the computer controlling the stage lighting.

This confirms exactly the concern about the whole transmitter project at Stratford, both for the theatre and for any other business.

Surely it is clear that for any business reliant – as most are – on electronic gear, to have even 10 per cent of the system inoperable can stop the whole, particularly as with HF interference you cannot tell what will be affected next, nor when.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WALLBANK,
Knightsbridge Theatrical Productions Ltd,
2 Goodwins Court, WC2.

Hospitals in North-west

From the Minister for Health

Sir, In his letter, which you published on July 3, Professor Irving complained about a possible setback to a hospital scheme near Manchester which he favours and suggested there was a case for ministers to provide additional funds to compensate for deprivation in health services in the North-west.

We have in fact already done so. The capital allocation for this region, at £14.35 a head of population compared with £11.70 for the country as a whole, already allows for the relatively high need for capital investment.

The North West Regional Health Authority, like the rest of the NHS, now has a much bigger allocation of capital investment programme than it had when this Government first took office. There is more money available for investment in health building than ever before in the history of the service.

All authorities must ensure, however, that the investment produces the best pay-off for patients and we require them to tackle the needs of the highest priority groups in their regions first. This means that regions must make some difficult decisions between the claims submitted by all their districts.

Professor Irving seems to me to be making a bid for the claims of Salford against those of other towns surrounding Manchester. This is a matter for the region to decide after consulting with all their district health authorities, including Salford.

I do expect the region to take account of the relative needs of these districts when making their decision, but I reject the claim that the Government have forgotten the relative needs of the North-west as a whole.

Yours sincerely,
K. CLARKE,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle, SE1.

Pit closures

From Mr W. P. Winston

Sir, It is astonishing that Messrs R. A. Bryer and T. J. Brignall (June 28) can propose, "The correct criterion for closing a coalmine is that the energy expended in recovering reserves will be greater than their energy content". In no society, primitive or sophisticated, would such a criterion be accepted. In practice a coalmine must at least produce an energy surplus which those in the enterprise can exchange for the necessities of life and an acceptable living standard. This, in principle, is what the coal strike is about.

As to what can be done to settle the strike, a useful presentation of the problem is the "energy flow chart" produced by the Department of Energy. It is a pictorial presentation of the energy balance of the UK. It shows the fuel inputs, distribution to conversion industries, e.g., power stations, and an analysis of energy use by final user.

Most coal is consumed in power stations. The chart does not point to any short-term solution. No doubt this is why the coal strike has not become a party political issue. For example, transport is a considerable user of energy but uses practically no coal either directly or as electrical energy and for technical reasons it is not possible to see how this can change.

Considerable energy is also used in domestic and office premises. Commonly such premises are not now designed or equipped to use solid fuel even supposing the occupants wished to do so.

In the longer term there is more room to manoeuvre for example to develop the use of coal in industry. There is also a case for looking at CHP/DH (combined heat and power and district heating) schemes using existing thermal power stations.

The W. S. Atkins & Partners report on CHP/DH schemes (July, 1982) found there was a case for the conversion or adaptation of existing power stations for CHP/DH purposes.

Yours faithfully,
W. P. WINSTON,
12 Grange Meadow,
Banstead,
Surrey.
June 30.

Wider issues in sale of church plate

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, Some time ago a consistory court heard an application from St Mary-le-Bow for leave to sell a large amount of its plate and the plate from other churches which had been made part of the parish. This application was opposed by groups and individuals who are concerned with our cultural heritage.

The case put forward by the parish was that it needed funds in order to endow the position of a verger. When I visited the church recently there was evidence of an enormous amount of activity going on there, but little of what would normally be associated with a church; I could find evidence of only one service being conducted a week.

While I accept that conducting services is only a part of the priest's role, it is nevertheless a very important part. If this is typical of other city churches it would suggest that the role of verger is clearly more important than that of a priest.

The chancellor of the diocese reluctantly agreed to the sale of the silver largely on the evidence of the Archdeacon of London, who told the court that any money raised through public appeal by the parish would be heavily taxed under the diocesan quota procedure. Because of the importance of the case the chancellor expressed the hope that the decision would go to appeal.

Since then it has become clear that the Archdeacon's evidence has turned out to be incorrect, and since this was revealed a great deal of pressure has been applied to get the case taken to appeal.

Unfortunately the only person with the *locus standi* to launch an appeal, apart from the petitioners, is the Archdeacon, and he has refused to do so. It is impossible to imagine a criminal or civil judgment being allowed to stand without appeal under similar circumstances.

I understand that some of this plate is to be sold by Christie's on July 11.

What is happening over St Mary-le-Bow's silver is important in itself, but also raises more general questions. Events at St Mary-le-Bow are just one example of how some of the nation's treasures, held in trust by the Church, are being dissipated. At some stage Parliament will have a duty to look critically at the whole faculty jurisdiction procedure.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.
July 5.

Picture deadline

From the Chairman of the National Art-Collections Fund

Sir, In his efforts to buy the early Siennese Crucifixion, which is a picture of outstanding rarity, for Manchester City Art Gallery, the Director, Mr Clifford, has managed to raise close on £1,200,000 out of the required sum of £1,780,000.

The whole of this £1,200,000 (with the exception of a grant of £57,000 from the V & A and the museum's own grant for the whole year amounting to £100,000) has been raised from the general public, who by their showing like this wonderful picture and want it to stay here.

The National Art-Collections Fund promised £500,000 to Manchester (the largest grant it has ever made) and this sum is, of course, entirely contributed by voluntary donations and legacies.

I am puzzled as to why the Minister (who has the power) and the Government-funded National Heritage Trust between them cannot support what is evidently a public desire: namely, that this early Siennese picture should go to Manchester. If this sum is not found by midnight on Monday, July 16, the picture will leave for America.

It is understood that the Treasury will receive some £5,800,000 in capital gains from the Chatsworth sale of drawings.

The Prime Minister and her Cabinet ask us all the time for public involvement and support for the arts. Would it be unreasonable to expect that this support, when shown, should be encouraged by a comparatively small contribution from the Government?

Yours faithfully,
NORMANBY,
Mulgrave Castle,
Whitby,
North Yorkshire.
July 6.

The case for PR

From Mr Thomas S. Torrance

Sir, The letter from Mr William Cash, MP (July 2) refers to "proportional representation" as if it were an undifferentiated type of electoral system; whereas, in fact, the particular sort of proportional system most commonly recommended for this country, the single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies, would lead to none of the consequences he claims.

STV worked successfully in Northern Ireland for the European election and is well understood and liked by the electorate there. Its introduction throughout the UK for Westminster elections would be a great constitutional reform, ranking certainly on a level with the nineteenth-century Reform Acts.

Among the many benefits is the feature that well over 90 per cent of the voters in a constituency would be able to identify with at least one member they had personally helped to elect.

Compare this to the present first-past-the-post system, where the corresponding figure is increasingly barely over 30 per cent. It is little wonder that the current electoral system is alienating to an extreme degree.

Mr Cash, and those that think like him on this issue, should reflect carefully on the contention that the introduction of STV for all local government elections would remove the institutional framework which directly generates the sort of unsatisfactory situations which are causing the Government much unease at the moment.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS S. TORRANCE,
6 Esslemont Avenue,
Aberdeen.

Mrs Thatcher's friends

From the Editor of The Economist

Sir, It is nice, of course, to be mentioned on the front page of *The Times* (July 7). But being labelled by your political correspondent as the "deeply Conservative magazine" caused me as much of a chuckle as it doubtless did the Prime Minister and her party. You won't find Conservative editors here kissing the Prime Minister's cheek.

The Economist does indeed vigorously support some of the present Prime Minister's main intentions, if not always her policies. On some of her domestic policies we got there before she did, or are rather more radical than she is, or keep dubious company with politicians like Dr David Owen and even some Labour party and TUC leaders who deplore all she tries while privately conceding they are glad she does.

Inconveniently for your picture of a Conservative stalwart suddenly joining the "growing ranks" of the Prime Minister's critics, however, our leading article this week repeats criticisms we have been making of Mrs Thatcher's government since 1979. The last such criticism was published just a week before the issue in question.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW KNIGHT, Editor,
The Economist,
25 St James's Street, SW1.
July 9.

Madness in great ones

From Dr G. E. Berrios

Sir, Mr Levin's article (June 29) is wicked because he chooses to ignore the central point of the psychiatric professor's letter, namely that persistent cruelty or criminal behaviour at whatever scale does not constitute sufficient evidence for a diagnosis of mental illness.

Mr Levin is of course entitled to use the word insanity as he pleases. The passive tolerance of the readership and the safety afforded by your columns will always guarantee this right. But it would not take much intellectual honesty to accept that, on this occasion, his use of the term insanity as a moral category may be harmful to the truly insane who perhaps have little chance to reply.

But Mr Levin's article also raises another serious issue. On what possible good journalistic grounds can one, as Editor, justify the publication of this mocking and self-indulgent piece? What else is there in it which is of any use to the public good? I for one should like an explanation.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. BERRIOS,
University of Cambridge Clinical School,
Department of Psychiatry,
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Hills Road,
Cambridge.
June 29.

Mum's not the word

From Mr L. F. Boston

Sir, My step-grandmother, Evelyn Boston, died recently, spritely to the last, in her nineties. She was childless but she was cherished as "Steppy" by a baker's dozen of my tribe. She spoilt all of us to what others might have considered excess.

May the name live on. We claim no copyright.

Your obedient servant,
LAURIE BOSTON,
17 Church Road,
Trull,
Taunton,
Somerset.
July 4.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 9: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were entertained at dinner this evening by His Excellency the Canadian High Commissioner and Mrs Jamieson at 12, Upper Brook Street, London, W1.

Lady Susan Hussey, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Sir William Heseltine, Mr Victor Chapman, Major Hugh Lindsay and Mr Brian McGrath were in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Boyne (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Fiji this evening at the John Howard Hotel, Kensington and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Excellency on his arrival in this Country.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 9: The Prince of Wales, President, The Mary Rose Trust, this morning opened The Mary Rose Exhibition in HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 9: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, today presided at congregations for the conferment of degrees at the University of Lancaster.

Her Royal Highness travelled to Lancashire in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales will attend a colloquium on conventional medicine and complementary therapies at the Royl Society of Medicine on July 19.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the British Paraplegic Sports Society, will open the seventh World Wheelchair Games (Paralympics) at the sports centre at Stoke Mandeville on July 22.

Prince Andrew will take the salute at the Royal Tournament on July 24.

The Princess of Wales will open the Harris Birthright Research Unit for Foetal Medicine at King's College Hospital, London, on July 24.

The Queen will open the new bridge at Kylesku, Sutherland, on August 13 and the new bridge over the River Dee at Aberdeen on August 15.

The Duke of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief of The Gloucestershire Regiment, will visit the 1st Battalion to mark Salamanca Day, at Lucknow Barracks, Tidworth, Hampshire, on July 26.

A memorial service for Miriam Speckert will be held tomorrow at noon at the Church of Our Lady of Assumption, Harvest Road, Englefield Green, Surrey.

To mark the twenty-ninth anniversary of the death of Mr Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian a memorial service will be held at the Armenian Church of Saint Sarkis, Iverna Gardens, London, W8, on Sunday, July 15 at noon following the celebration of the Divine Liturgy which will start at 11am.

A memorial service for Lord Adam Gordon will be held today at noon at St James's, Elstead, Surrey.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Cockburn and Miss M. A. C. Trappes-Lomax
The engagement is announced between Alexander, elder son of Mr and Mrs Denison Cockburn, of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, and Mary Alison Catherine, elder daughter of the late Stephen Trappes-Lomax and of Mrs Trappes-Lomax, of The Farmhouse, Little London, North Walsham, Norfolk.

Mr N. M. L. Hughes and Miss M. R. Morley
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Glyn Hughes, of Saltdean, Brighton, and Ruth, daughter of Professor and Mrs David Morley, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Mr T. N. Jefferies and Miss K. D. N. Stark
The engagement is announced between Timothy Nicholas, only son of Mr R. Jefferies and Mrs H. Jefferies, and Kathleen Dee-Anne Norris, daughter of Mr W. Stark and Mrs K. Caruso.

Captain G. Stadd and Miss H. A. F. Garioch
The engagement is announced between Garry Stadd, of Biggin Hill, and Heather Ann Fraser Garioch, of Blackheath.

Birthdays today

Mr James Aldridge, 66; Mr Arthur Ashe, 42; Mr Tommy Carmody, 28; Sir John Cockram, 76; Sir Arthur Collins, 73; Major-General A. J. Dyball, 65; Mr Denzil Freeth, 60; Mr I G Greenlees, 71; Lord Lambton, 62; Miss Evelyn Laye, 84; Mr C McMahon, 57; The Very Rev I D Neill, 72; Sir Frederick Pedler, 76; Sir Leslie Porter, 64; Sir Jack Rampton, 64; Sir Herbert Stewart, 94; Miss Josephine Veasey, 54; Miss Virginia Wade, 39; Mr Ian Wallace, 65; Miss Rosemary Wolff, 58; Major-General Sir Brian Wyldbore-Smith, 71.

Latest wills

Right Rev Dr Thomas Bloomer, of Levens, Cumbria, Bishop of Carlisle 1946-66, left estate valued at £67,046 net.

Mrs Katie Lewis, of Brondesbury, London, left estate valued at £1,295,825 net. After various bequests she left the residue upon trust for her grandson, Mr David Lewis, for life.

Mr Frederick Reginald Adams, of Plaistow, London, left net estate valued under £10,000. He left all of his property to the Queen for her own use.

Kwok Cheuk Kwan, of Hongkong, left estate in England and Wales valued at £564,850.

Mr William Bert Sweet, of Misterton, Somerset, left £594,324 net. After bequests and effects he left the residue equally between the Maghull Home for Epileptics, near Liverpool, the Mental Health Trust and Research Fund, the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, London, and the Salvation Army.

Baron Henderson, of Westgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, 1948-51, left £80,679 net.

Mrs Heather Marian Creton, of Camberley, left £92,244 net. She left all of her property equally between the Parkinsons Disease Society and the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Erlebach, Mrs Susannah, of Virginia Water £260,788
Lewis, Mr Richard David, of Raglan....£253,706
Martell, Mr Norman Henry James, of Herne Bay, company director £318,723
Pickford, Mr William, of Leicester, founder of Sun Ray Dye....£411,408



Pass it on: Mr Justin Everard (left) passed his Times Portfolio card to his flatmate Mr Richard Hodgson to check, on condition that whatever was won they shared. Mr. Hodgson's figure work revealed a £40,000 win. As a result, each received a cheque for £20,000 yesterday from the Editor of *The Times*, Mr Charles Douglas-Home (right).

London School of Economics

During the summer vacation essential and urgent building work will be in progress on the ground and all upper floors of the British Library of Political and Economic Science (London School of Economics). Intending users are warned that noisy and dusty work must be expected to continue throughout the day. Library services may be interrupted at short notice and certain sections of the subject-classified stock may be inaccessible from time to time.

Users wishing to consult specific materials are, therefore, advised to inquire of the library before their visit. (Tel 01-405 7686)

East meets West

Twenty pupils from Nagy Lajos Gimnazium, Pecs, Hungary, the headmaster and two members of staff are spending two weeks at Oundle School. The visit marks the inauguration of a link between the schools. Much of the visitors' time will be spent attending classes, school society meetings, and socializing with Oundle boys.

Oakham School

Lord Kings Norton, Chancellor of the Cranfield Institute of Technology, will open the new Computer Centre at Oakham School tomorrow, July 11, at noon.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Philip Jones to be a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir Bernard Braine, MP, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House. Mrs Elizabeth Cresswell presided.

Church news

The Rev C R Gough, priest-in-charge, Holy Cross, Bilbrook, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of St Paul's, Wood Green, Wednesbury, same diocese.

The Ven I Griggs, Archdeacon of Ludlow, diocese of Hereford, to be also priest-in-charge of St Michael's, Tenbury, same diocese.

The Rev R W Hayter, assistant Chaplain, Brixton Prison, to be Chaplain of Stoke Heath youth custody centre.

The Rev R O Hill, priest, St Luke's, Wallsend, diocese of Newcastle, to be curate of St Peter's, Didcot, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J W R Hilliard, Vicar, St Augustine's, Mansfield, diocese of Southwell, to be priest-in-charge of Everton and Mattersey with Clayworth, same diocese.

The T F Horsington, Rector, Llangarron, Llangrove, Whitchurch and Ganarew, diocese of Hereford, to be Rector Highclere and Ashmansworth and Crux Easton, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev E Loth, curate, Holy Trinity, Platt, diocese of Manchester, to be priest-in-charge, Whitfield, diocese of Derby.

The Rev D F Mawson, curate of St Chad's, Blakenhall Heath, diocese of Lichfield, to be team Vicar of St Chad's, Blakenhall Heath, same diocese.

The Rev B Lee, priest-in-charge, Spratton, diocese of Peterborough, to be also priest-in-charge, Great Creaton, same diocese.

The Rev R W Morgan, Fellow, Corpus Christi College Cambridge, and Assistant curate of St Paul's, Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar, St Columba and the Northern Saints, Corby, Diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev F B Oddy, Vicar, St Oswald Warton with Yealand Conyers, diocese of Blackburn, to be also Rural Dean Tunstall, same diocese.

The Rev A B Olsen, assistant curate, Hersham, St Peter's diocese of Guildford, to be priest-in-charge, Botleys and Lyne and Long Cross, same diocese.

Canon P J Pavey, Rector, St Paul's, Letchworth, diocese of St Albans, to be Rector, Clifton, same diocese.

The Rev J R Pickering, curate, Eston with Normanby, diocese of York, to be priest-in-charge, Swine, continuing his work on the communications team (audio/visual), same diocese.

The Rev J A Robertson, team Vicar, Brayton team ministry (in charge of Thorpe Willoughby), diocese of York, to be Vicar, Redcar, same diocese.

The Rev E G H Saunders, Vicar, St Michael's, Chester Square, and priest-in-charge of Christ Church, Down Street, diocese of London, to be curate, St Andrews, Oxford, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J Scholefield, Vicar, Stoke Gabriel and priest-in-charge of Collaton St Mary's, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar, united benefice of Stoke Gabriel and Collaton St Mary's, same diocese.

The Rev M A Sears, curate, St Michael's and All Angels, Walsall, diocese of Lichfield, to be priest-in-charge, St Michael and All Angels, Walsall, same diocese.

The Rev A J P Sharp, Rector, Leverton, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar, Church Broughton with Boylestone and Sutton-on-the-Hill, and priest-in-charge, Trusley, diocese of Derby.

The Rev I G Stockton, Rector, Dalbeattie, diocese of Glasgow, to be assistant director of local non-stipendiary ministry and priest-in-charge, Scotton and Northorpe, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev M D Way, assistant master, St Augustine's School, Kilburn, diocese of London, to be assistant curate, St Augustine's, Kilburn Park Road, same diocese.

Canon G K Welch, Rector, Weston Favell and non-residentiary canon of Peterborough, diocese of Peterborough, to be also priest-in-charge, Great Houghton, same diocese.

The Rev W H Yates, Rector, Norton le Moors, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector, Church Aston, same diocese.

The Right Rev A J Adams, formerly Bishop Suffragan of Barking, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Ridgeway team ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

Retirements and resignations

The Rev H Keikin, Vicar of Hornby and Rural Dean of Tunstall, diocese of Blackburn, to resign as Rural Dean of Tunstall.

The Rev F H Bailey, Rector of Quarrington with Old Sleaford and Silk Willoughby, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on August 31.

The Rev J C Davies, Rector of Yardley Hastings and Vicar of Denton, diocese of Peterborough, to resign on October 12.

Canon J M Evans, Vicar of Ridgeway team ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on October 31.

Canon J F W Hardy, Rector of Greens Norton with Bradden, diocese of Peterborough, to resign on September 1.

The Rev M B Kiddle, Vicar of Kirton-in-Lindsey Group, diocese of Lincoln, to resign on August 31.

The Rev F W Nairn, Vicar of Harmston and Coleby, diocese of Lincoln, to resign (for post-ordination training in the US).

The Rev P G K Manton, Rector of St John's, Jersey, and Vice-Dean of Jersey, Channel Islands, diocese of Winchester, retired on April 30.

The Rev H Riley, priest-in-charge of St Mary's, Aldermary, diocese of London, to retire on July 31.

Canon D I G Shewring, Vicar of East Retford, priest-in-charge of Grove, and Rural Dean of Retford diocese of Southwell, to resign on October 3.

The Rev H T Oakes, Vicar of Humberston, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on August 31.

The Rev A A Conn, Vicar of St Peter's, Ravenshead, diocese of Southwell, has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Chaplain to the Prestfelde Preparatory School, Shrewsbury, same diocese.

Church in Wales

The Rev J R Hambidge, Rector of Swanscombe (Diocese of Rochester), to be Rector of Aberedw, Llanbadarn y Garreg, and Llandilo Graban with Crickadarn and Gwenddwr, Powys.

The Rev Robert John Williams, Chaplain to University College, Swansea, to be Rector of Reynoldston, Penrice and Llangennith, Swansea.

The Rev R M Davies, Vicar of Rhayader and Nantmel, Powys, to be an honorary canon of Brecon Cathedral.

The Rev Stephen Brooks, minor canon of Brecon Cathedral and curate of Brecon St Mary's Group, to be Vicar of Landore, Swansea.

The Rev R G Hackett, Vicar of Blaenavon with Capel Newydd, to be Vicar of the benefice of St Paul, Newport, Gwent.

The Rev B R Pippen, Vicar in the rectorial benefice of Cwmbran, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Christchurch, Newport.

The Rev R C Austin, teacher in Chepstow, to be Vicar of the grouped parishes of Llantilio, Crossenny, and Penrhos and Llanvetherine and Llanvapley.

The Rev Hugh Trenchard, Vicar of the Llanarth group of parishes, to be Vicar in the rectorial benefice of Cyncoed.

University news

UMIST
Grants
Ministry of Defence: £49,655 for the experimental investigation of transient aspects of atmospheric dispersion and transport in complex terrain (additional grant), under the direction of Dr R F Griffiths.
International Paints: £66,115 for research into abrasion resistant coatings (Dr J D Scantlebury).
Overseas Development Administration: £79,800 for project cost estimating study (Mr J G Perry and Mr P A Thompson).
Building Research Establishment: £55,650 to identify ways in which the efficiency and performance of hot water production can be improved in new and replacement systems (Professor P Burberry).
Science and Engineering Research Council: £61,973 for research into the synaptic morphology of chemically indentified locust neurones using immunohistochemistry and cobalt (under the direction of Dr N M Tyrer and Dr J S Altman); £86,927 to study growth by MOCVD of binary III-V semiconductors from Trialkyl metals and adduct reagents and purity studies (JOERS), (Professor J O Williams); £46,400 for research into the recurrent support of the interactive minicomputer system (Dr G C Barney); £118,183 for provision of system and user support for Prime computers – ICF scheme (Dr G C Barney); £71,870 for research into the protection of 415V transformers using microprocessor relays located at 11KV primary sub-stations (Dr J V H Sanderson); £49,060 for research into fuel air mixing in swirled direct injection diesel engines (Dr J P Packer); £70,480 to study the drift wave turbulence in an axial magnetic field (Professor M G Rusbridge and Dr K Phillips); £91,771 for research into optical and electrical characterization of MOCVD materials (JOERS) (Dr B Hamilton and Dr A R Peaker); £123,140 for research into MBE growth of III-V materials for advanced opto-electronic technology (JOERS) (Dr K E Singer and Professor E H Rhoderick); £138,477 for centre for instrumentation and analytical science (Professor G F Kirkbright, Professor P A Payne and Professor M S Beck).

Newcastle
Appointments
Lecturers: Dr V C D'Abrera (microbiology) from June 1; Dr J G F Powell (classics) from October 1; Dr M A A Cox (engineering mathematics) from June 1; Dr M S Downie (offshore resource engineering) from August 31; Dr M J Atkins (education) from October 1.

Grants
Allen and Hanburys Ltd: £45,000 to the department of medicine and pharmacological sciences to support a clinical research fellowship to study liver blood flow and metabolism.
Medical Research Council: £76,741 to Dr J M Davison to study osmoregulation of arginine vasopressin release in pregnancy.
Science and Engineering Research Council/Department of Industry: £240,844 for a teaching company programme between the university and George Angus Fluid Seal Division of Dunlop Technology.
SERC: £43,826 to Mr A H Rhodes to study loading characteristics of heavy goods vehicles and their effect on structural design of highways; £305,166 to Professor D J Kinniment for a design and test centre for microelectronic circuits; £138,180 to Professor P M Braiden, Mr J A Pennell and Mr D A Hofmann to study improving the accuracy of stress analysis of heavy duty industrial gears; £48,830 to Professor Braiden to research the thermal and mechanical loading on rock-cutting tools.
Transport and Road Research Laboratory: £219,359 to Professor P J Hills for an urban safety project.

Dr Geoffrey Sampson: Chair at Leeds.

Leeds
Dr Geoffrey Sampson has been appointed to the chair of linguistics and phonetics from January 1, 1985. He is reader in the department of linguistics and modern English language at Lancaster University.
Promotions to readerships from October 1: Dr Janet A Wolff (sociology); Mr D R Barnes (education); Mr D L Bauich (physical chemistry); Dr S Walner (pure mathematics); Dr A Chadwick (pure and applied zoology); Dr A V Holden (physiology).

Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £50,600 to Dr R C Olby to study third mode insurance as a technology regulator; £84,444 to Dr F Jones and Dr J Griffiths to research synthesis and properties of organic electroactive fluorescent chromophores; £41,089 to Dr G E Andrews and Dr K D Bartle to study diesel particulate polycyclic aromatic compounds formed in the exhaust and sampling systems.
ICI (Agricultural division): £81,807 to Professor Elston and Dr D R Hodgson to research the growth and development of winter barley.

Nottingham
The university is to establish the new degree of bachelor of philosophy in education, BPhil (Ed). The programme begins in October, and will be offered to both non-graduate and graduate trained teachers with three years of relevant professional experience.

Leicester
Grants
Gesell Mathematik Daten: £81,125 to Mr D Fisher for graphical kernal system (GKS), validation software.
Medical Research Council: £63,763 to Dr I C Eperon to study the selection of splice sites in eukaryotic MRNA precursors.
Natural Environment Research Council: £79,410 to Dr M A Khan to study the Kenya Rift seismic profiles.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £46,344 to Dr P Meacock, Dr A Boyd and Professor Brammar to study plasmid stability in industrial yeast protein secretion from yeast; £40,000 to Dr J Draper for investigation into the use of T-DNA insertion mutagenesis for plant gene identification and isolation.
Wellcome Trust: £46,736 to Dr P H Williams and Dr R A Cooper to study epidemiology and biosynthesis of the hydroxamate siderphore aerobactin by Escherichia Coli isolated from extra-intestinal infections of man.

Brunel
Grants
Atomic Energy Research Establishment Harwell: £44,369 to Dr A J Lacey for land reclamation.
Arthritis & Rheumatism Council: £51,749 to Dr R T Dean to study macrophages and oxidative degradation of cartilage.

Ministry of Defence: £41,000 to Professor K S W Sing for research into adsorptive properties of charcoal cloths and other molecular sieve adsorbents.
Science and Engineering Research/English China Clays Lovering & Pochin Company: £67,800 to Professor B R Jennings to study deflocculation monitoring in highly concentrated mineral soils.
SERC: £60,769 to Dr J A Bowman for research into brittle crack propagation characteristics in irradiated polyethylene materials.
BTG: £60,000 to Dr R Fenn for work on weld penetration control.
Manpower Services Commission: £60,000 to Mr K Knight to study management development for information technology.
US Army: $96,879 to Professor E Jaques to study the implications of discrete levels of human capacity.
City and Guilds of London Institute: £66,100 to Dr R Rees for a mathematics project.

Heriot-Watt
Dr George Russell, senior lecturer in the department of electrical and electronic engineering, has been appointed to a new professorship within the department from August 1.

Open
Mr Malcolm Johnson, senior fellow (reader) at the policy studies institute, has been appointed director of the Open University's health and social welfare programme. Mr Johnson takes up his appointment on October 1 with the personal title of professor of health and social welfare.

Grant
Leverhulme Trust: £66,000 to the health and social welfare sector and the Caledonian scheme for the certificate in social service jointly to research and develop distance learning materials for the scheme's standard option on children and adolescents. The project will be under the direction of Mr M Richardson and Miss M Hartnoll.

Buckingham
Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside has been appointed Chairman of the Council of the University of Buckingham. He succeeds Mr Edgar Palamountain.

More university news, page 26

Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was the host at the luncheon given yesterday at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Signor Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Service dinner

RN Supply Officers
The annual dinner of officers of the Supply and Secretariat branch of the Royal Navy took place yesterday evening at HMS Raleigh, Torpoint, Cornwall. Rear-Admiral W. A. Higgins presided and Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Tippet, Chief of Fleet Support, was the principal guest. Among those also present were Admiral Sir Peter White, Vice-Admiral Sir James Kennon, Rear-Admiral A. J. Richmond, Rear-Admiral F. W. Hearn, Rear-Admiral K. D. E. Wilcockson, Commodore A. G. Rose and Captain B. T. Brown, the Captain HMS Raleigh.

Dinner

Lord McFadzean
Lord McFadzean entertained the Tandridge Club at dinner in the House of Lords on Friday, July 6. The guest speaker was Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board. The guests included Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, president of the club and member of Parliament for East Surrey, Mr Michael Middlemas, chairman of the club and a partner in Touche Ross and Company, and 43 members of the club and their guests.

Lister research fellowships

The following have been awarded Lister Institute research fellowships:

Dr Jeffery W. Almond, department of microbiology, Leicester University, for structural and genetic studies on medically important enteroviruses.

Dr Malcolm A. McCrae, department of biological sciences University of Warwick, for the application of recombinant DNA technology to the study of viral pathogenesis and the development of new virus vaccine strategies.

Dr Brian J. Nunn, physiological laboratory, Cambridge University, to study physiochemical basis of light reception in vertebrates.
Dr Claude M. Wischik, laboratory of molecular biology, and department of psychiatry, Cambridge University, to study structure and biochemistry of paired helical filaments in Alzheimer's disease.

Dr Stephen J. Yeaman, department of biochemistry, Newcastle University, to study the regulation of mitochondrial protein kinases and phosphatases by hormonal and other factors.

Cordwainers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Cordwainers Company for the ensuing year:

Master: Mr A. S. Johnston; Senior Warden: Mr F. C. Harper; Second Warden: Mr R. Peal; Steward Warden: Mr N. W. Lewis; Renter Warden: Mr W. J. Calder.

Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will publish a new list of members this autumn. Members who have reason to believe that the association's records are out of date or incomplete are invited to send their name, address and any other particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Old Etonian Association, Carter Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

Science Report

Astronomers part veil around the Milky Way

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Images have been obtained of parts of the Milky Way galaxy which have been obscured hitherto by dust clouds from Earth-bound telescopes. Observations with a huge radio telescope have been turned into pictures showing a network of filament structures like the strands of a spider's web. But these curious structures are multiple filaments which form an arc about 130 light years long.

The finding is remarkable because although modern techniques of astronomy have allowed astronomers to peer to the edges of the universe, the centre of the Earth's own galaxy has been largely impenetrable and mysterious. Hence, astrophysicists have had difficulty in determining the nature of the engine which powers this galaxy and, presumably, others.

The new observations were made with 27 movable dish radio telescopes which form the very large array instrument in New Mexico.

The huge multiple arc does not resemble any previously recorded structure in the sky, according to Dr Mark Morris, one of the team of astronomers from the University of California at Los Angeles engaged on the project. Preliminary calculations suggest that unsuspected magnetic fields of immense strength must be present in the heart of the galaxy causing material to be squeezed into unusual shapes.

The closest similarity seems to be the high arches of luminous gas, known as prominences, which are ejected periodically from the Sun and shaped by solar magnetism. But the curvature of the Milky Way arch suggests that the structures are formed from streams of particles, and in a way which implies the existence of some form of galactic dynamo.

The magnetism, like that of the Earth, seem to be focused around magnetic poles. This sort of effect could be explained by a black hole or a concentration of stars, equivalent to a million Suns, hidden within the core of the galaxy, according to the scientists.

OBITUARY

DENYS VAL BAKER

Writer on Cornish themes

Denys Val Baker, who died on June 6 at the age of 66, was a novelist, short story writer, autobiographer and editor whose works gained him a loyal following over the years of his prolific output. Though Welsh by parentage and upbringing he will always be associated with Cornwall where he settled after the war and which gave a characteristic flavour and setting to so many of his books whether fictional or autobiographical.

Denys Val Baker was born in 1917 of North Welsh parentage and after an early childhood there went to Shoreham Grammar School. During the war he was a conscientious objector – pacifism was to be a personal credo throughout his life – and he served an apprenticeship in journalism in London and the provinces.

Much of his early literary activity consisted of editing and before publishing his first novel he had been responsible for such collections as *Writing Today*, *International Short Stories* and the *Little Reviews Anthologies* for 1945 and 1946, as well as publishing a history of little magazines, a subject to which he was to remain very attached.

His first novel *The White Rock* appeared in 1946 and with its North Wales setting and characters drew a good deal on his own childhood experiences and memories. But it was to be his adopted county of Cornwall which he was to make his own both through his short stories and novels, and through the series of autobiographical works in which he described the battle to make money from writing and at the same time to live a life close to mother nature in his gently amusing manner.

Thus *The Sea's in the Kitchen* described life in a house sited virtually on the surf beach at Porthmeor, St Ives, where the Atlantic was wont to make periodic inroads during equinoctial gales. While *Life Up The Creek* was about a quieter, cosier existence in a cottage overlooking the Fowey estuary, where the Val Bakers spent some years after leaving St Ives.

Cornwall, too, continued the hero of such novels as *Company of Three* (1974) and *As The Stream Flows* (1980), and of the many short stories Denys Val Baker wrote, *A Summer to Remember* (1975) being a characteristic collection.

Denys Val Baker continued an active editor of collections of short stories; *Stories of the Macabre* (1976) and *Stories of Horror and Suspense* (1978) exemplified some of his interests in this field, while *Haunted Cornwall* focused them on his adopted county.

A great believer in the little magazine as a shop window for aspiring talent, Denys Val Baker had also begun and edited the *Cornish Review* from 1949 to 1952 and then for a subsequent period in the 1960s, poets such as Charles Causley and Jack Clemo being among the then new talents whose work he published.

Denys Val Baker was married to the potter Jess Val Baker, who survives him.

PROFESSOR H. M. ROBERTSON

Professor H. M. Robertson, a well regarded economist, died in Cape Town on June 11 at the age of 78.

Hector Monteith Robertson was born in Leeds. He graduated with first class honours in economics and political science from Leeds University in 1925, and went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge as a research student, where he took his PhD in 1929.

In 1930 he was appointed a lecturer in the Department of Economics in the University of Cape Town, where he stayed for the next 40 years, becoming Dean of Arts & Jagger Professor of Economics from 1950 to 1970.

During the Second World War he was commissioned in the South African Artillery. In 1942 he became assistant editor of the South African War Histories, returning to university duties in Cape Town in 1949.

His links with Cambridge were always close, especially when D. H. Robertson and C. R. Fay were alive, and he played a part in the International Economic Association, with Sir Austin Robinson.

He was a frequent contributor to the Econonomic Journal, on economic history and South African affairs. Among his books were: *Aspects of The Rise of Econonmic Individualism: A criticism of Max Weber and his school* (1933); *The Adam Tradition* (1950); and *South Africa, economic and political aspects* (1957).

Robertson married Jean Horst in 1933 and had three children.

SIR ANTHONY SELWAY

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy writes:
I would like, if I may, to add to your obituary of the late Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway.

Mark Selway, as he was known to all, was a born aviator. Air Staff policy in the late 1920s to early 1930s era was to select the one or two showing the right flair, dash and skill during training at Cranwell to go on to become flying instructors, Selway was chosen for this, and in consequence gained invaluable and a wider experience in development of the flying art.

His decisive, courageous leadership of 14 Squadron in the Eritrean campaign of 1940, to which you have referred, and the appointment soon after the end of the Second World War as Commandant at the Central Flying School – an appointment which gave him great pride – reflect well on the policy thinking of those days.

An impeccable and mature airman; but what of the man?

Distinguished in appearance, manner and bearing, he was shrewd, yet kindly and courteous, devoted to his Service, for which he worked very hard, and he had the advantage of an infectious humour and ability to enjoy the ridiculous. He appreciated the social life; hunting and more recently shooting were sports he enjoyed and in which he was good company.

Looking back, whether he was making the best of the rough, monsoon-dominated scene of the Burma Campaign, being the diplomatic Air Attaché in the Paris Embassy drawing room, presiding over a Commander-in-Chief's conference in Singapore or at Northwood or, in later years, being host with his charming and much loved wife and family in their delightful Dower House at Burchetts Green, one sees shining through all these disparate activities a very warm character, a man of deep and thoughtful sincerity, a wise and loyal friend.

SIR JOHN MacLEOD

Sir David Wills writes:
John MacLeod died at his home in Gloucestershire on June 3, at the age of 71.

Jacko, as his family and friends knew him, spent his early years at his family home at Skeabost on the Isle of Skye, and his boyhood association there gave him a deep and abiding love for that part of the world – a love which he never lost.

Jacko joined the Territorial Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders before the war and was a keen Territorial soldier; he served with his battalion in France in 1940 and was taken prisoner when the battalion was captured with the greater part of the 51st Highland Division at St Valery in June of that year.

For three weeks immediately after his arrival home after the war he was an avid reader of *The Times* – a task which he gave himself in order to accumulate as much knowledge as possible about politics and conditions in Britain with which he had been completely out of touch for so long. He then began to campaign in the 1945 General Election, and was duly elected as National Liberal MP for Ross and Cromarty which he represented from 1945 until 1964.

Another interest which took a great deal of his time in his latter years and indeed until his last days, was that of his tweed looms in Portree and Inverness, and he gave much time and thought to designing beautiful tweeds which found their way to many countries of the world.

Jacko will always be remembered for his spontaneous kindness and generosity, his delightful sense of humour and his unfailing high spirits, qualities which remained with him to the very end of his illness which, wholly sustained by his deep Christian faith, he bore with both great courage and fortitude.

MR GEOFFREY RICE

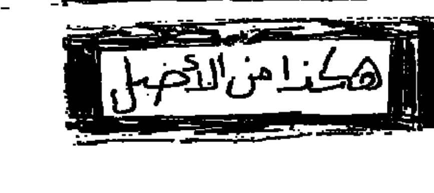
A correspondent writes:
Geoffrey Rice, who died aged 68 on July 1, was the sort of quiet man on whom England can rest secure. His father was a builder at Guildford, and he too went into building. He spent six wartime years as a Territorial officer, moving from anti-aircraft work on the South Coast to the intelligence staff of Combined Operations Headquarters.

There he helped to prepare several important raids, such as those on Bruneval and St Nazaire, and became an expert on the Atlantic Wall, that was breached on Normandy D-day.

He sat also on the now celebrated XX Committee, that deceived the Germans about where the major allied landing was to take place. Such work had to be done in entire secrecy, and attracted neither publicity nor decorations; it was none the less indispensable for victory.

After the war he spent some years in the Ministry of Works, and then went quietly back to building. He eventually ran Charcon Composites, of Derby, which provided concrete paving stone and other pre-shaped objects for many cities. Latterly he made himself useful also in Staffordshire local government.

He leaves a widow and a daughter.



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Gold loses its glister as buyers disappear

The price of gold is now at $340 an ounce, a collapse of more than $30 in a few days, and the bulls seem confounded. All the indications are that worse is to come: the one-way upward course of the dollar and interest rates points to an opposite fate for bullion.

Yet strangely enough gold enthusiasts, understandably a dwindling band, do have some grounds for comfort. Gold's rapid decline over the past week has not been caused by heavy selling but largely by a lack of buyers. In thin markets the attraction of real interest rates of 7 per cent or 8 per cent has been overwhelming.

Gold has also suffered from some longer-acting fundamental factors. The long price boom of the 1970s encouraged exploration, whose consequences are only now becoming obvious. About 100 tonnes has been added to western world production capacity. The next two or three years could see another 50 tonnes coming onto the market annually.

South African stocks have responded accordingly. Gold mines such as Vaal Reefs have fallen by a fifth in a couple of days. The pressure on the Rand has brought home cruelly to the South African authorities the consequences of pursuing an open exchange rate policy. Gold at its current price implies some deflationary action by the Government.

The paradox, however, is that Rand earnings soar – as the latest first-half sales figures from the Central Selling Organization demonstrate. The cash flow in Rand combined with the liquidity of the South African institutions, which are effectively prohibited from investing outside the Republic, places a floor beneath share prices in Johannesburg.

But as with gold how low is that floor? Certainly, the continuing demand of South African stocks and the residual allegiance for gold exposed by the present market do give support. In the case of gold, however, is it a support based more on desperation than on investment? Are we now flung back onto the refugee rather than the investment argument for bullion?

The comfort for gold bugs is that we have not quite reached that stage. Gold has lost its attraction as an investment medium because of the exceptional strength of the dollar and high real interest rates. But it does not follow that a global deflation is at hand.

In a sense, the gold price is saying the opposite. Gold is down because the dollar is up, and the dollar is up because Wall Street fears that the United States federal budget deficit is inflationary. So gold is still perversely a hedge against inflation.

That said, the chances are the price will drift lower. The longer it stays depressed the more likely are sellers to come into the market. Such stale bulls are holding out, a handful of hard-pressed central banks and leading actors such as the Soviet Union can sell profitably at these levels. The essential question gold supporters must answer is not why the present market is hostile, but whether the international yield structure has undergone a fundamental shift after a decade in which it favoured bullion.

Ridley to show his hand soon

The enigmatic Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, will shortly be coming into the open with his views on the various privatization runners in his stable. It promises to be intriguing stuff, given not only that the privatization programme is rather in the doldrums at the moment, but also that Mr Ridley is known to have an independent mind on these topics which does not always fit easily with the views of his colleagues.

This week we should learn about his plans fo liberalizing Britain's bus network, long overdue but brave attempt to put competitive theory into genuine practice, something at which this Government for all its fine words has not so far been conspicuously successful.

Then, in the next couple of weeks, we should learn the first clues about how Mr Ridley proposes to deal with the great British Airways vs British Caledonian dogfight that he himself has – whether cannily or unwittingly – helped to unleash. The Civil Aviation Authority is on the verge of producing its report on the structure of the civil aviation industry, with all the signs being that it will go some of the way – and perhaps a long way – towards meeting BC al's demands.

Although Sir Adam Thomson and his independent airline counterparts may have won stage one of the political battle, the real war has still to come. If the CAA does come up with a strong recommendation for a transfer of routes from BA, Mr Ridley will have to decide whether such a move would jeopardize the flotation of BA planned for next year.

The argument that flotation will be impossible with any loss of routes has always been one of the strongest cards in the hand of Lord King, British Airways' chairman. He can be expected to play it forcefully in the coming weeks.

This is an argument that outsiders cannot yet attempt to judge, without access to the detailed numbers. Suffice it to say that, with the market going the way it is, BA is probably going to need all the buttresses – monopolistic or not – which it can find.

Equity finance post for Ryrie

The International Finance Corporation, an international institution of increasing importance, is to have a British head. The appointment was announced yesterday of Sir William Ryrie, Permanent Secreatary at the Overseas Development Administration, as its executive vice-president.

The IFC is the World Bank affiliate responsible for private equity finance in developing countries, and the appointment is seen as significant at a time when the World Bank itself has somewhat strained relations with its biggest shareholder, the United States.

The IFC, on the other hand, has a leading role to play in fulfilling the view expressed by the American and British governments at the London summit: that equity investment rather than commercial bank loans should come to provide a greater proportion of the capital inflows desired by developing countries.

Mr Tom Clausen, president of the World Bank, stated yesterday that "there is growing awareness among out developing member countries that the private sector must play a more important role in development." He added that "Sir William Ryrie is widely-known and esteemed among our member governments and is well-placed to guide IFC in its efforts to fulfil its mandate".

This reflects something of a dispute between the World Bank and the American Administration, which vetoed one internal candidate for the job, Mr Moeen Querishi. The IFC has just had its capital doubled to $650m (£487m), embarked on a programme designed to stimulate up to $30 billion of private sector investment, and the Americans wanted an outside appointee from a leading industrial country to take charge and also to help strengthen top management at the World Bank.

Sir William is an experienced Washington hand: as British executive director at the International Monetary Fund from 1975-1979, he was involved in the negotiation of Britain's loan from the IMF in 1976. Mr Clausen is said to believe Sir William's appointment will help to improve relations between the World Bank and its biggest shareholding governments.

Pound's fall to $1.30 puts new pressure on interest rates

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The pound hit another record low against the dollar, and money market interest rates moved up sharply yesterday, raising the prospect that the banks may soon have to increase base rates again.

Last Friday's 0.75 percentage point rise in base rates to 10 per cent failed to provide much support for the pound and there were widespread doubts in financial markets whether the pre-weekend hike in rates would prove sufficient.

Having opened lower, sterling managed to hold around $1.31 against the dollar for much of the day in reasonably steady conditions. But reports of a national dock strike sent sterling down to $1.3030 at one point before it recovered slightly to close down 1.1 cents at $1.3045.

Dealers said the pound was still looking vulnerable and it also lost ground against other leading currencies. Measured against a basket of currencies, sterling's trade-weighted value slipped 0.3 to 77.6, the lowest since 1976, although still some way above the record low reached during the sterling crisis of that year when its trade-weighted value fell to the equivalet of 74.2.

Money market rates were clearly signalling a further rise in base rates yesterday, after the key three-month interbank rate, closely watched by Barclays, rose to $11\frac{3}{16}$ per cent, but the Bank of England showed no inclination to follow the market up.

The Bank left its money market dealing rates unchanged at 10 per cent. It is understood to have played a part behind the scenes last Friday in ensuring that base rates moved up to 10 per cent, rather than $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. However, the Government now wants to give markets an opportunity to settle in the hope that a further increase can be avoided.

Another rise in base rates is not yet considered inevitable in the City, but analysts believe that it will be hard to avoid without some good news emerging on the various factors which have unsettled the pound.

Today's June banking figures, which are expected to be poor, could prove an important influence, while developments on the industrial front and the Opec talks in Vienna are also being closely watched

Whitehall officials stressed last week, when endorsing the rise in interest rates, that the Government would not allow a falling pound to undermine the battle against inflation and yesterday's producer prices provided some comfort

The prices of goods leaving the factory gate rose by only 0.2 per cent in June to give a year-on-year increase of 6.2 per cent, the same as in May.

Meanwhile, the industry's fuel and raw material costs fell by 0.1 per cent, bringing the annual rate down from 8.5 to 8.2 per cent.

The figures confirm that inflationary pressures in the economy remain low and the Government is still sticking to its forecast of 4.5 per cent retail price inflation by the year-end.

However, further interest rate increases would make the target increasingly hard to meet. The building societies have already given a warning that the mortgage rate will have to rise and an increase of 0.75 to 1 per cent is expected from the present 10.25 per cent. A further rise in base rates could put pressure on the societies for an even bigger increase.

Stockbrokers' Sterling M3 growth forecasts for banking June.

	%
Buckmaster & Moore	1.75
James Capel	1.5
Phillips & Drew	1 to 1.5
Hoare Govett	1.25
Simon & Coates	0.9
W. Greenwell	0.9
L. Messel	0.75

PCW deal rejected

Some of the names involved in the PCW syndicates who had already accepted the Minet/Alexander & Alexander Services offer have indicated that they are withdrawing acceptance after the Inland Revenue's refusal to accept the tax position.

The steering committee, which represents 125 names who di not accept, believes the Revenue's attempt to reopen names' tax assessments between 1970 and 1980 and charge tax, interest and penalties on money misappropriated from the names will scupper Minet's offer. Minet and Alexander & Alexander oppose the Revenue's stance.

The tax bombshell has made an extension of the July 21 Lloyd's solvency deadline imperative, says the committee.

A Minet subsidiary, Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies, expects to receive a letter from the Revenue today spelling out the official tax position. A form of global settlement has been discussed, which would take the extra tax out of the £38.17m offer to the names.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1033.5 down 8.8
(High: 1040.9. Low: 1027.8)
FT Index: 811.6 down 7.7
FT Gilts: 77.23 down 0.56
FT All Share: 45.07 down 5.32
Bargains: 16,520
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 100.36 down 0.21
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1117.15 down 5.42
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,373.22
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 773.60 down 49.26

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.30.45 down 1.10 cents
Index 77.6 down 0.3
DM 3.7182 down 0.0218
FrF 10.3590 down 0.1060
Yen 317.25 down 0.25
Dollar
Index 136.4 up 0.6
DM 2.8400 up 0.0010

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3065
Dollar DM 2.8445

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.599913
SDR £0.774769

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9¾
3 month interbank 11¼-11⅛

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $12\frac{5}{16}$-$12\frac{3}{16}$
3 month DM $5\frac{15}{16}$-$5\frac{13}{16}$
3 month Fr F 11⅞-11⅝

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11⅝
Treasury long bond $98\frac{13}{16}$-$98\frac{15}{16}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 6 June, 1984 to 3 July, 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $332.50 pm $338.50
close $339.50-340.50 (£260.25-261.00)
New York (latest): $341.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$349.50-351.00 (£268-269.00)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.00-81.00 (£61.50-62.25)
*Excludes VAT

US threat to Eurobond markets

From Bailey Morris
Washington

The United States Treasury will hold private meetings on Wall Street today to unveil proposed changes in government regulations that would allow it to attract a vast new pool of foreign capital to finance the huge Federal budget deficit.

Mr Beryl Sprinkel, Undersecretary of Treasury for Monetary Affairs, is to meet investment bankers and Wall Street officials to gauge reaction to a Treasury plan to allow foreign investors to begin buying anonymously United States issued corporate and government shares.

The proposed new "bearer" bonds for foreign investors could drain substantial money from the Eurobond market and anger other governments intent on preserving their own pools of savings to finance their own investments.

Sprinkel: gauging reaction to rule changes

Wall Street analysts said yesterday that the proposed changes are particularly worrying to Eurobond underwriters already concerned over the impact of a new United States tax bill which repeals the 30 per cent withholding tax on interest paid to foreign investors on United States shares.

It was feared that te combination of the repeal of the 30 per cent withholding tax and the new ability to buy shares anonymously would make the United States market irresistable to foreign investors who have previously shunned it.

The US Treasury has been unable to issue "bearer" bonds which are not registered in a specific owner's name but are payable to anyone who presents them since they were outlawed by the 1982 tax law.

Since then, the US Treasury has lost substantial tax revenues as US corporations turned ot the Eurobond market, taking advantage of offshore subsidiaries and bilateral treaties to avoid reporting profits to the Inland Revenue.

Oil surplus cuts Opec's options

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) who begin their half-yearly meeting in Vienna taday will be told that the only buoyant sector of the world oil market is the heavy fuel area, and only because Britain is buring an extra 300,000 barrels a day because of the miners' strike.

The meeting will open against a backdrop of a persistent oil surplus which will make it extremely difficult for any price rise or any increase in output quotas to be agreed.

Already the influential Monitoring Committee, headed by Dr Mana Said Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates Oil Minister, has decided that the world oil market should be "defended" but that no price or output change should be made.

World oil stocks are now at levels where Opec sees no real scope for an increase and demand for oil products has risen only in the United States.

In Western Europe demand is still sluggish.

A reaffirmation of the production quota will disappoint Nigeria, whose now oil minister Dr David Tam West was at yesterday's committee meeting as an observer. Nigeria still hopes to be given special case status to increase output by half a million barrels a day, but its delegation said after yesterday's meeting that it would continue to respect Opec unity.

OPEC ANNUAL OUTPUT

Counry	1980 bpd (m)	1983 bpd (m)	popltn (m)
Saudia Arabia	9.631	5.085	9.2
Iraq	2.646	1.005	11.5
Iran	1.467	2.426	33.4
Venezuela	2.165	1.801	12.3
Nigeria	2.058	1.241	64.7

RTZ set to gain more of Enterprise

By Jonathan Davis

Rio Tinto-Zinc looked well on the way to success last night with its attempt to lift its stake in Enterprise Oil to 29.8 per cent. RTZ's tender offer closes this afternoon, and all the signs are that it will achieve its target with little difficulty.

Yesterday's further fall in the stock market, coupled with uncertainty about the outcome of the latest Opec meeting, has served to make RTZ's offer look more attractive to Enterprise shareholders.

Enterprise's shares (trading in their partly paid form) closed last night at 102p, well below the 110p which is the maximum value of RTZ's reverse tender offer.

Some brokers were speculating yesterday that RTZ might end up having to pay only about 105p to acquire the 15.1 per cent of Enterprise's shares it is seeking to add to its existing 14.7 per cent. Allowing for the second call of 85p due in September, this would involve RTZ in a further outlay of about £59m to £60m on Enterprise.

If RTZ succeeds in its bid, attention will then shift to the meeting between Sir Alistair Frame, RTZ's chief executive and the management of Enterprise Oil which has been provisionally fixed for tomorrow. The meeting will discuss what the future relationship between Enterprise and RTZ should be.

Mr William Bell, Enterprise's chairman, wrote to his shareholders at the weekend urging them to reject RTZ's offer.

Both Mr Bell, and Mr Graham Hearne, Enterprise's chief executive have said they would take "a good deal of convincing" before they agreed to give RTZ boardroom representation.

RTZ and its merchant bank adviser, Rothchilds, have been sufficiently confindent of the market's response to their offer not to bother with any formal reply to Mr Bell's letter at the weekend.

Hongkong share prices plunge

By Jonathan Clare

The Hang Seng index plunged nearly 50 points in Hongkong yesterday as the colony's stock markets reacted gloomily to the emergency 3.25 per cent rise in prime rates to a record 17 per cent.

The continued weakness of the Hongkong dollar means that another rise in prime rates is possible, which would intensify deflationary pressures on the colony.

The index closed at 773.60, against this year's peak of 1182 and analysts expect a further fall in the historically volatile market.

The Hongkong dollar is officially pegged to the American dollar at a rate of between 7.78 and 8.82, but closed in Hongkong at 7.83 and later in London at 7.85.

The relationship with the American dollar means that interest rates are the only mechanism available to the authorities to adjust the value of the currency.

The Hongkong dollar had been trading at the weak end of the pegged rate for three weeks before cracking on Friday.

There are two theories to account for the Hongkong dollar's weakness: first that it is no different to other world currencies which have been weak against the American dollar.

Second, the latest political uncertainty which suggests that Britain could hand over administrative control of the colony to China before 1977.

British and American investors have previously taken advantage of weakness to buy into Hongkong.

Businessman sues NatWest for £1.75m

Mr Alfred Cullinane, a businessman, launched an estimated £1.75m claim in the High Court yesterday against the National Westminster Bank.

Mr Cullinane, aged 74, is seeking damages claiming breach of contract, breach of trust, and misrepresentation of facts. The bank denies liability.

Mr Alan Sebestyen, counsel for Mr Cullinane, said the claim arises out of an agreement with the bank in 1971 to release 63 acres of land belonging to him over which it had a charge.

The bank's failure to lift the charge, which the Court of Appeal ruled in March 1982 that it was bound to do, meant that Mr Cullinane was unable to raise capital to keep his business going, Mr Sebestyen said.

His company, Wareham Ball Clay Company at Wareham, Dorset, had been reduced almost to extinction because of his failure to get credit, he added.

The hearing continues.

Export credit rates increase by 1.2%

By John Lawless

Western industrialized nations yesterday increased by 1.2 per cent minimum interest rates for export credits to developing countries.

The new rate structure, as announced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for loans of two years and more, starts next Monday. It will inevitably reduce the purchasing power of countries which are having the greatest difficulty in escaping from recession. However, it has been brought about by the new automatic system of adjustment, agreed by main creditor nations last October to cope with movement in commercial market interest rates.

The consensus, a "gentlemen's agreement among export credit agencies such as Britain's Export Credits Guaranteed Department, which limits minimum interest rates, nearly broke down last year.

Next week's upward movement, will be the first.

The new rates are 13.35 per cent for "relatively rich" countries for credits between two and five years and 13.6 for longer periods; 11.55 and 11.9 per cent for intermediate countries; and 10.7 per cent overall for the poorest.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Date set for Gower debate

The Government's long-awaited adjournment debate on the report of the Review of Investor Protection from Professor Laurence Gower will take place next Monday.

It will be the first formal political debate on the subject for almost two years. But it is unlikely that the Government will make any statements about how the protection will be structured other than in the general terms it has so far adopted.

● TAXABLE LOSSES at Bio-Isolates in the six months to March 1984 were £162,000 against £111,000 on turnover of £57,000 against £11,000.

Tempus, page 17

● CARCLO ENGINEERING GROUP, the card clothing and specialist wires concern, has announced a 39 per cent rise in pretax profits for the year to the end of March. They rose from £2.1m to £2.9m. The total dividend rises 89 per cent to 8.6p, with the recommendation of a 6p final. The group expects further growth this year.

Tempus, page 17

● THE FEDERAL Deposit Insurance Corp has declined to comment on a report that it is seeking a new chief executive officer for Continental Illinois National Bank.

Diamond sales up 6.5%

By Michael Prest

Diamond sales staged a modest recovery in the first half of this year. Sales of rough diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation, controlled by the South African De Beers, rose by 6.5 per cent over the same period last year to $945m (£727m).

In rand terms, however, the volume grew by 23 per cent to R1,180m (£648m). The difference highlights the depreciation of the South African currency against the dollar. The higher local currency revenue has helped to support Johannesburg share prices in recent months.

But the market was nevertheless disappointed with the CSO figures and De Beers shares fell from 617 cents at the weekend to 595 cents yesterday.

Industry sources said that demand for polished stones was still heaviest at the smaller end of the market.

Planners say old factories are discouraging investment

Call to demolish 'satanic mills'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A new Government and European Community-backed project to pull down the bulk of the "dark satanic mills" of the North West – possibly as much as 15m sq ft of factories – has been advocated in a new local authority study published yesterday.

The report has identified 30m sq ft of derelict industrial building, most of it left behind by the contraction of the textile and engineering industries whose establishment was the beginning of the industrial revolution.

Today, the study concludes, the North West is littered with unused factories aged 50 years or more that are of no use, and have become an important disincentive to development. They are a blight on investment in property and on the environment.

The study has been produced by Roger Tym & Partners, a London-based firm of urban and land economists, for the Greater Manchester Council and the West Yorkshire County Council. It suggests that more than half of the old textile mills and engineering works that are now vacant needs to be demolished in the next five years before potential developers, new industrial arrivals and more jobs can occur.

The report, *Mills in the 80s*, calls for a new partnership between local councils and private business, with the aid and collaboration of the Government, to pull down the old industrial buildings and attract investors. It recognizes that the bulk of the financial and technical resources required will have to come from private sources.

"It is unlikely, however, that the private sector will undertake demolition and refuse on a sufficient scale without stimulus, incentives and assistance provided by the public sector," the report says.

It is proposed that about a third of the £60m of European Regional Development Fund (non-quota) aid earmarked for the development of new economic activity in the Britsih textile closure areas be devoted to demolition grants in the two council areas.

Also proposed is the creation of a special development unit which, it is hoped, could survive the planned abolition of the metropolitan councils, which would be "an inter-disciplinary local authority unit or department funded through conventional local authority budgets".

Among the unit's tasks would be to promote a mill investment trust and a building trust funded by the private sector, and the provision of sevices such as marketing and feasibility studies to support the re-use of old factories.



Graham Searjeant charts the persistent decline of sterling in the face of a strong dollar

How the Government ignored exchange rate once too often

By one of those ironies so typical of the current shape of foreign exchange markets, the latest steep slide in sterling was almost certainly set off by the Government's indifference to what might happen to the pound.

Ever since British interest rates fell, for domestic reasons, early in the spring, the attitude in foreign exchange markets towards the pound has soured. Those cuts, the last as it proved in a series, came during a period when the currency dealers were baginning to think that the long trend of dollar strength – held up in the end solely by strong monetary policy at the Federal Reserve Board – was finally coming to an end.

Instead, US interest rates rose sharply, opening a gap with British rates of up to 4 per cent, and subsequent rises in interest rates here have continually lagged behind. Against this background of weakness, a series of events in the past month has focussed market doubts against sterling.

Abandonment of virtuous circle ideal

The second round debt crisis, with its threat of default and loss of confidence in a series of US banks has receded, leaving the markets believing the growing confidence of the likes of Mr Walter Wriston of Citicorp and a whole band of international financial officials.

The German metal strike ended, relieving gloom over the Deutshemark and pointing up the continuance of our own miners' stoppage.

The Gulf War, once half expected to cut off Kuwaiti and even Arabian oil, was at least temporarily contained, removing fears of another oil shortage that might boost prices to the benefit of Britain and the pound. Instead, stocks lood long, production has outpaced demand and Opec is meeting against falling prices for, among others, North Sea oil. A weak oil market means fewer Opec surpluses to invest in sterling securities.

The final trigger, however, came with statements from the Chancellor and – unusually – from the Bank of England, emphasizing that there was no need to counter a fall in sterling brought about mainly by external forces and no need, on domestic monetary tests, for British interest rates to rise.

The importance of Government attitudes in exaggerating currency movements has become one of the least noticed factors behind increased currency instability in the past decade.

It was, after all, a small smoothing sale of sterling by the Bank of England in March, 1976, which unintentionally set off the seven-month slide in the pound from $2 to $1.56 and Mr Healey's IMF package. Excessive British inflation was the underlying cause, but the perceived desire of Government to protect exports rather than sterling added fuel to the speculative fire.

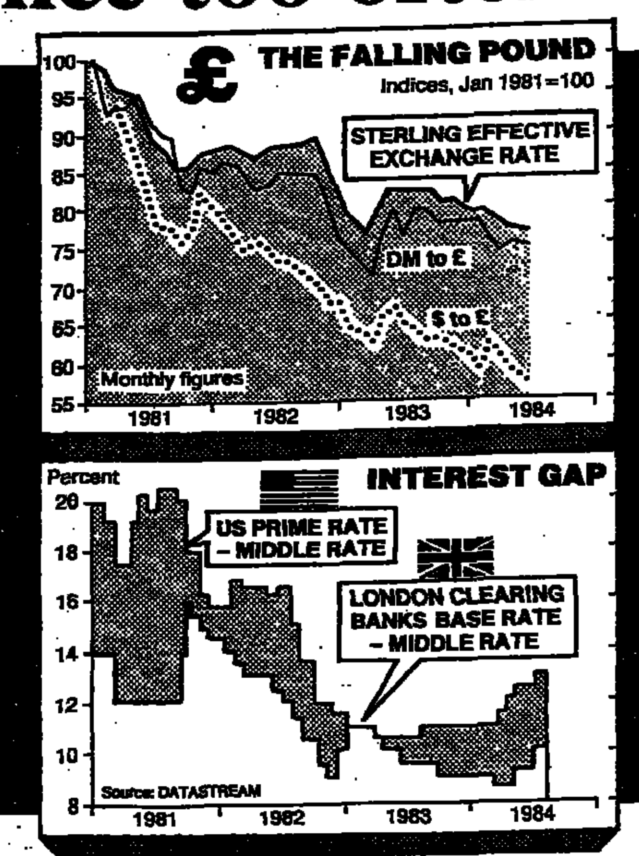
The dramatic rise in sterling under the 1979 Conservative government, taking the pound to an economically unjustifiable $2.40 at the start of 1981 was similarly conditioned by the strategy of Sir Geoffrey Howe, carefully publicized in advance, that Britain should use the bounty of North Sea oil to establish a German-style virtuous circle of a gently-rising exchange rate helping to curb inflation and boost living standards.

The 1979 Iranian crisis and subsequent hike in oil prices provided the basic reason for the pound's rise, helped by the high interest rates of phase one money policy and the influx of Opec billions. But the Government's known concentration on financial strength undoubtedly helped exaggerate market movements.

This period, however, conditioned Whitehall and Cabinet thinking against the idea that monetary or fiscal policy might be used to affect the exchange rate. At that time, any attempt to curb the rise of the pound by cutting interest rates, let alone boosting domestic spending, would have run entirely contrary to the anti-inflation strategy, then much geared to influencing expectations, and would indeed have undermined it.

Ever since, ministers and officials have ignored the written evidence to the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee that the much admired West German and Swiss central banks, the guardians of financial orthodoxy, both regard temporary departures from monetary policy to stop excessive exchange rate movements as a necessary evil, in the knowledge that monetary policy could not reliably be a servant of two masters – money and the exchange rate – at the same time.

Since 1981, in any case, the fundamentals of the foreign exchange markets have changed for the major currencies. Until then, fundamental features such as trade, relative inflation and oil were to the fore, with interest rate differentials as a secondary feature, offsetting or enchancing trends.



Abolishing exchange controls had no effect

Following the arrival of President Reagan and the gradual unfolding of his fully-monetarist strategy, currency markets have been dominated by a fairly constant background of dollar strength.

Governments of the four leading currency countries, the US, Britain, Germany and Japan, have all been operating sound money anti-inflationary policies. So, against the background of dollar strength, movements of the main currencies against the dollar have been dominated by interest rate movements and differentials. The charts, which show the pound's slide before the latest splurge of selling, has lagged behind changes in interest rates.

To the Bank of England and Mr Nigel Lawson, the statement that policy should be geared to domestic needs rather than the exchange rate must have seemed merely a reiteration of a line held so consistently that it must have been plain to all.

To foreign exchange dealers, anxious to pursue any profitable trend until the next one comes along – and sharing the view that there is no fundamentally correct level for any currency – it looked different. With the pound falling again against the Deutschemark as well as the dollar and the interest rate differential widening, it looked more like an abandonment of the virtuous circle ideal.

Given the ultra-orthodox instincts of the currency traders, it may even have looked as though Britain had reverted to an acceptance of inflation imported through the exchange rate in order to sustain the growth of the domestic economy in the face of obstinately-raising unemployment totals.

There certainly seems to have been some reversion to Whitehall's old devaluationist tendencies in the form of its new addiction to non-intervention, made more attractive for the Treasury by the timely boost to oil tax revenues from a lower sterling – dollar rate when weak oil prices might have left a hole in the fisc.

The effect of falls in the pound on domestic inflation has been downgraded in Treasury computer models of the economy, while the effect of rises in mortgage rates on the retail price index loom ever larger.

Monetary policy could not serve two masters

But ouside estimates that a near 7 per cent cut in the effective exchange rate against our trading partners in four months could bring a 1.5 to 2 per cent rise in inflation by next summer must cast doubts on the priority now being given to cutting inflation futher.

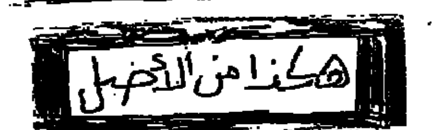
Potentially more important, given the experience of overvaluation in 1980-81, is the threat of introducing a further element of instability in the economy if the most important single price, the price of sterling is allowed to yo-yo out of control. The search for a stable background for industry cannot be confined to domestic indicators.

The compulsion to ignore sterling may yet cost dear. Markets were not convinced by a 0.75 per cent interest rate rise on the weekend when Hongkong jacked its rate up 3.5 per cent to protect its currency. Uncertainty is likely to continue until after the course of US interest rates emerges from next week's Federal Open Market Committee meeting.

In the absence of a change of policty there, or some other shock to the system, the currency traders may require more drastic action here before they decide the downtrend of sterling is at an end.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible]



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Rate worry depresses shares

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares and gilts wilted again yesterday as the City remained convinced that 10 per cent base rates will not relieve the pressure on sterling.

Accompanied by gloomy talk that interest levels will have to go higher – there were suggestions of 12 per cent base rates – shares, as measured by the *FT* 30 share index, were at one time down 10.2 points. A little late buying trimmed to fall to 811. 6 points – down 7.7 points.

Government stocks cringed before the higher interest rate projections with losses at one time extending to more than £1. Later they were chipped to £7a with the short end of the market looking the more vulnerable.

The market's off-the-bottom close was due to the better-than-expected prodncer prices figures for June.

Even gold pulled out of its headlong flight, cutting an 11 dollar fall to 1½ dollars at 340 dollars an ounce.

Bullion trading was tense and nervous although business was thin.

Gold shares responded with further falls of up to two dollars.

Among leading shares **British Aerospace** created the most interest as the market pondered the possible deal with **General Electric Co.** BAe fell 15p to 343p with GEC 1p lower at 187p.

The collapse of confidence in Hongkong – the Hang Seng index lost another 49.26 points to 773.60 points – weakened **BSR** down 8p at 180p and **Cable and Wireless**, which lost 8p at 297p.

The boardroom upset at **Rowton Hotels** and confirmation that Mr Nazmu Virani has about 14 per cent of the capital, lifted the shares 10p to 313p.

Shares of **Securiguard**, the security and industrial cleaning specialist, jumped 9p to 135p following a better than expected increase in interim figures. These showed pretax profits up from £235,000 to £322,000 on turnover increased from £3.6m to £5.8m. The market had been looking for profits of about £275,000.

The chairman of Securiguard, Mr Alan Baldwin, the former world powerboat racing champion, predicts profits in the second half will easily exceed the first six months. Analysts are looking for a final outcome of about £800,000 compared with £532,000 last time. Property Guards, the loss making security group, which Securiguard bought last year is operating profitably and should make a considerable contribution to profits, says Mr Baldwin.

CPU Computers, up 2p at 185p, meets Scottish institutions tomorrow. The USM company, expected to go for a full listing later this year, could have made around £2m in the year ended last month (against £1.43m) and could hit £3.2m in the current year.

Stockbroker Phillips & Drew brought Securiguard to the Unlisted Securities Market last year at 134p and having hit a high of 155p this year has seen the price slump to a low of 123p.

Bush Radio, made a respectable start to dealings on the Unlisted Securities Market following a placing of 3.3 million shares by the stockbrokers, Montagu, Loebl Stanley at 88p a share. The Price opened at 89p before closing at 91p – its high for the day. At this level the group is valued at £8.55m. Bush Radio is now run by Mr Mark Futter and Mr Richard Schlagman, who between them continue to own 65 per cent of the equity.

Following the placing each of them is worth £2.7m. Mr Futter and Mr Schlagman bought the Bush Radio trademark from the Rank Organization in 1981 for about £600,000 and now design and distribute their own electronic consumer products.

The other USM newcomer was Mayfair & City Properties, a property company run by Mr Sydney Corob. Merchant banker Morgan Grenfell placed 2.4 million shares in the company, about 20 per cent of the equity, at 100p.

The price hit 102p in first time dealings. Later in the day, the shares rose to 103p, but subsequent profit taking left them at 101p. At last night's close, the group was valued at £12m.

Shares of **Freshbake Foods** returned from suspension 14p higher at 105p following publication of a circular outlining the group's expansion programme. Investors took an optimistic line on **Fleet Holdings**, publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, as the deadline for Mr Robert Maxwell's £80m bid for Mirror Group Newspapers drew nearer.

Rumours continue to circulate as to which particular partner Scimgeour Kemp-Gee will take to the dual capacity dance. The latest name is Morgan Stanley International, the American investment bank. Its London corporate finance chief, Mr Brad Evans, would not comment. Scrimgeour's senior partner, Mr Richard Fulford has already played down possible links with Goldman Sachs and Citibank but was unavailable for comment last night.

Last night shares of Fleet recovered an early fall to close 3p up at 188p. **Reed International**, the Mirror's parent group, has already rejected the Maxwell bid ahead of a planned Stock Market flotation. The speculators are hoping that if Mr Maxwell fails in his attempt to gain control of the Mirror he may turn his attention to Fleet where he recently acquired a 10 per cent take. Reed lost 6p to 432p.

The prospect of higher interest rates meant a bumpy ride for the big high street retailers. **Debenhams** fell 3p to 176p, **Boots** 3p to 159p, **Burton Group** 6p to 248p, **Currys** 7p to 243p, **Great Universal 'A'** 7p to 526p and **Our Price** 8p to 228p.

Dearer mortgages also unsettled the building sector ahead of Friday's meeting of the Building Society's cartel. **Redland** lost 3p to 234p, **Hepworth Ceramic** 3p to 126p, **Higgs & Hill** 4p to 246p and **Marchwiel** 4p to 200p.

The news of the vote by dockers for a national dock strike from midnight gave shipping shares that sinking feeling. **British & Commonwealth** led the way to the bottom with a 10p fall to 863p followed by **Ocean Transport & Trading** 5p to 112p, **Caledonia Investments** 5p to 768p, **Common Bros** 7p to 141p, **European Ferries** 2½p to 95½, **Hunting Gibson** 2p to 90p, **Walter Runciman** 3p to 94p and the **Isle of Man & Southampton Steam Packet** 4p to 126p.

Even **Peninsula & Oriental** closed below its best levels of the day closing at 297p – after hitting 302p – on renewed hopes of a bid. Recently Mr Jeffrey Sterling's other publicly quoted vehicle, **Sterling Guarantee**, increased its holding to just over 5 per cent of P & O.

Polly Peck merger approved

The merger between Mr Asil Nadir's Polly Peck and Wearwell companies has gone unconditional with over 90 per cent acceptances by shareholders.

Polly Peck's offer for the remaining 67.4 per cent of shares that it does not already own, in its sister company, Cornell, will wait until December at the ealiest, when the annual results of the Nadir companies are announced.

The Cornell merger is waiting until the progress of the Niksar mineral water plant in Turkey can be fully demonstrated. The plant is producing at the rate of 58 million bottles a year and has enough wells sunk todouble its water output. The plant's capacity is a drop in the bucket of Middle Eastern demand, according to Mr Nadir.

Video production started a few weeks ago and is running at an annualized rate of 45,000 to 50,000 and production of (colour) television sets is due to start in the autumn. Annual production is planned at 120,000 sets.

In brief

● **SECURIGUARD GROUP**: Turnover (figures in £000 for 26 weeks to April 29 rose to 5,849 (3,627), with pretax profit at 322 (235) and tax at 151 (129). Earnings per share were 3.2p (2p). Shares rose to 135, up 9.

● **BOWATER FREIGHT SERVICES** has purchased Imperial Air Freight Service, based in New Jersey, USA. Imperial is a leading air freight forwarder providing a complete range of domestic and international freight services through its 23 US locations and has shown steady growth in turnover and profits in its 26-year history.

● **HIGHLANDS LOWLANDS BHD** has entered into an agreement with Johore Oil Plants, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Supreme Plantation Industries, to purchase the latter's 5,500 acre estate, together with the crude palm oili mill at Paloh, Johore, for a total cash consideration of Ringgit 46m (£14.29m).

● **TRANS-OCEANIC TRUST** results for the interim period to April 30 (figures in £000) reveal total revenue of 1,802 (870) including income from interest and underwriting commissions. Pretax revenue totalled 690 (481) after expenses and interest 1,111 (388). Tax was 220 (137) and earnings per share were 1.28p (0.93p).

TEMPUS

Bank of England boxes clever with bill rates

A key feature of the present confusion in the gilts has been the authorities' intervention policy in the bill market. Last Friday, they bought bills in all four bands, from two weeks' maturity to 3 months out, at 10 per cent, and repeated these tactics yesterday. Effectively, therefore, the authorities have opted for a completely flat yield curve in very short dated debt instruments.

Such studied neutrality can be deceptive. Flat yield curves are normally a prelude to a further change in shape, and do not last indefinitely.

Perhaps, too, the authorities are signalling a desire to follow events, rather than lead them. A flat yield curve gives absolutely no clue about their view of rate trends.

This notional quietism is in marked contrast to events in the money market in the last fortnight. Three-month interbank rates have risen by 150 basis points and 12-month interbank by 87 basis points. The other period rates have risen by pro rata descending amounts up to 5 years out, where the increase has been 33 basis points. The 15-year gilts have risen by roughly the same number of points.

Hence the shape of the yield curve has barely changed throughout the imbroglio. The whole structure has merely moved up a number of notches. But, Mr Stephen Lewis of broker Phillips and Drew suggests, this may threaten the authorities with more problems later.

During the spring, short-dated gilt yields rose to close on 12 per cent, against a background of rising American rates, and unchanged or falling British rates. That precautionary policy has now been vindicated by events. Last night, three-month interbank was about 11 per cent. But long-dated gilts, perhaps, have still to wake up to reality.

A change in the yield curve may stem from a perception that rising British rates, if prolonged, will alter the current fiscal monetary balance in an unusually vicious way. Broadly, the last Budget was biased towards cheaper money and a tight fiscal policy. But if rates rise, then, in theory, fiscal policy ought to ease in compensation.

This prospect will not please holders of long-dated gilts, who have already been startled by this year's growth so far in the public sector borrowing requirement. Today's money supply figures for banking June may tell much the same story.

Equally, the rise in British rates will bear heavily on the personal sector, the main contributor to the recent economic upsurge via the huge surge in consumer credit. Higher rates may lead to higher wage presssure, as the cost of servicing the consumer debt increases.

Higher rates will also make it correspondingly more difficult to tempt the industrial sector, now cash rich, into switching out of liquidity and into things, with a consequent sharp impact on key gross domestic product, like stock levels.

Long-dated gilts also have to cope with the visible reacceleration in most of the America monetary and real aggregates – total American time depostis are now growing at 15.8 per cent as well as the steepening yield curve up to three months out. The market may have more shocks before the curve settles down into a new shape. No wonder the authorities are boxing clever.

Bio-Isolates

Bio-Isolates' pre-tax loss of £162,000, against £111,000 in the six months to the end of March was expected, thanks to the development costs of the Mitchelstown Bipro protein plant.

The shares, which have veered from a high at 465p to a low at 63p since their Unlisted Securities Market debut, were unmoved at 78p.

The total £500,000 development costs of Mitchelstown, as of this month, are out of the way and production will be up to full capacity of 300 tonnes a year in a few weeks' time. This takes Bio-Isolates over the development cost hump and into the home straight of production. The question is whether it can turn that output into profit.

The sale price of Bipro has risen £500 to £4,500, implyijng a potential annual turnover of £1.56m. The Carmarthen plant is still producing about 48 tonnes a year. By about next spring this should be augmented by the Minnesota plant, which will have a capacity of 450 tonnes. Bio-Isolates' unnamed partner in this venture is bearing the development costs, so there will be no negative cash flow for the company.

There is apparently no shortage of customers. Two leading food processors – one in the US and one in Japan – and the health food didtributors, Brewhurst, in Britain will take all Bio-Isolates' production for the foreseeable future. Lack of capacity is the problem.

Profits should materialize next year, after a loss of about £200,000 in the 15 months to end December 1984. Assuming a profit of £600,000 in the 12 months to December 1985 the price/earnings ratio is 15.6.

Carclo Engineering

If clearer proof were needed that the engineering industry is finally pulling out of recession, Carclo Engineering Group has provided it by restoring, at one fell swoop, its dividend in real terms to the level it was paying in 1979. The result is a dramtic 89 per cent leap in the payout for last year and the shares duly responded by rising 12p to 142p.

Pretax profits in the year to the end of March rose 39 per cent to £2.9m.

All would seem set for another year of buoyant trading. But before piling into the shares, remember Carclo's heavy reliance for its profits on its high margin Indian offshoot. It provided more than third of the group total last year despite a big setback caused by a prolonged Bombay textile strike and troubles in the Punjab.

The dependence continues to cast a shadow over the quality of Carclo's earnings and it is not too much of a surprise to hear that the group has unspecified acquisition ambitions that will lessen India's importance. At 142p, the shares yield just under 9 per cent.

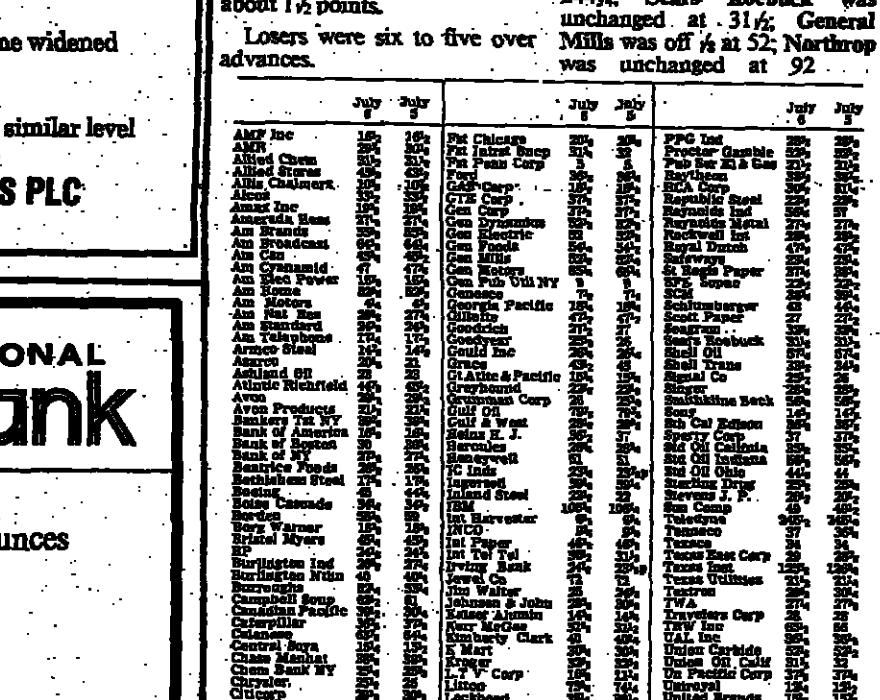
WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks declined in slow early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average at 1119.37 was at 11.30 a.m. down 3.20 points. The transportation index was down about 1½ points.

Losers were six to five over advances.

General Electric was unchanged at 52; General Motors was unchanged at 66½; International Business Machines was up ¼ at 106; Texas Instruments was down 1⅛ at 124½; Teledyne was off ¾ at 244¾; Sears Roebuck was unchanged at 31½; General Mills was off ⅛ at 52; Northrop was unchanged at 92



	July 6	July 5		July 6	July 5		July 6	July 5
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	32	Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	5	5	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	57
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices	July 6	July 5
Comineo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	16	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	35
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	24	24
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	22	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split.

Emray board battle begins

Hostilities have broken out at Emray, the garage to leasing group. Mr Lional Altman, chairman, yesterday urged shareholders to reject demands from a consortium headed by Mr Murdoch Morrison for three boardroom seats.

The consortium, which in March claimed to have 27.6 per cent of the capital, is seeking directorships for Mr Morrison, Mr Benjamin Anderson, a stockbroker, Mr E. A. K. Denison, a lawyer.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10%
Citibank Savings †	9¼%
Consolidated Crds	10%
Continental Trust	9¼%
C. Hoare & Co *	10%
Lloyds Bank	9¼%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	9¼%
TSB	9¼%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	10%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 9 (day's range)	July 9 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3025-3175	$1.3040-3050	0.14-0.16c disc	0.45-0.50c disc
Montreal	$1.7320-7430	$1.7330-7340	0.26-0.34c disc	0.93-1.04c disc
Amsterdam	4.1764-2166fl	4.1800-1900fl	1¼-1½c prem	4¾-4¼c disc
Brussels	75.11-94f	75.25-85f	4-10c disc	11-20c disc
Copenhagen	13.54-64k	13.55-65k	1¼-2ore disc	2¾-4ore disc
Frankfurt	1.2105-2195p	1.2105-2115p	1¾-1½pf prem	4¾-4½pf prem
Lisbon	3.6965-7370m	3.7050-7150m	20-160e disc	85-475e disc
Madrid	195.37-196.94e	195.70-196.20e	50-80p disc	180-230p disc
Milan	209.90-211.75p	210.10-30p	8-11lr disc	27-30lr disc
Oslo	2265-2294lr	2267-2269lr	1¼-2¾ore disc	4¾-5¾ore disc
Paris	10.6650-7450k	10.6650-6750k	¾-1¾c disc	4¾-5¾c disc
Stockholm	10.3470-4710f	10.3650-3750f	2¾-3¾ore disc	6¾-7ore disc
Tokyo	10.8150-8950k	10.8175-8275k	1¾-1¼y prem	3¾-3¾y prem
Vienna	316.68-318.85y	316.25-75y	9¾-7¾gro prem	27½-23¾gro prem
Zurich	25.96-26.17sch	25.98-26.05sch	1¾-1½c prem	4¾-4½c prem
Dublin	3.1142-1442f	3.1175-1275f	10-15p disc	35-43p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was down 0.3 at 77.6.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 10¾-11¼; seven days, 11¾-11½; one month, 11[illegible]-11[illegible]; three months, 12¾-12¾; six months, 12[illegible]-12[illegible].

Sterling reached record 'lows' on foreign exchange markets.

Although business volume was thin, overall nervous conditions prevailed with sterling, despite last week's hoist in British bank base rates, under renewed pressure.

Worries over United States interest rates, the adjourned pit strike talks, the adjourned pit strike talks, and news of a national dock strike, all combined to reduce confidence

The rate against the dollar ended 1.10 cents down at 1.3045, another record closing 'low'.

Sterling's effective exchange index also dipped to a record closing position of 77.6 compared with 77.9 on Friday, while in Deutschmark terms the pound relinquished 2½ pfennigs at 3.7100.

Dealers in sterling remain pessimistic over last week's base rate rises, and most take the view that the increases are sufficient to underpin the pound.

Today's bank lending figures will be an important pointer

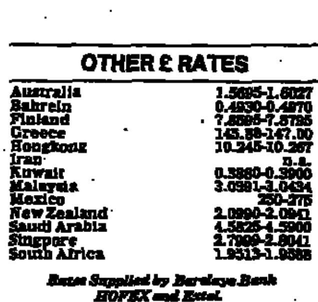
Dealers said there was some indication of Bank of England participation, while the Bundesbank supported the Deutschmark against the dollar.

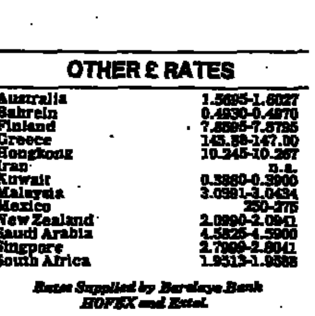
The rate ended at 2.8400 (2.8375). Swiss francs cheapened at 2.3915 (2.3865) while the French franc slipped to 8.7175 (8.7065).

The yen retreated at 242.60 from 241.10

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0775-1.0785
Singapore	2.1480-2.1495
Malaysia	2.3315-2.3330
Australia	0.8305-0.8315
Canada	1.3282-1.3287
Sweden	8.2900-8.3000
Norway	8.1800-8.2000
Denmark	10.3875-10.3875
West Germany	2.8390-2.8400
Switzerland	2.3910-2.3910
Netherlands	2.2050-3.2065
France	8.7150-8.7200
Japan	242.58-242.68
Italy	1738-1740
Belgium (Comm)	57.68-57.69
Hong Kong	7.8800-7.8700
Portugal	150.00-155.00
Spain	161.00-161.20
Austria	19.90-19.92





OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5695-1.6027
Bahrein	0.4930-0.4970
Finland	7.8595-7.8795
Greece	145.88-147.00
Hongkong	10.245-10.267
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3880-0.3900
Malaysia	3.0381-3.0434
Mexico	250-275
New Zealand	2.0890-2.0941
Saudi Arabia	4.5825-4.5900
Singapore	2.7909-2.8041
South Africa	1.9513-1.9588

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	175
Britnt Group 5p Ord (140a)	151–3
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	24½–½
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	27–1
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	33–1
Global Group 10p Ord (67a)	74
Holden Hydroman 10p Ord (78a)	118
Hunter Saphir 25p Ord (120a)	150+2
Lon & Clydeside Hldgs 25p Ord (108a)	98
Morris W. Fine Arts 10p Ord (10a)	16½
Northamber 5p Ord (115a)	148–2
Petrogen Petroleum Com NPV (80a)	66
Petrolex 5p Ord (68a)	71
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	24
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	135
President Entertain 10p Ord (10¾a)	12¾–½
Reuters Holdings B Ord LV (196*)	235-4
Spectra Auto & Eng Prod 10p Ord (65a)	62
Spectrum Grp 5p Ord (130a)	140
Stat-Plus 5p Ord (110a)	114
Steel Burrill Jones 10p Ord (110a)	165–3
Sutherland ET 25p Ord (95a)	103
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	210+2
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	134–6
Tuskar Resources Ir 5p Ord (Ir 43a)	30

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1983/84 High	Low	Co	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
143	118	Aberdeen	134		4.8	3.6	
79	[illegible]	Alliance	71	–1	1.0	1.4	
532	438	Alliance	473		12.8	2.5	
104	[illegible]	Altifund	[illegible]	–1½	3.0	3.2	
258	225	Ang Amer Sec	236	–2	6.8	2.8	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
188	122	Fleming Tech	120		3.1	2.6	
254	215	Fleming Universal	228 ●		6.8	2.7	
126	98	For Col	102	–1	1.8	1.8	
108	87	Fund (U & B)	88		3.2	3.7	
175	125	GT Japan	141	–3	1.0	0.7	
488	437	General Funds	485		9.8	1.9	
282	184	General Cons.	198	–1	7.8	3.6	
66	51	General Scot	55		3.0	5.5	
95	77	Glasgow Stock	85		1.0	1.2	
247	204	Globe	209 ●		9.0	4.3	
215	182	Greenfriar	198		1.0	0.5	
226	187½	Gresham House	215 ●		9.0	4.2	
134	135	Hambros	127 ●		3.0	2.5	
218	167	Hill (P)	198 ●	–1	7.0	3.5	
486	413	Investors Capital	415		8.0	1.4	
196	182	Ivy Cap	188	–2	8.0	4.5	
81½	48	Japan Assets Warr	57	–½			
287	224	Lake View	228	–1	4.0	1.8	
148	132	Law Debenture	138		4.0	2.8	
83	64	Lon Merchant Sec	75	–1	1.0	1.3	
220	180	Lon Prudential	198 ●		8.0	3.8	
89	71	Lon Trust	79		1.0	1.3	
85	70	Merchants	74		1.0	1.4	
141	121	Monks	124 ●	–1	3.4	2.8	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
83	70	Tr Tech	73 ●		3.0	4.1	
118	98	Tr Trustees	106		4.7	4.4	
102	86	Temple Bar	97		8.0	8.5	
187	160	Throgmorton	175	–2	9.2	5.3	
286	211	Throg Secured Cap	218	–2			
140	122	Tor Investment	127		4.3	3.4	
92	80	Tribune	87	–1	2.7	3.1	
81	67½	Triplevest Inc	72		11.4	15.8	
182	153	US Debenture	168		9.3	5.6	
95	76	Viking Resources	83	–1	1.4	1.7	
78	53	Westpool	67		1.8	2.8	
92	69	Winchester Energy	78 ●	–1	1.0	1.3	
135	108½	Witan	115 ●	–1	3.8	3.2	
228	207	Yeoman	220		11.8	5.8	

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates climbed steeply from the outset to finish anything up to ¾ per cent higher on the day.

Sterling's plight, adjournment of the coal talks, and fears of a national docks strike, fuelled speculation about a further rise in base rates.

Three-month Interbank jumped from 10½ to 10⅟₁₆ per cent to 11¼ to 11⅛ per cent about 1¼ per cent above the level touched on Friday just before Barclays' base rate increase to 10 per cent. A good money supply indication today looks vital.

Interbank, overnight money started in the region of 10 per cent, but fell right away to 2 per cent after the Bank of England over-provided on the help, only to turn up to about 7 per cent again at the finish.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¾ Low 3

Week Fixed: 9¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10[illegible]	2 months	10[illegible]
3 months	10	3 months	9[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10¾-10	1 month	10¾
2 months	10[illegible]-10¾	2 months	10[illegible]
3 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	3 months	11[illegible]
6 months	10¾-10¾	6 months	11¾

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¾-9¾	7 months	10¾-10¾
2 months	10¾-10	8 months	10¾-10¾
3 months	10¾-10	9 months	11-10¾
4 months	10¾-10¾	10 months	11-10¾
5 months	10¾-10¾	11 months	11-10¾
6 months	10¾-10¾	12 months	11-10¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10¾-10¾	6 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]
3 months	10¾-10¾	12 months	11-10[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10	3 months	10¾
7 days	10¾	6 months	11
1 month	10¾	1 year	11[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10 Close 7

1 week	10-9¾	6 months	11[illegible]-11[illegible]
1 month	10¾-10¾	9 months	11[illegible]-11[illegible]
3 months	11¾-11¾	12 months	11[illegible]-11[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months	11¾	6 months	11[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 9¾%

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber, in £ per tonne; Coffee, cocoa sugar in $ per metric tonne. Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Aug	645–35
Sep	684–48
Oct	665–55
Nov	678–74
Dec	690–82
Jan	702–94
Feb	710–05
Mar	723–14
April	734–21
Oct/Dec	[illegible]
Jan/Mar	[illegible]
April/June	[illegible]

SUGAR: Aug, Oct, Dec, Mar, May, Aug, Oct — [illegible]

COCOA: July, Sept, Dec, Mar, July, Sep, Vol. — [illegible]

COFFEE: July, Sep, Nov, Jan, Mar, May, July, Vol. — [illegible]; May 2080–2075; July 2050–2040; Vol: 1856

GAS OIL	
July	233.50–33.25
Aug	237.25–37.00
Sep	240.75–40.50
Oct	244.50–44.25
Nov	248.50–47.00
Dec	251.50–46.00
Jan	252.50–48.50
Feb	252.50–46.00
Mar	249.00–32.00
Vol:	81

Tone: Quiet.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Unofficial turnover figures. Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce. Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE, STANDARD CATHODES, TIN HIGH GRADE, STANDARD — [illegible]

LEAD	Tone: Idle.
Cash	383–384
Three months	363.50–384.00
T/O:	2600
Tone: Steady	

ZINC	
Cash	621.50–622.50
Three months	630.50–631.00
T/O:	1650
Tone: Steady	

SILVER LARGE	
Cash	558–560
Three months	572–574

SILVER SMALL, ALUMINIUM, NICKEL — [illegible]

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET — [illegible]

Tone: Uncertain after earlier.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 19:
GB: Cattle, 95.27p per kg lw (–2.02).
GB: Sheep, 184.96p per kg est d c w (+9.10).
GB: Pigs, 81.50p per kg lw (+0.02).

England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 0.2 per cent, ave. price, 95.72p (–1.80).
Sheep nos. up 29.6 per cent, ave. price, 185.67p (+9.61).
Pig nos. down 8.0 per cent, ave. price, [illegible]

Scotland: [illegible]

London Grain Futures Market: WHEAT, BARLEY — [illegible]

● User-friendly lawyers: Page 20

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

● Baby beats big brother: Page 21

It's chips for everyone – except the Europeans

By David Manners

Europe has recognized for 20 years that advances in chip technology are often responsible for major developments in electronic equipment. Yet this year the top United States and Japanese companies will each spend more on chip-related capital investment programmes than the European chip makers will spend collectively – a sum similar to that spent solely by the American company Motorola or the Japanese Nippon Electric.

British chip manufacturing, excluding those made by United Kingdom subsidiaries of foreign firms, was less than £150m compared to a world market of nearly £10 billion. No British company makes it to the list of the top 30 world producers, despite the fact three of the four United Kingdom producers have been in the business for almost the entire 25-year history of the industry.

Failure to become a world force

The reason the Europeans have failed to become a world force in chips is simple: they have largely avoided the fastest growing chip market areas, microprocessor chips and memory chips, the latter accounting for more than a third of the total world chip market.

To ignore a third of the potential market is to avoid achieving significance as a producer. But to do so has a further effect in the chip business. Being the most competitive as well as the fastest-growing chip product areas, microprocessor and memory chips are also the most technically demanding and subject to the most rapid innovation.

Accordingly, they require the latest manufacturing equipment, the most modern factories and the best designers. When Europeans decide not to make the leading technology parts, they remove the pressure to invest in the latest manufacturing equipment and in new factories.

Though the Europeans have known about this for years, they have not wanted to change the situation.

There are reasons which they do not state. Getting into leading chip manufacture involves high salaries for design, production and marketing men; short product life cycles; intense competition; flexible decision-making; quick reaction times, and heavy investment. None of this appeals much to European industrialists weaned on government contracts on a cost-plus basis.

The arguments of the manufacturers are sound except for the one about the European market. That was $2.3 billion last year and is set to top $3 billion this year. And the American market is more accessible to British chips than vice-versa. But though generally sound, acceptance of the arguments of the European producers means that we have to accept three unavoidable consequences. They are loss of independence, loss of symbiosis between chip maker and equipment maker, increasing trade deficits in chips.

The likelihood of manipulation

If we become dependent on the US and Japan for our chip supplies, we can expect manipulation and even control. Where the designing of chips can be a couple of years in advance of equipment manufacture, early information on new chip products is vital if equipment makers are to have an edge on their competitors. American and Japanese chip makers are unlikely to favour European customers in this respect at the expense of their fellow countrymen.

The symbiosis between chip maker and equipment maker is an undefinable but vital ingredient in equipment manufacture. The British have lost significance in world computer, telecommunications, and consumer markets through lacking a strong, continuous, technically aggressive presence in chip making. The UK's only large computer manufacturer, ICL, has had to turn to Fujitsu of Japan to find such rapport.

We've got the brains, let's use them at work

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone



Sir Francis Tombs: "There is a need for a better relationship between science and industry"

The problem of harnessing innovations made by academic research scientists and developing them into product has always been a problem for the British. It is becoming more acute now as electronics, computers and sophisticated communication advance ever more rapidly and are dominated by the results of research from Japan and the United States.

Sir Frances Tombs, chief executive of Turner and Newall and director of N M Rothschild was emphatic when addressing a conference in Cambridge last week. The British concentrate on research above development, he claimed. "The British are an inventive nation and it should be a source of great sadness that so many of our inventions are not exploited by home industry. The cause for this has been partly one of financial health, but much more, I suggest, a cultural one based upon a mistrust of innovation and a lack of appreciation by industrialists of the advances made in science.

"There is a need, oft discussed, for a better relationship between science and industry, and much attention is being paid to this by universities (albeit under the pressure of the university grants committee cuts), by the Science and Engineering Research Council, by some industrialists (unhappily all too few), and by some government initiatives".

In fact the British are slow at development. The Government has envied the success of the Americans who have managed to encourage companies to be established on the campuses of universities or close to them. The new companies on the US east coast have leant heavily on the expertise of Harvard University and the Massuchesetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Those on the west coast have developed in the shadow of Stanford University, near "Silicon Valley."

The British universities envied the US success sufficiently to do something about emulating it. In the last decade science parks have been set up at universities such as Cambridge, Aston in Birmingham, Brunel (in London), Herriot Watt and, Nottingham. Companies have been created on the outskirts of the universities culling the research of their professors and on occasions having them on their boards. There is still a problem. The pace of technology cannot be compared with that of academia.

Sir Francis was brutal in his criticisms. He told his distinguished audience: "There is a need for a much greater collaboration between universities and industry. We spend a great deal of money and locate a great deal of brain power in the teaching and research staff at universities, and the transfer of resulting discoveries to industry is at best patchy. A great deal of effort is being made by universities to secure sponsorship and support from industry.

"This, together with the collaborative awards and teaching companies sponsored by the Science and Engineering Research Council are making some inroads into the problem. However, too often one sees teams of Japanese scientists touring British universities to bring themselves up to date with research and too rarely one sees similar teams of British businessmen. There is a great need for British business to take a more active and supportive role in relation to universities, providing sponsored research work and inviting consultants from appropriate Departments.

"There is a need too, certainly in the engineering departments, for mobility between industry and university teaching staff and this requires considerable adaptability on both sides. Such arrangements are not uncommon in America or on the continent where a senior engineer in industry will often have been a senior academic in an earlier incarnation and vice versa".

That formula has been adopted by Salford University, where six integrated professorships have been established and whose funds are provided jointly by industry and the university. It is that successful marriage between industry and academia which has not been easy for the British.

The message was delivered at another conference last week at Manchester University – the eighth UMIST/Cranfield Conference. Professor T J Allen from MIT outlined his institute's novel programme for ensuring that shy academics are encouraged to leave their cloisters and mix with the outside world. Academics are able to accumulate points based on the number of seminars, meetings and visits to the 'outside world' which they organise. This is meant to ensure that the barrier between academia and industry is breached.

These adventurous academics are then rewarded, according to the number of points they have acquired, by qualifying for part of a budget contributed by the members of the institute's industry liaison programme. More than 290 companies take part in that programme – nearly 200 from North America, 50 from Europe and 44 from Japan. An academic "slush fund" of about $600,000 is available to encourage these professors to meet industry. It is from that pool – provided by the members of the liaison programme – that the academics are given their reward.

The programme at MIT, started in the late 1940s, is a great success. The academics are so inspired by their rewards. Their "free budget" allows them to buy equipment that would otherwise be hard to acquire – a popular purchase is a personal microcomputer for research.

The MIT example illustrates that finance is necessary, not only as a stimulus to bring the two reluctant partners together, but it is vital in ensuring that any venture which results from the meetings can have adequate funding for development. The United States is clearly leader in this.

But Europe is making an attempt, albeit on a more formal basis. The Manchester delegates were told of the activities of the European Venture Capital Association, which was set up in 1983 with financial support from the EEC. The association is meant to be a focus of promotion and information for European venture capitalists.

According to the association: "For the last 10 years or so, it has become obvious that new European enterprises are being penalised compared with their competitors, in terms of size of home market and various barriers, eg socio-cultural barriers that exist in Europe, which hinder their rapid growth potential."

The message from Cambridge and Manchester is clear – industry and universities must cooperate and successfully transfer research into development with the appropriate funding or we will no longer be a competitor in high-technology industry.

Investment: how high tech could make you money

● The reports last month that the bottom had fallen out of the American home computer market caused a dramatic fall in the prices of many high technology companies listed on the unlisted securities market. This was despite the fact that many had little or nothing to do with the home computer market. JOHN DONALD, a computer analyst with Phillips and Drew, looks at the volatile nature of this three-year-old market.

There are around 250 companies at present on the unlisted securities market (USM) of which 25 are computer stocks. The computing industry, one of the fastest-growing sectors of the economy, is sparsely represented in the main market, the USM therefore provides an important alternative for investors. Though the share prices can be extremely volatile, the rapid growth of the USM over the last three years is proof that there are a large number of investors who are prepared to accept the high risk/high return nature of this market.

There are several reasons for the volatility of the USM. First, the market in the shares is often thin. Companies are required to release only 10 per cent of their equity to the public, and sometimes most of this will end up in the hands of a few institutions who want to build up a core holding in the stock. This lack of liquidity can lead to overinflated prices that are vulnerable to changes in sentiment. A rapid swing can be a potent force in determining the price movements of computer stocks where there is a lot of ignorance about the underlying technology.

Second, the whole area is basically under-researched as the markets produce little commission although many brokers are now focussing more attention on this area. Small computer stocks tend to have only two brief periods in the limelight (when their interims and finals are announced) and are largely ignored for the rest of year, so prices correspondingly tend to make quantum leaps or falls on the announcement of results and be fairly stagnant otherwise. Third, the computer market itself is very difficult to forecast. Conflicting predictions of market growth rates are bandied about with gusto and government statistics about the historic state of the market are often published too late to be of any significant value. Aggressive advertising by computer manufacturers can often be misleading about the technical abilities of new machines, and the furious pace of new technology can often make products obsolete virtually overnight. These uncertainties in the computer market place are amplified when it comes to price movements, enhancing the volatility of the market in the corresponding shares.

However, despite the volatile nature of computer stocks on the USM long-term investment can often be well rewarded. Companies that provide good investment opportunities must satisfy several criteria. The most fundamantal requirement is a range of products that are correctly placed on the technology development curve.

The dangers of obselete technology are self-evident, but companies that attempt to market radically new technology can also encounter difficulties. This is best summed up in a maxim that companies that operate on the leading edge of technology are often sacrificed on it. The importance of marketing must not be underestimated. British computer manufacturers seem to have a penchant for lovingly hand-crafting a product to a high degree of technical excellence only to discover that it won't sell because not enough of the firm's resources are invested in marketing. Two other qualities are of paramount importance, especially in the first fledgling years on the USM; sound management and firm financial control.

In the light of the record so far, how will the USM develop in the future?

With a large number of fairly similar companies on the market, single stocks lost their rarity value and investors find it harder to differentiate between companies in a sub-sector. These stocks transform from being a large number of bobbing corks to a fairly massive raft that responds to larger swells in the economic ocean. The herd instinct becomes dominant and share prices in sub-sectors like software companies move together as a homogeneous mass. There is some evidence that on the London stock exchange the USM is close to achieving this critical mass.

The dramatic fall in prices on the news that the American home computer market had run out of steam (still a debatable point at present) affected computer stocks across the board, even those that had nothing to do with home computers. This indicates that investors may already be looking at computer stocks as an undifferentiable unit. For the moment ill-tutored sentiment seems to be the order of the day.

Cutting racetrack corners

By Geoffrey Ellis

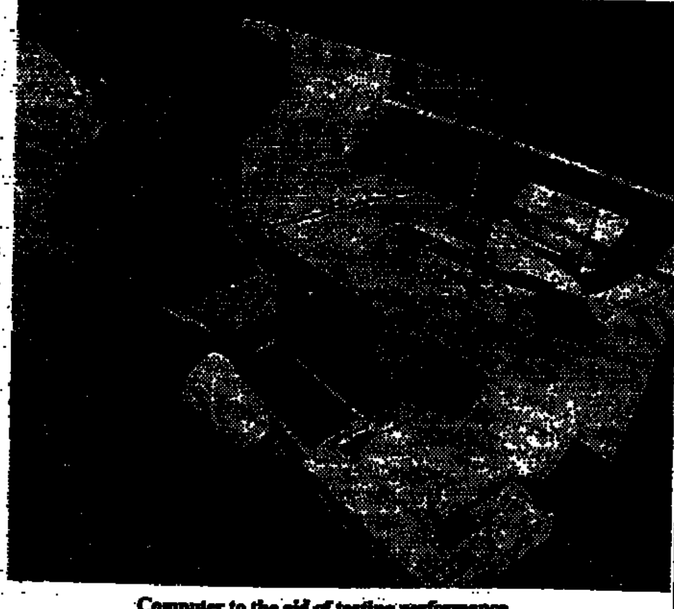
The use of computers in the design of cars is now accepted, using specialized equipment to increase performance, and squeeze the last mile from a gallon of petrol. Scientists at Southampton University, however, are using a standard BBC "B" micro to analyse performance of vehicles in sophisticated wind-tunnel tests and road simulations.

Working with the University's department of aeronautics wind tunnel, where a 200hp fan sends air over a detailed car, modelled to one-third scale, a team of scientists is measuring the aerodynamic forces encountered by racing cars, in this case, the Acorn-sponsored Formula 3 Ralt, driven by David Hunt.

The data collected in the wind-tunnel tests is scaled up on the micro to show the loads a full-size car would face, and allows modifications to the design to be made without costly track tests. The micro can run a further program which simulates the Silverstone race track, and by calculating lap times, illustrates how any modification would affect the performance of the car.

Acorn expects that eventually, its car will achieve a 40 per cent improvement in aerodynamic design, at a fraction of the time and cash that would be needed if every modification were track-tested.

Similar work is being carried out for the Brabham team, winners of the Detroit Formula One Grand Prix.



Computer to the aid of testing performance

The new regime at Atari

By Geof Wheelwright

The former Atari chairman James Morgan said last September that the US consumer had not yet been given one good reason to buy a home computer. And it was going to be Mr Morgan's job to give consumers that reason in an effort to boost the flagging fortunes of America's biggest video game and home computer manufacturer.

Morgan never did give the American public a good reason to buy home computers (or at least not one that he bothered to tell anyone about). Warner communications sold most of Atari last week to the chief and founder of Commodore, Jack Tramiel, for £175m after a loss of £300m in 1983 and a drastic cost-cutting programme that reduced Atari's workforce by 1,000.

The sale of everything but Atari's coin-operated game division comes after more than 19 months of financial chaos in the company. It began in late 1982 when the initial boom in the home video industry started

Innovative

to wane as people found that video game cartridges were generally too expensive annd games machines too limiting. The price of home computers had begun to fall andthe public was slowly realising that home computers could play almost every game a games machine could, but carry out more serious programming tasks as well.

Though the company's traditional success had been in developing and marketing video games and game players, it also had a successful home computer division that sold two popular home computers – the Atari 800 and Atari 400. The logical step to take when Atari saw videogame and cartridge sales declining and home computer sales on the increase would have been to invest a good deal more time and energy in home computer development – and indeed, that's what Atari did.

Unlike the 800 and 400 home computer models – which were considered great technological leaps when they were introduced a few years before – some of the new computers that came out of this development process were not particularly innovative. The new Atari 600XL and 800XL computers used most of the same type of silicon chips and the same version of the Basic programming language as their predecessors and had only slightly better keyboards and memory sizes. This meant that all Atari programs and cartridges for the 400 and 800 would work on the new machines and made the whole Atari line completely compatible, but this strategy was unfortunately at a time when compatability among home computers was not a big issue.

The 600XL and 800XL were not however, the only new machines Atari released.

There was a machine with a built-in telephone modem, a machine that could use infra-red game controllers, a starter's business machine and lots of printers, joysticks and other peripheral devices. So by the time James Morgan was imported from Philip Morris in September 1983. Atari had committed itself to bringing 38 new projects to market within 18 months.

Mr Morgan decided the company had to be streamlined. He cut the workforce by 1,000 and decided to concentrate on only a few new computer products in addition to the company's mainstay videogame

Aggressive

and software business. The 600XL and 800 XL replaced the 400 and 800 home computers and a new 'upmarket' games machine was introduced to compliment the existing Atari 2600 games machine.

While Atari was doing all this, it was also having to take part in a vicious US home computer price-war. it was this price-war that led Mattel, Texas Instruments and eventually Timex to drop out of the home computer market. The victor in this war was one Mr Jack Tramiel, the head of Commodore International.

It is Mr Tramiel who has now bought Atari. He is bound to have his own ideas about running Atari and Mr Morgan left the company last week to make room for those ideas. Mr Tramiel is rightly considered one of the few who may be able to rebuild the company.

In hardware terms there is not much difference between Atari's line of computers and the line of Commodore home computers that Mr Tramiel sold so well last year. But many British and US companies involved with home computers believe the only answer now is to move quickly into the business computer area either with new machines or by upgrading their current models for commercial use.



James Morgan (above) was chairman of Atari until last week. He left after Warner Communications decided to sell Atari to Jack Tramiel (left) the former chief and founder of Commodore.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Clean up the jargon

Lord Gowrie, the Minister for the Arts and the Civil Service has criticized information scientists for using too much jargon and being too inward looking. In a speech to the Institute of Information Scientists in Canterbury, he said that if more straightforward phrases were used rather than those such as end-user, interrogating data banks and if initials were not used so heavily, the public would have a better idea of what information science and related disciplines were about. Lord Gowrie has recently launched a booklet on plain English. He appealed to the audience not to follow in bureaucrats' footsteps.

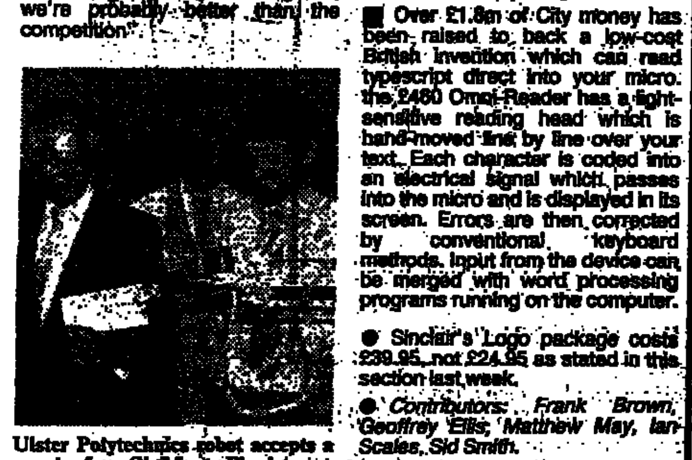
Sinclair fights back

Sir Clive Sinclair is worried that press criticism of the Sinclair Research QL personal computer is jeopardizing the company's international reputation and chances of selling the product in large quantities overseas. Sir Clive claimed that the QL was eliciting "a reaction little short of overwhelming in Japan and US" but expressed the fear that adverse publicity here may undermine the international perception of British pre-eminence in the low-cost personal computer market.

The QL (Qantum Leap) was announced in a blaze of glory earlier this year. It was promoted as a revolutionary micro with a suite of business applications software included in the low £399 purchase price. Unfortunately, it was ahead of its time in more ways than one — customer outrage at delivery delays was compounded by bugs and ommisions once the product became available.

Sir Clive rejects criticism of his company's marketing stategy. "We're in the business of innovating," he said. "We're not proud of the delays and we're not at all happy that we've let people down, but as bad as we got it, we're probably better than the competition".





Ulster Polytechnics robot accepts a prize from Sir Monty Finniston

Robot winners

A robot built from parts salvaged from a computer that fell off a back of a lorry, was one of two winners of the British Computer Society's Voice-Operated Robot Competition, the final of which was held in Milton Keynes last week.

The joint winners were Ulster Polytechnic, who adapted salvaged computer parts to produce their machine, and Newcastle Polytechnic. The winners were selected from seven finalists who had all built their machines since January this year. They each received £3,000 to construct their respective designs.

Judging was based on specified tests which included a pick-up and place-down operation, a free-style display, and a safety procedure that embodied the minimum requirement for voice control – the ability to stop the robot by spoken command.

The entries had varying degrees of voice control. One included a voice synthesiser for speech response. The Ulster entry was the only all-electric robot and operated from a standard 13 amp mains socket. It used an open-loop method of control which employs a hierarchy of five-microprocessers. The Newcastle robot positioned objects to within two thousandths of an inch.

Both teams were presented with a trophy, plus £50 for each team member, by Sir Monty Finniston, Chairman of Future Technology Systems.

High-fliers

Travellers passing through the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow when it opens next year should be well informed on aircraft arrivals and departures, when a new computerized Flight Information Service system is installed. The BAA, which operates the airport, has concluded a £250,000 deal with D. M. England & Partners of Bracknell for the system, which is based on a Digital Equipment PDP-11, and will operate in a star network with intelligent terminals, enabling operators responsible for baggage and traffic movements to input the latest data, enabling, perhaps, the weary traveller to home in more rapidly to a wayward suitcase.

Communicating VAT

Communications between local VAT offices and the central Customs and Excise computer centre at Shoeburyness, should be speeded up as the result of a contract just placed with Delta Data Systems. The Welwyn Garden City company is to install on-line terminal systems in local VAT offices throughout the country, so that VAT officers will be able to make on-line enquiries to the central database.

Thus they will be able to obtain the information they want within seconds, instead of getting it by phone and mail as at present. Installation of the terminals is to be completed by autumn, 1985.

Reading automatically

Over £1.8m of City money has been raised to back a low-cost British invention which can read typescript direct into your micro. the £460 Omni-Reader has a light-sensitive reading head which is hand-moved line by line over your text. Each character is coded into an electrical signal which passes into the micro and is displayed in its screen. Errors are then corrected by conventional keyboard methods. Input from the device can be merged with word processing programs running on the computer.

- Sinclair's Logo package costs £39.95, not £24.95 as stated in this section last week.
- *Contributors: Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Ian Scales, Sid Smith.*

UK Events

What Micro? Computer Show, Battersea Park, London SW11, July 14-15.
Sinclair Computer Users Exhibition, Essex Exhibition Centre, Chelmsford, July 21.
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22.
Advanced Technology, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13.
Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia London, August 16-19.
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31-September 2.
Info North '84, Belle Vue, Manchester, September 18-20.
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1.

Overseas

National Computer Conference and Exhibition, Las Vegas, July 9-12.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.



What I really need is an excuse for buying it.

Computer Appointments

Why lawyers' offices are now less musty

By Frances Gibb, Legal Correspondent

The old-fashioned lawyer's office, stacked high with bundles of dusty documents bound with pink tape, is slowly becoming extinct. The signs are that slowly but inevitably the legal profession is coming to grips with the need to make use of computers if it is effectively to compete in the market place; particularly now that banks and building societies are poised to move in on conveyancing.

More than any other profession, except perhaps accountancy, computer technology is bringing about a revolution in the practice of the law. It is doing two main things: changing office management procedures – making accounting, fee collection, time-costing, routine letter writing and document preparation more efficient; and second, changing the way lawyers go about their business, through the creation of the electronic law libraries of all basic legal reference material.

The client of the future, entering his solicitor's office, is likely to be faced with a desk-top computer terminal rather than a pile of papers. At the most basic level, many firms now have word-processors, which produce all the standard letters and documents, taking much of the drudgery out of a lot of routine work. And several computer companies have now produced software specifically designed to deal with such legal tasks as conveyancing or probate.

One large firm which is well embarked on a huge, three-phase programme of computerization is Coward Chance, which is aiming for a tailor-made, integrated office system at an estimated cost of some £2 million. Already every one of more than 100 secretaries has a word-processing terminal, serving around 200 lawyers.

Ultimately there will be direct access through the desk terminals to the telex system as well as an electronic mailing facility, linking the firm's City office with its seven overseas offices.

The next target in the programme will involve installing the lawyers' own dedicated terminals, providing a "window" on the main computer, and access both to internal files as well as external computerized law libraries.

It is these libraries which are bringing about the second major change in lawyers' practice. At the press of a button, lawyers can summon up obscure judgments that may have previously taken them hours to track down in a conventional library.

At present there are two chief systems: Lexis, supplied by Butterworths and part of Reed International and Eurolex, offered by the European Law Centre, part of International Thomson. Both deal mainly in the primary sources of law and are building up large libraries of the full texts of the principal English law reports in the last 40 years.

Lexis, which originated in the US has been in use in this country longer and has a bigger volume of case reports, providing the full text of all cases in English higher courts since 1945 in some 30 series, such as Weekly Law Reports, All English Law Reports and so on. It has some 2,700 statutes plus 7,500 statutory instruments as well as access to US law texts and some EEC material.

Lawyers can be transferred to Westlaw, the main rival to Lexis in the United States, and there is also access to secondary sources such as digests of English and European law texts, and – soon – journals and books published by Sweet and Maxwell.

Both systems operate on the "key word" principle; so to hunt out a half-remembered judgment involving cabbage seed, lawyers insert the word "cabbage" and up would come Lord Denning's last judgment.

The chief difference is that Lexis has a dedicated terminal, which is easier for lawyers not used to computers but means that specific equipment must be bought. Eurolex can be used via any desk top terminal or micro computer as access is through the local telephone exchange. Lexis users are soon to be offered access via another terminal however, probably the IBM personal computer.

How far have computers penetrated the legal profession? Lawyers are conservative by nature and usage is still far less widespread than in the United States. Resistance is not always on the ground of cost. Charles Swingland, managing director of London Law Research Ltd, a computerized research service for lawyers with access to Eurolex and Westlaw, has found persuasion hard work.

Mr Swingland says: "Their work is what happens after that; interpreting and using what is found. But research goes to the nub of what many lawyers think their job is."

London Law Research is one answer for firms who cannot afford Lexis or Eurolex. For Lexis the cost is £5,500 subscription, which includes five hours a month computer time per year and also training. For Eurolex there is the cost of a desk-top terminal, plus £75 per hour for a minimum two hours' user time a month; or £60 an hour for a minimum of four hours. Training is extra at £85 for one partner (less for a group.)

For £20 subscription a partner a year however, plus some £10 to £15 a search, lawyers at London Law Research feed in a request, plus supplementary requests if needed, and deliver the print-out within two miles of London.

A survey by the National Law Library showed that 13 per cent of the 250 small to medium-sized firms questioned used or planned to use legal databases at the end of last year. Some 65 per cent had or were buying word-processors; 29 per cent time-recording equipment and 53 per cent accounting equipment.

DP departments – now the battles begin

By Russell Jones

Most traditional data processing (DP) departments are between 15 and 20 years old. Typically, they have developed from primitive card installations, via the implementation of batch "main line" office systems to the position whereby many are supporting complex management information systems based on the use of large scale integrated databases.

For many users of DP departments initial reactions were of fear based on incomprehension. These went through the stage of gradual acceptance, as they saw the computer removing some of their more time-consuming clerical tasks. Some realized that computing was not some new branch of the black arts but merely a new way of approaching some problems.

The arrival of the viable mini and microcomputer and the increase in the availability of package software is altering the relationship between DP departments and their client – the user departments. How this relationship is altering is perhaps best approached by looking at the case studies of DP departments in two imaginary companies.

Company One has a history of bad relations between its DP department and other departments. The DP department has always been thought of as merely a service department. Its large capital and expenditure budgets have been spread by the simple expedient of "charging" each department for the data processing costs it incurs.

Many of these user departments have, over the years, formed a poor view of the service they have received. The view has formed because of all the shortcomings typical in the worst of such departments but including computer systems that are expensive to write "unfriendly" to use.

The arrival of mini and microcomputers with increasingly sophisticated ranges of software as given these user departments a wider choice in deciding where to obtain their DP requirements. Many discriminating against their own DP departments favour "buying in" ready packaged hardware and software combinations to meet their requirements with the major advantage of the fact they are under their own control.

The DP department in such a company now finds its old functions bypassed more and more, its large amounts of computing resources under-utilized. It has to struggle to retain credibility within the company. At best it can try to

JOB SCENE

set itself up as an IBM type of "information centre" – and attempt to dispense its accumulated DP wisdom as and when requested.

Now to our second company. Its DP department has developed a high reputation among its user departments, primarily by including users in all levels of discussion about computer systems resulting in the fact that it is looked on less as a service department and more as an important component in the overall running of the company. Its systems will usually have a high level of user acceptance, this being a natural result of user involvement in the system design process.

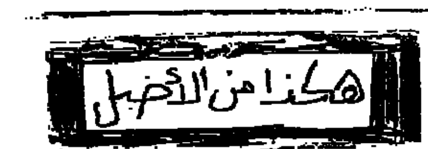
User departments will, of course, still be tempted by the vast range of new micro-based products available, but will retain sufficient confidence in their DP departments to want to include them in discussions about the purchase of such products, and to seek their advice as to their suitability for integration with existing computer systems.

The future prospects for the DP department in such a company apppear to be healthy. With the confidence of its users forming a secure base, the DP department can look forward to remaining in effective control of the data processing function.

Most DP departments will fall somewhere between my two examples. However, when the history of computing comes to be written, there can be little doubt that the arrival of the viable business micro, priced at a fraction of the cost of old-style, mainframe computers, will be seen as a watershed for data processing within commercial organizations. At that watershed, any DP departments showing many of the characteristics described in our first example, face a grave danger of disappearing. Such "data processing" departments will be seen to have been mere expendable necessities on the evolutionary path to the computerized society of the future.

On the other hand, any DP departments within organizations similar to our second example will stand a chance of continuing to exist, in order to provide a centralized pool of specialized computer knowhow within their organization.

The time when these decisions will be made within individual organizations is fast approaching. If DP departments are to survive, they must start fighting their corner.



Putting themselves in the video picture

By Maggie McLening

Gary Kildall, US creator of the CP/M micro operating system, is turning his attention to video disk technology. Digital Research, of which Mr Kildall is founder and chairman, is collaborating with an as yet unnamed European hardware manufacturer to investigate the use of video disks controlled by microcomputer. It expects this to be one of the company's major growth areas over the next two years.

John Rowley, president of Digital Research, said: "At the moment, we have games such as Cluedo on a video disk run from the computer, so that you can wander from room to room loking for clues or backtrack through them – we are probably about a year ahead of any other software company in that technology."

Japan leads

The video disk project is not Digital Research's first venture involving hardware. The company's hardware division recently launched its first such product, a Goldcard add-on to enable Apple micros to run CP/M applications, and is looking for technology exchange ventures worldwide, particularly in Japan.

Mr Rowley believes that Japan is to the fore with hardware development and has deployed about 22 staff, including seven engineers, to Digital Research's Japanese office. Last year, 60 per cent of revenues came from the US and a third of the remainder from Japan, where the company has contact with most large Japanese manufacturers, including NEC, Sharp and Fujitsu.


John Rowley: "a year ahead"

Many of the contracts are for implementations of Digital Research's Concurrent CP/M operating system, which allows users to run up to four programs simultaneously and control them from windows on the screen. The operating system has recently undergone a slight change of emphasis and been renamed to drive home to buyers the fact that it supports software written for the IBM PC.

"Concurrent DOS is a superset of Concurrent CP/M, and it is more efficient than running programs in PC-mode", Mr Rowley claims.

He trys to stress that Digital Research is now back in the running as far as IBM is concerned, after losing the contract for the IBM PC operating system to rival Microsoft, and that he does not intend to neglect the operating system market, which brought in about $20m in 1983. Bound by a non-disclosure agreement not to discuss details of IBM's plans, Mr Rowley nevertheless hinted that one of the six IBM projects in which Digital Research is involved may be IBM's successor to the PC. The renaming of Concurrent DOS and plans to put the system on to Intel's iAPX286 and iAPX386 chips, may then provide a clue to IBM's next move.

To a machine – the great gift of recognition

By Chris Naylor

Suppose you are standing at your favourite street corner. Before you passes the rich pageant of street life: cars, lorries, perambulators, pedestrians, stray dogs and the occasional bus. Of all these sights it is the latter which interests you the most – for you are waiting to catch a bus. When it appears something happens in your brain: you recognize it instantly as a bus.

It seems so easy and spontaneous that is is hard to imagine how anyone could ever have difficulty in recognizing a bus.

Yet, if it is so easy, why can't computers do it? After all, the benefits of a bus-recognizing computer could be great. Such a machine could be used to monitor traffic flow, control traffic lights into bus lanes, and advise potential passengers when the next bus is likely to arrive. Computers that can recognize objects simply by looking at them would have many useful applications.

And the approach finding most favour is to make the computer hallucinate.

Standing at its own street corner the computer scans the horizon looking for buses.

So it sees a passing car, purses its lips, frowns, and says to itself: "Could that be a bus?"

A dog wanders by and, again, the computer examines it with every appearance of seriousness, looking for the qualities that might identify it as a bus. Everywhere, in everything that it sees, the computer is looking for those features which would identify the object as a bus.

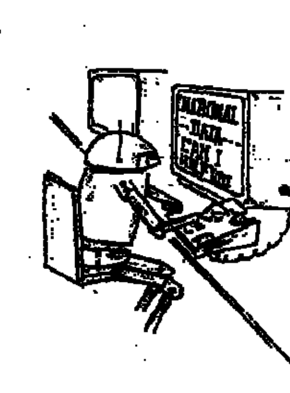
Hence the process is called hallucinating. If you were standing on a street corner staring at a stray dog and seriously wondering whether or not that might be a double decker bus, wouldn't you be hallucinating?

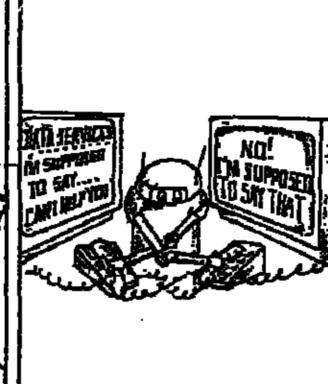
But that, it is argued, is how the human mind does work. Visual perception is not a passive act analogous to taking a photograph with a camera. It is an active process which involves the observer in hypothesizing that what he sees before him might be a particular object and then looking for clues to either confirm or reject that hypothesis.

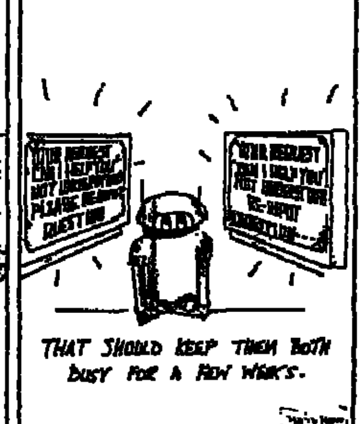
At Sussex University this approach is being used to make computers see, among other things, buses.

Fifteen minutes may sound like a long time to recognize a bus and building an internal model of a bus for the computer may seem a little like hard work, but Sussex's David Hogg points out that the present system is designed only to show that the approach works in principle. In practice, a system could be purpose-built to recognize objects fast enough to be useful in real life. And – more interesting from a commercial standpoint – the rise of computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture means it could be linked to a visual recognition system so that not only could computers be used to design and manufacture goods they would also be able to recognize the finished product, opening up a whole new area of computer applications in industry. The computer would, at last, be able to see things.









Baby micro has an edge on big brother

By Ian White

While the advent of desk-top micro has brought personal computing power to a far wider audience the hardware has a severe limitation. It can be used only in a fixed location. Even the so-called portable of the type pioneered by Adam Osborne and now available from practically every micro manufacturer has this drawback even though they can be moved between working locations fairly easily.

The conventional micro's requirement for disc based software and an external supply rules them out for work "on the move". Apple's new IIc and the Apricot are both promoted for their "portability". However their requirements for separate monitors and outside power disqualifies them from being portables in the real sense of the word. The term "transportable" would be more accurate.

Self-contained

But recent advances in liquid crystal displays, low power circuitry, and ROM-based software have now overcome these limitations to a certain extent.

One of the fastest growing sectors of the personal computer market is in the area of the truly portable lap-held micro that can easily fit into the executive briefcase.

The trend is towards small micros that give people instant access to computing power wherever they are. Apart from their size, these micros differ from their desktop big brothers in several respects. Most important is the fact that they are totally self-contained with integral LCD displays and battery power supplies to enable their use in virtually any situation.

An added value of a portable computer is its ability to communicate with other computers over the telephone network. The Gavilan Computer Corporation, which produces one of the most sophisticated portables, estimates there are nearly 30 million "mobile professionals" worldwide. These are white collar workers who can easily spend up to 20 hours a week in other people's offices, hotel rooms, airports, lobbies, cars, and other locations.

The portable computer now makes it possible to work any time of the day or night in any location. Communications through the telephone allows the instant transmission and receipt of important data.

Of course, it is vital that the machine can be turned on and off without loss of data as would occur if power on a conventional micro were disrupted. Portables solve this by using an auxiliary power supply that feeds a trickle of current to the circuitry even when the primary batteries are seitched off. This back-up is enough to preserve data for several days.

The age of the true portable computer was ushered in last year when the Epson Corporation launched the HX-20. This had a built-in printer and micro-cassette drive for storage. The LCD screen displayed a window of 4 lines by 40 characters wide.

Soon after, the Tandy 100 made its appearance with a display twice the size of the HX-20 and built-in software giving the user word processing, communications, BASIC, and address and schedule databases.

Olivetti and NEC have used the design of the Tandy as the basis of their own lap-held models respectively called the M10 and NEC PC 8210. The NEC, however, comes with only three built-in programs as opposed to the five supplied by the Tandy 100 and the Olivetti M10.

Epson, Sharp and Hewlett Packard have taken the devolopment of the portable computer a stage further. Epson's PX-8 is a fully-fledged C/PM micro which is equipped with the popular Wordstar program built into its ROM.

Mobile office

Sharp's PC-5000 uses bubble-memory cartridges to run serious MS-DOS based software while the newly-released Packard 110 has squeezed Lotus's 1-2-3 integrated spreadsheet database and graphics program into its ROM chips.

Portables do have drawbacks over desk-top machines. Their LCD screens are not as clear as cathode ray tubes and are of limited use for graphics. They are also difficult to use for serious word processing. The size of their RAM is usually smaller than the 64K and 128K required to run serious software (the Tandy for example is either 8K or 24K). But used in tandem with a desk-top personal computer, the portable can become an indispensable tool and turn the unlikeliest location into a mobile office.

Voice is my choice – what hope?

● This week's Workshop examines progress in speech recognition, cellular radio for data and remote terminals. HEDLEY VOYSEY will answer questions here on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, *The Times*, Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

Is much progress being made in speech recognition? I am not good with a keyboard and so hope to avoid polishing up this skill.

● There is a long way to go before your dreams come true. However, there is a steady reduction in cost for machines recognizing isolated words, with a small vocabulary. Larger vocabularies joined to words carefully separated from each other also seem likely to arrive soon.

Single-word commands to a computer improve things for people whose hands are busy away from the keyboard. But the sequence of command acceptances has to be checked, so for most of us this is as much of a pain as peering to see that we have hit the right keys. In the jargon of designers, it is said that the systems problems are much the same for keyboard command checks and voice input command sequences.

Experiments have shown that when 3,000-word vocabularies can be used, the awkardness of isolating words and looking to see if the screen has "caught" each word is not an insurmountable hurdle; if the price is right, many people are prepared to dictate in this slightly weird style.



I have heard that cellular radio can be used for data transmission. If so, will it be useful for linking offices across a city?

● Data transmission has used many types of radio communication already and will no doubt exploit cellular radio. The caveat at present is that the cost of using cellular radio will be rather high for some time to come. The market it is aiming to satisfy first of all is still a luxury one based on VIP status. Early users of cellular radio for data transmission will probably be key mobile services so that drivers can indicate their whereabouts without resorting to using voice communication.

Cellular radio may also be useful in remote areas where telephone services are not well-established. In the past, some links between remote islands and the mainland have carried data over conventional radio transmission equipment. There have also been successful experiments in providing Prestel information to shipborne personnel via marine radio channels. For business use cellular radio has a future in extending electronic mail to executives on the move but this implies good, portable computers with reliable storage for messages.

Are there special needs for systems using remote terminals? If remote terminal use requires special systems design, does this greatly increase the cost?

● The general use of a terminal is much the same regardless of whether it is directly attached to a processor, or whether it is sited remotely and connected via telecommunications services. However, there will be moments when the telecommunications service will fail. The most trying moments are when this happens in the middle of a dialogue between the terminal and the base computer. Systems using remote terminals therefore have to make decisions to deal with these circumstances. Clearly, if the remote terminal was about to carry out an important financial transaction, then great care must be taken in the outcome of an interrupted transaction.

For prolonged breaks in telecommunications connextions, several choices can be made. Often the terminal is in reality a microcomputer with local processing power so that it can perform some functions independently and then inform the central machine of what it has done when the data link is restored. The general feature that can be seen in systems using remote terminals is the provision of a local "sponge" that can absorb data during periods when the link to the home base is not available to carry it away.

The extent to which terminals are provided with such "sponges" and their capacities and capabilities determine the extra costs.

Is there a simple way of selecting small computers that avoids using diskette media which cannot be interchanged across machines? There seem to be so many types about.

● The culprit in this case is "improved technology", which often produces extra costs and difficulties for users. The personal computer grew up on the 8 inch flexible diskette and then spawned "better" 5.25 inch diameter cousins.

The smaller units saved on desk space and the cost of each "floppy" as the slang for them has it. Then it seemed a good idea to encase flexible magnetic surfaces in hard plastic. As a result there are at least two types of diskettes which are even smaller than the 5.25 inch ones and in many ways more durable.

To add to this diversity there are variations in the way each type of diskette is used. These are generally talked of as different "formats". The pervasive use of software-controlled microprocessors to read and write to these diskettes does enable some interchange of information to take place. However, this flexibility is quite often limited to reading several formats, but writing only one.

Since there are more samples of "improved" technology are likely it can be assumed that things will get worse before there comes a time when the choices become clearly limited to two or three styles and formats.

Is there any great difference between displays using green letters, amber letters or black-on-white letters?

● There is no simple way of making a best choice. All displays need to seem comfortable to the people that use them. In general the quality of a display is obvious in that it can be looked at. However, prolonged usage is always more difficult to judge than immediate clarity. It is worth noting that more discomfort is caused by neck craning than by true eye fatigue.

It is also notable that tension created by using computers can cause both aches and stress related off-colour effects.

I have been told that you cannot plug microcomputers into a normal office power point. I have also been told that you can – so what is the truth?

● Both statements have some truth to them. You would be badly advised to use a personal computer without fitting protective devices to guard against blips that emerge from the mains supply. However, for very short periods this can be done and some people live a charmed life which seems to protect their computers as well – but it would be foolish to bank on luck never running out.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	INDUSTRIALS A-D.	
1	BET Dfd	
2	BTR	
3	AAH	
4	Bridon	
5	Aaronson	
6	Brammer	
7	Broken-Hill	
8	Bailey (CH)	
9	Baker Perkins	
10	Booker McConnell	
	ELECTRICALS	
11	Auto Sec	
12	Electronic Mach	
13	BICC	
14	Philcom	
15	Pressac	
16	Telefusion	
17	Stand Tele & Cable	
18	Telephone Rentals	
19	Western Selection	
20	Quest Automation	
	DRAPERY & STORES	
21	Sumrie Clothes	
22	Br Home Stores	
23	Combined English	
24	Preedy (Alfred)	
25	Dewhirst (IJ)	
26	Menzies (John)	
27	Home Charm	
28	House Of Fraser	
29	Stanley (AG)	
30	Wearwell	
	NEWSPAPERS & PUBLISHING	
31	East Mid Press 'A'	
32	Int Thomson	
33	Octopus	
34	Websters	
35	Liverpool	
36	Gordon & Gotch	
37	Link House	
38	Home Counties	
39	Fleet	
40	Black (A & C)	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Nervous selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 2. Dealings End, July 13. § Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
£2,000
Claims required for
+28 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
284	132	Grindlays	284	b	+2	..	..	18.5
86	53	Guinness Peat	50	●	−1	..	..	18.4
163	126	Hambros	135	●	−3	6.0	4.5	13.9
16	10	Do (50p)	£10	●	..	53.8	5.3	10.5
351	243	Hill Samuel	270	●	−3	10.0	3.7	7.8
70	50	HK Shanghai	51		..	43.0	84.3	..
107	75	Jessel Toynbee Gilt	95	h	−2	6.6	6.1	12.7
313	258	Joseph (Leopold)	289		+6	12.0	4.5	10.3
164	124	King & Shaxson	148		−4	7.0	4.7	12.6
480	352	Kleinwort Benson	385		..	0.1	..	9.2
532	422	Lloyds	429	e ●	−6	28.8	6.5	3.8
63	48	Lon Scot Fin	56	●	−2	3.0	5.4	10.9
42	28	Manson	28		..	1.0	3.6	..
625	413	Mercury Secs	473		−5	4.0	0.8	9.9
429	277	Midland	314		+5	25.0	8.0	5.2
165	110	Minster Assets	155		−2	7.1	4.6	14.2
258	183	National Comm	210		−1	..	..	..
772	544	Nat West	594		−8	44.6	7.5	3.6
65½	57	Ottoman	£60½		..	450	7.4	9.2
182	147	Provident	149		..	12.9	8.6	6.3
98	73	Rea Bros	73		..	1.8	2.5	20.6
20¾	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£15¼		−¼	..	..	..
244	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot	216		−1	11.0	5.1	7.7
908	708	Schroders	713		−5	23.6	3.3	12.0
370	260	Seccombe M	310		−15	28.6	9.2	10.2
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	60		−3	6.4	10.7	6.5
579	442	Stand Chart	450		−8	40.0	8.5	6.6
763	638	Union	665		−30	48.6	7.3	10.6
57	43	Wagon	45		..	3.6	7.9	12.2
29¾	23¾	Wells Fargo	£24¾	●	+¼			
255	195	Wintrust	223		..	5.8	2.6	12.6

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	158	Aberdeen Constr	172	●	..	6.0	3.6	8.9
249	187	Amec	194		..	9.0	4.6	7.9
78	52	Amcliffe	56		..	3.0	5.4	8.6
338	245	BPB Industries	248	●	−2	10.0	4.0	8.9
182	122	Baggeridge Brick	155	●	−3	6.0	3.9	8.6
188	88	Barratt Devs	95		−2	7.0	7.3	4.8
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	38		..	1.0	2.6	8.7
		Beechwood	..	f	..	..	..	..
164	116	Bellway	127		..	10.0	7.9	7.3
73	62	Benford Concrete	63		−2	3.0	4.8	14.3
84	43	Bett Bros	64		..	1.0	1.6	8.1
545	360	Blockleys	545		..	15.0	2.8	13.8
450	380	Blue Circle	395		−2	18.0	4.5	6.7

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A – D

E – K

L – R

S – Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
		Haynes Publishing	161			12.9	8.0	10.8
225	175	Home Counties	115		−2	6.8	5.1	10.9
131	110	Independent	166			12.0	7.2	
173	150	Int Thomson	414	●	+2	14.0	3.4	16.4
436	380	Link House	423		−2	14.0	3.3	16.7
505	410	Liverpool	208		−2	10.0	4.8	8.7
242	193	News International	445		−6	0.1	..	8.7
485	390	Octopus	670		+8	12.8	1.9	25.3
705	540	Portsmouth Sund	180	●	+3	6.7	3.8	8.5
175	148	Utd Newspapers	290			18.6	6.4	10.5
348	220	Websters	118	r	+1	4.4	3.6	14.0
138	85							

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

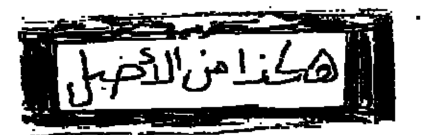
PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

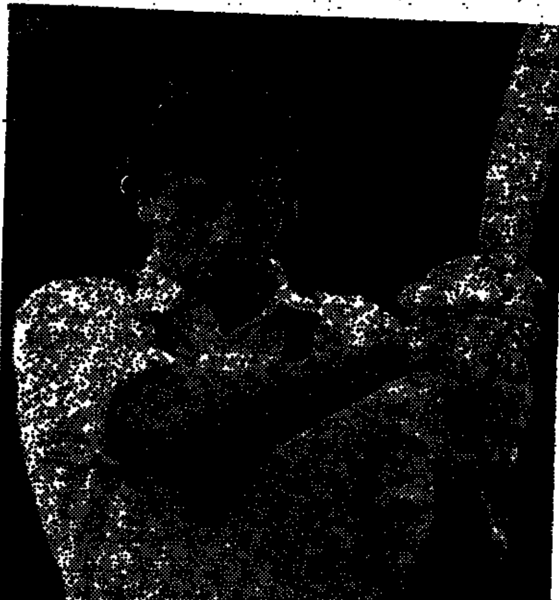




CRICKET: SEVEN BATSMEN HIT CENTURIES IN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP




The seven deadly batsmen who were the wonder of the three-day game yesterday. Slack and Gatting, of Middlesex, and Howarth, of Surrey, who...





... with Hartley and Lumb, of Yorkshire, and Hill and Moir (inset), of Derbyshire, scored centuries for their counties

Stand-ins steal the show

By Richard Streeton

BRADFORD: Gloucestershire with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 60 runs.

Richard Lumb and Neil Hartley, who have been unable to hold regulare first-team places this year, brought the Park Avenue members to their feet yesterday as they reached their chanceless centuries. Yorkshire lost three wickets including that of Boycott, on an easy paced pitch, before Lumb and Hartley shared an unbroken fourth-wicket stand of 247 in 66 overs.

Lumb, returning to open the innings in the absence of the injured Moxon, finished undefeated on 165, a career best and his first hundred for three years. He hit two sixes and 20 fours. Lumb's only error came at 121 when he was dropped at long on off Dale. Hartley, whose last century was in 1982, hit a six and 14 fours.

Lumb, a tall handsome striker of the ball, lost his place in mid-June after a lean sequence of scores. He remained composed throughout Yorkshire's early setbacks and gathered runs steadily, driving on the front foot and punishing anything loose on the leg side. One six over mid-wicket against Bainbridge was splendidly timed, and later he on-drove another six off Dale, a young off-spinner, who was with the Kent second team last summer.

Injury and mixed form have allowed Hartley only five championship matches this year, but times yesterday he scored more quickly than his partner and played Graveney on the back foot with paticular confidence. Graveney obtained some turn and Shepherd swung the ball under the clouds, but it was the lanky Lawrence who regularly looked the most likely wicket-taker, until he tired.

Lawrence, at the of 20, has not yet acquired the necessary control to fulfil his promise, but the definitely has the basic speed to make batsmen hurry the occasional stroke.

After Gloucestershire declared at their Saturday score, Lawrence trapped Boycott leg-before as he played forward, having already struck him on his thigh pad earlier.

Sharp made some crisp strokes in a second-wicket stand with bumb interrupted for 35 minutes by rain, before he edged a catch to second slip off Shepard. Robinson was bowled trying to turn a near yorker to the leg-side in Lawrence's second spell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings 381 for 5 dec (P W Romaines 120, J N Shepherd 78 not out, A W Stovold 54, C W J Athey 52; Bowling: Dennis 25-4-96-2; Fletcher 17-2-85-0; Oldham 23-7-51-0; Carrick 38-15-85-1; Swallow 14-3-48-2)

Second innings

A W Stovold c Bairstow b Dennis	4
P W Romaines not out	3
C Dale not out	0
Total (1 wkt)	7

C W J Athey, P Bainbridge, J N Shephard, A J Wright, E J Cunningham, *D A Graveney, †R C Russell and D V Lawrence to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7.

YORKSHIRE: First innings

G Boycott l-b-w Lawrence	4
R G Lumb not out	165
K Sharp c Athey b Shepherd	27
P E Robinson b Lawrence	7
S N Hartley not out	104
Extras (l-b 11, w 3, n-b 7)	21
Total (3 wkts dec, 96 overs)	328

*†D L Bairstow, P Carrick, I G Swallow, S J Dennis, S D Fletcher and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–68, 3–81.

BOWLING: Lawrence 23-6-76-2; Shepherd 20-8-40-1; Bainbridge 18-4-62-0; Graveney 20-2-70-0; Dale 15-1-59-0.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 5, Gloucestershire 5.

Umpires: B J Meyer and A G T Whitehead.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: Yorkshire v Gloucs, Scarborough, July 9: K Sharp c Romaines b Lawrence 61, not as previously published.

Greenidge's bowling ties down Leicestershire

By Peter Ball

LEICESTER: Leicester drew with the West Indians

The West Indians continued their batting practice until lunch yesterday. In view of their weakened attack, it was a cause of mild surprise that they then declared, offering Gower a chance to get a good score against them in his last innings before the third Test match.

The decision, though, if anything, can only have boosted their confidence. Gower, after two escapes and a flurry of boundaries, spurned the opportunity with a careless stroke, and the sight of his colleagues defending cautiously against the combined might of Greenedge and Richards was not a reassuring one for English followers. The county leaders allowed Greenidge to end his spell in the unusual position of first-change bowler with figures of 9-6-11-1, which made a startling contrast to what had gone before.

Greenidge, whose absence on Sunday had been caused not by a bruised hand – as I erroneously reported yesterday – but by the desire to give others a knock, had a satisfying day. He lost little time in revealing that he was still in fine fettle with the bat, quickly overtaking Payne after the early loss of Logie, and hitting eight fours and a six in his 50 as the West Indians added 98 to their overnight total before declaring.

His major conribution to Leicestershire's embarrassment, came with the ball as they made heavy weather of what could have been an afternoon's batting practice on their own account. Walsh, the only remaining front-line bowler, began the slide by removing Whitaker, who swatted a bouncer to extra cover.

Greenidge joined Richards to press home the advantage. Richards made the first incursion as Payne, who kept wicket impressively throughout, executed a smart legside stumping to end Butcher's stay. It was Greenidge, however, who claimed the major prize. Gower escaped a chance to gully off the Hampshire opener, only to present him with his wicket next ball,

There was little serious possibility that the West Indians would win, even when Richards decided enough was enough and brought the more frequent bowlers, Harper and Gomes, into the attack. But the manner in which Briers and Boon ensured that they could not win, on an almost perfect batting wicket, was not encouraging.

Boon acquired three runs in 21 overs before tea. Briers was marginally faster, but after the mass of boundaries compiled earlier it was a disheartening commentary on the effect West Indian bowlers – it seems any West Indian bowlers – are currently having on English batsmen.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 283 (I P Bucher 118, P B Clift 54)

Second innings

I P Butcher st Payne b Richards	14
J J Whitaker c sub b Walsh	6
*D I Gower l-b-w b Greenidge	34
T J Boon not out	47
N E Briers c Richards b Gomes	27
G J Parsons c Payne b Walsh	1
P Willey not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 2)	7
Total (5 wkts)	136

P B Clift, †P J Whitticase, N G B Cook and G J F Ferris did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–47, 3–55, 4–96, 5–124.

BOWLING: Walsh 13-2-50-2; Richards 17-8-27-1; Greenidge 9-6-11-1; Harper 11-3-16-0; Gomes 14-8-25-1.

WEST INDIANS: First innings

D L Haynes c Whitticase b Clift	50
R B Richardson c Gower b Clift	45
H A Gomes c Whitticase b Clift	143
*I V A Richards c Gower b Parsons	2
A L Logie c Gower b Parsons	141
†T R O Payne not out	41
C G Greenidge not out	56
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 5, n-b 16)	28
Total (5 wkts dec)	506

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–105, 2–110, 3–112, 4–402, 5–414.

BOWLING: Ferris 21–4–83–0; Parsons 29–5–112–1; Cook 27–8–72–0; Clift 33–4–120–4; Willey 23–5–86–0; Briers 1–0–3–0.

Umpires: J W Holder and K E Palmer.

Holding: high hopes

By Peter Ball

The three injured West Indian fast bowlers received mixed news from their visits to the doctor yesterday. The least fortunate was Winston Small, who learnt that his frayed knee tendon will cause him to miss at least the next three weeks of the tour.

Winston Davis, the St Vincent bowler now playing for Glamorgan, has been called up as cover. He will join the party after his county's match at Southend ends today.

Although Malcolm Marshall did not field at Leicester yesterday, his side strain will not prevent his playing in the the third Test match beginning at Headingley on Thrusday.

More surprisingly, Michael Holding, who has been out of action with a stress fracture of a left toe since the first Test, will have net today or tomorrow and hopes to play. According to the West Indies's manager, Jackie Hendriks, Holding is "optimistic about his chances."

English bowlers have also not escaped unscathed. Nick Cook, who was recalled to the team after being left out of the second Test, woke up yesterday with spasms in the left side of his neck and shoulder. He did not bowl at Leicester and after consulting a specialist said: "If the match was being played tomorrow I would be struggling. But the doctors are going to take another look and I hope to be OK."

● George Ferris, Leicestershire's West Indian fast bowler, is to go into hospital for an exploratory operation on his left knee. He broke down after bowling 21 overs in his *first full match of the season against* West Indies at Leicester. He received a hairline fracture of his left kneecap last winter in the Caribbean and has struggled to regain full fitness.

Hampshire make light work

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Hampshire with five first innings wickets in hand, are 210 runs behind Somerset.

On Saturday Somerset scored 397 on a plumb pitch in beautiful weather. Yesterday, the skies were cloudy, the ball swung, and play was frequently interrupted by bad light and rain. Hampshire made something of a recovery after losing their first four wickets for 47, but it is hard to see their making much from the match.

I never had much hope of the day when I saw that Sam's trousers had been removed from the sponsors' flagpole. They had been placed there, you remember, because of an unwise bet he made with his customers in the Stragglers' Bar, that Yorkshire would beat Shropshire. He had retrieved them because he has a Yorkshireman's nose for the weather.

Davis was the best bowler. He had both Terry and Smith out at 27. Dredge chipped in to get Jesty, and then Davis bowled Turner. There followed a good stand between Nicholas and Hardy. Nicholas suggested he was recapturing his form, but Davis had him caught in the slips at 2.15, then we had a break of more than three hours, and resumed in light which seemed to me not noticeably better or wor than it had been all afternoon.

SOMERSET: First innings 397 for 4 dec (P M Roebuck 101, I T Botham 87, J W Lloyds 61 not out, N A Felton 58, M D Crowe 51 retired ill)

HAMPSHIRE: First innings

V P Terry l-b-w b Dredge	9
C L Smith c Crowe b Davis	25
M C J Nicholas c Booth b Davis	53
*T E Jesty c Booth b Davis	7
D R Turner b Davis	0
J J E Hardy not out	56
N G Cowley not out	30
Extras (l-b 7)	7
Total (5 wkts, 67 overs)	187

T M Tremlett, *R J Parks, E L Reifer and C A Connor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–21, 2–35, 3–47, 4–47, 5–132.

Bonus points: (to date): Somerset 6, Hampshire 2.

Umpires: J A Jameson and R Julien.

Moir races to maiden century

Dallas Moir hammered the Warwickshire bowlers to reach his maiden first-class century as Derbyshire amassed 432 for eight declared at Chesterfield yesterday.

Moir, a 6ft 8in Maltese-born Scot, reached his century off 75 balls and made 107 in all, with seven sixes, three of them off Willis. The left-arm spinner made Warwickshire pay for dropping him on 35 and 41. He also inflicted heavy punishment on Gifford, hitting him for four sixes, in a 150 stand in 24 overs with Hill.

Hill reached his first 100 of the season and in all batted for 378 minutes for 125. Without him, Derbyshire would have struggled to reach the 295 they needed to avoid the follow-on.

Amiss missed Miller when he was 11 and he went on to make 79 of a 113 stand with Hill. Willis and Small bowled 34 no-balls between them.

When Warwickshire went in again, they had to endure nine overs against the Derbyshire seam attack and in the final over, David Smith was caught behind off Finney's first ball, to leave his county 17 for one.

Gatting, of Middlesex, discarded by England, again proved he is a destroyer of county attacks by scoring his third hundred of the season at Uxbridge. His 104 against Worcestershire took 150 minutes, with three sixes and 12 fours, and he batted half as long as Slack, who grafted to his first championship hundred of the summer in five and a half hours.

Their stand of contrasting styles brought 184 in 44 overs for the second wicket, but Middlesex lost their last seven wickets for 20. Ellcock (three wickets in 11 balls) and Pridgeon (three in 22 balls) sent them sliding to 377 all out, a lead of only 56.

Northamptonshire go into the final day against Surrey at Northampton leading by 21 runs at three for no wicket in their second innings.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Derbyshire v Warwicks

AT CHESTERFIELD

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 444 for 8 dec (G W Humpage 205, D L Amiss 86)

Second innings

K D Smith c Maher b Finney	2
R I H B Dyer not out	7
G C Small not out	7
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	17

A I Kallicharran, D L Amiss, †G W Humpage, P A Smith, A M Ferreira, C M Old, N Gifford and *R G D Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

*K J Barnett l-b-w b Willis	29
A Hill c Old b Willis	125
J H Hampshire l-b-w b Ferreira	27
J E Morris b Ferreira	5
G Miller st Humpage b Gifford	79
B Roberts c P A Smith b Gifford	0
R J Finney c Humpage b Ferreira	9
D G Moir c Old b Small	107
†B J M Maher not out	7
Extras (l-b 7, w 3, n-b 34)	44
Total (8 wkts dec)	432

P G Newman and D Malcolm did not bat.

Score at 100 overs: 380 for 6

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–59, 2–108, 3–114, 4–227, 5–239, 6–264, 7–414, 8–432.

BOWLING: Willis 22-2-78-2; Small 18.5-3-64-1; Old 18-4-64-0; Ferreira 25-3-80-3; P A Smith 4-0-21-0; Gifford 22-6-81-2.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 8, Warwickshire 6

Umpires: R A White and B Leadbeater.

Notts v Sussex

AT TRENT BRIDGE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings 233 (R T Robinson 4-59, D W Randall 53)

Second

B C Broad c Mendis b Barclay	14
R T Robinson c Parker b Reeve	3
D W Randall not out	78
*C E B Rice c Gould b le Roux	6
J D Birch c Parker b Greig	28
R J Hadlee not out	56
Extras (b 3, l-b 4, w 3)	10
Total (4 wkts)	195

†B N French, E E Hemmings, K Saxelby, K E Cooper and P M Such to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–27, 3–34, 4–82.

SUSSEX: First innings

G D Mendis c Rice b Such	20
A M Green c Birch b Cooper	30
D A Reeve b Hemmings	6
*J R T Barclay c French b Hadlee	28
P W G Parker c Robinson b Hadlee	17
A P Wells c Such b Hadlee	19
I A Greig c Robinson b Such	29
C M Wells c Hadlee b Such	0
†I J Gould c Hadlee b Such	0
G S le Roux c French b Hadlee	0
C E Waller not out	0
Extras (l-b 2, w 4, n-b 2)	4
Total (75.3 overs)	161

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–26, 2–51, 3–74, 4–98, 5–123, 6–133, 7–148, 8–148, 9–149, 10–161.

BOWLING: Hadlee 22–9–41–4; Saxelby 12–6–30–0; Hemmings 15–4–26–1; Such 14.3–6–34–4; Cooper 12–4–22–1.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 6, Sussex 5.

Umpires: D O Oslear and D R Shepherd.

Essex v Glamorgan

AT SOUTHEND

Kent v Lancashire

AT MAIDSTONE

Northants v Surrey

AT NORTHAMPTON

Middlesex v Worcs

AT UXBRIDGE

CRICKET

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Malvern the bee's knees

By George Chesterton

There was great excitement in the Cricketer Cup quarter-finals yesterday, when Oundle Rovers, chasing the 237 made by Old Malvernians, a side with home advantage and greater batting depth, fell just 28 runs short of their target.

CRICKETER CUP: Quarter-finals: Old Malvernians 237 for nine (J G Tolchard 56, I Murray 46, P Edwards 5 for 37); Oundle Rovers 209 (D Robinson 72). Downside Wanderers 213 (S Henderson 66); Rugby Meteors 192 (S Henderson 5 for 20). Old Alleynians 183 for 8 (P Hutson 80, A Wreford 3 for 24); Old Carthusians 185 (M Doggart 64, C Lanham 4 for 18). Old Tonbridgians 224 for 8 (G Cowdrey 84, M Smith 62); Uppingham Rovers 135 (R Gracey 4 for 18).

GOLF

New putter smoothes the way for Oldcorn

The former Walker Cup golfer Andrew Oldcorn, ensured his place in the open championship pre-qualifying rounds at the weekend with a course record 64 at Lanark yesterday.

The 24-year-old former English amateur champion in his first season as a professional, owed his success to a new putter which brought him four of his birdies in a six under par round.

Neil Potter scored the lowest round of his career to fulfil a golfing dream at Wildernesse, Sevenoaks, yesterday. The 20-year-old Thorndon Park assistant scored a five under par 67.

Potter collected seven birdies to move alongside the Frenchman, Marc Farry, who has taken a break from his teaching job in Florida in a quest for Open glory.

Barry Brooks, a 25-year-old professional from Crow Wood near Glasgow, celebrated his recovery from illness by leading the field at Glenbervie.

Qualifiers from yesterday's tournaments were:

LANARK: 64: A S Oldcorn. 68: (X) E Wilson; W J Marchbank. 69: D Small; A Brooks; R Torrance. 70: P Bond; F Mann; G Pook; R D Weir; (X) A Campbell. 71: D G Scott. 72: C Dernie; R M Collinson; (X) M Brelsford.

GLENBERVIE: 68: B Brooks. 69: R Fyfe; G Lennie; W Lockie. 72: N Paton; D Smith; (X) D Riddell; G Weir. 73: R Bowman; (X) R Fraser; D Stevenson.

WILDERNESS (to date): 67: M Farry (Fr); N Potter. 68: (X) M Lawrence. 70: D Webb. 71: P Ellis; D Kent; M Lee; P Taggart.

Experience pays off for Watson

Oak Brook, Illinois (AFP) – Tom Watson's experience saw him through a dramatic sudden-death play-off against Greg Norman, of Australia, and brought him his third title of the year here on Sunday, with victory in the Western Open tournament.

The two men finished on 280, eight-under-par, Watson after a final round of 70, two under par, and Norman after a 71. Watson then took the title on the third extra hole, the 18th, which is regarded as the most difficult on the Butler National Club course.

He sank a 25-foot birdie putt after Norman had dropped to his knees in frustration and disbelief when he saw his 30-foot putt roll aroiund the lip of the hole and stay on the green.

The victory meant that Watson, five times the Open champion and the leading money-winner on the tour, inflicted on Norman, winner of the Canadian Open last week, his second play-off defeat in his last five tournaments.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 280: T Watson, 71, 69, 70, 70; G Norman (Aus), 68, 70, 71, 71. 283: M O'Meara 71, 71, 71, 70. 284: S Hoch, 69, 70, 73, 72. 285: D A Weibring, 68, 69, 76, 72. 287: T C Chen (Taiwan), 70, 67, 74, 76. 288: J Inman, 70, 74, 69, 75; G Burns, 71, 68, 72, 77. 289: B Crenshaw, 75, 70, 74, 70; L Ten Broeck, 68, 73, 75, 73; R Cochran, 70, 73, 72, 74; C Pavin, 71, 72, 72, 74.

More golf, page 24

YACHTING

Cambridge sail through protest

By a Special Correspondent

After two races yesterday the University match, hosted by Aldeburgh Yatch Club and sponsored by Biggs Wall, was tied at one race all.

The result of the first race is still subject to protest after a clear port and starboard incident between Watts (Oxford) and Chadwick (Cambridge) soon after the start. However, Cambridge put this behind them, and pulled through to take the first three places at the finish.

Sailed in intermittent thunderstorms and variable winds, the second race produced some close team racing. It was led from start to finish by Thomas (Oxford).

Results: First race (subject to protest): Cambridge 5¾, Oxford 15. Second race: Oxford 7¾, Cambridge 13.

CYCLING

Millar picks his time to rise irresistibly

From John Wilcockson, Guzet Neige

Robert Millar was crowned King of the Pyrenees yesterday after a brilliant stage win, a repeat of his success 12 months ago. Then he was an unknown in Tour de France terms, and was allowed his freedom to attack. Yesterday, in blisteringly hot conditions, the 25-year-old Scot blazed a trail in the 140 miles between Pau and the ski resort of Guzet-Neige that shot him into seventh place overall.

"After the Portet d'Aspet climb I knew I was going to win," Millar said immediately after he finished, barely out of breath. "I sprinted at the top of that climb and left a Colombian standing. I knew then that I was the strongest."

On the decent of the Portet d'Aspet pass, 45 miles from the finish, the winning break was started. Millar added: "A rider from Bernard Hinault's team, Viguern, attacked, and I followed him knowing it was the right time to go."

Soon there were eight riders clear, being powered along the narrow valley roads by Millar and two other top men, Gerard Veldscholten, a team mate of Phil Anderson, and the popular Frenchman, Jean-René Bernaudeau. They raced to a lead of two minutes 45 seconds by the summit of the next, magnificent hairpinned pass, the Col de la Corre, and reached a maximum of four minutes 35 seconds advantage.

Two severe climbs, each three miles long, on roads melting under 90 degree heat, formed the finale of Millar's greatest victory. His pressure soon reduced the group to three men and Bernaudeau and Veldscholten were only just able to stay with him. The Scot rested for a while behing them before churning to the front again

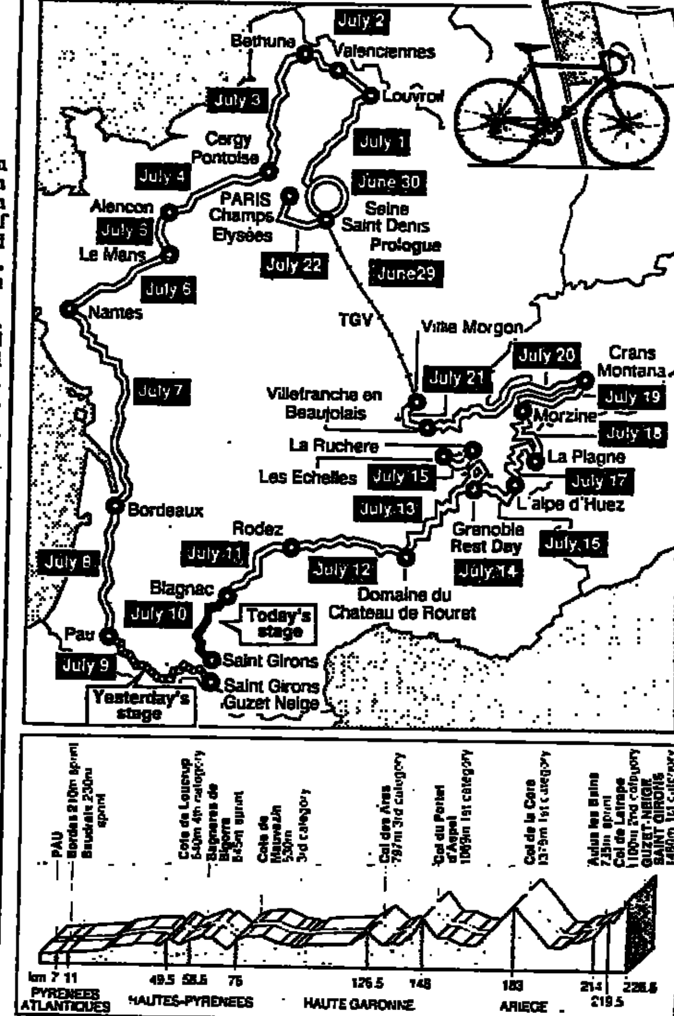
Behind, first Pedro Delgardo, the brilliant Spaniard, and then Luis Herrera, the talented amateur form Colombia, made seperate counter attacks, but Millar finished with 41 seconds in hand.

Vincent Barteau, the surprising holder of the yellow jersey, again astonished everyone by finishing in nineteenth place, a handful of seconds behind a shattered Anderson and Greg Le Mond.

The ride of the day in terms of the overall standings was by Laurent Fignon, who sat implacably behind his French rival Hinault until the final two miles, where he made a spectacular burst to finish on the heels of Veldscholten, a perfomance that has put him into third place overall.

ELEVENTH STAGE: (Pau to Guzet Neige, 140 miles): 1, R Millar (GB) 7hr 3min 41sec; 2, L Herrera (Col) at 41sec; 3, P Delgado (Sp) at 1min 01sec; 4, J Bernaudeau (Fr) at 1.47; 5, G Veldscholten (Neth) at 2.05; 6, A Arroyo (Sp) at 2.13; 7, L Fignon (Fr) at 2.13; 8, P Le Bigaut (Fr) at 2.49; 9, A Flores (Col) at 3.00; 10, N Ruttimann (Switz) at 3.05; 11, S Kelly (Ire) same time; 12, L Acevedo (Col) same time; 13, B Hinault (Fr) same time; 14, P Winnen (Neth) at 3.14; 15, E Caritoux (Fr) at 3.23; 16, G LeMond (US) at 3.42. Other placings: 18, P Anderson (Aus) at 4.01; 24, J Boyer (US) at 4.58; 53, S Roche (Ire) at 18.26; 108, A Peiper (Aus) at 27.32; 109, S Yates (GB) same time; 130, G Jones (GB) at 30.58; 132, P Sherwen (GB) at 31.18.

OVERALL: 1, V Barteau (Fr) 51hr 36min 38sec; 2, M Le Guilloux (Fr) at 7min 37sec; 3, Fignon at 10.33; 4, Veldscholten at 12.28; 5, Hinault at 12.38; 6, Anderson at 13.29; 7, Millar at 14.24; 8, Kelly at 14.31; 9, LeMond at 14.35; 10, Delgado at 14.37. Other placing: 26, Boyer at 20.54.



FOOTBALL

Liverpool's live show

Liverpool, League champions, European champions and Milk Cup winners, appear in four of the eight games so far selected to be shown live on television next season. One other match will be selected by each channel later to complete the latest instalment in the Football League's experiment.

All three clubs promoted to the first division last season feature in the line-up, starting with the visit of the FA Cup winners, Everton, to Chelsea on August 31.

Under the agreement live cameras can make only one visit to a club, but there is no restriction on the number of times a team can be seen in away games.

LIVE MATCHES: Friday, August 31: Chelsea v Everton (BBC); Friday October 12: Tottenham Hotspur v Liverpool (BBC); Sunday October 28: Nottingham Forest v Liverpool (ITV); Friday November 2: Manchester United v Arsenal (BBC); Sunday November 18: Newcastle United v Liverpool (ITV); Sunday November 25: Sheffield Wednesday v Arsenal (ITV); Friday March 15: West Ham United v Manchester United (BBC); Sunday March 31: Liverpool v Manchester United (ITV).

● Luton Town will learn how much they must pay Cardiff City for Andy Dibble, the Wales Under-21 international goalkeeper at a Football League appeals tribunal at Sheffield United's Bramall Lane ground on July 17. The tribunal will also fix fees for Gerry Daly and Paul Hendrie

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

HENDON: Junior International match: 1, Britain 172 pts; 2, W Germany 144½; 3, Italy, 123. Winners: 100m: E Bunney (GB) 10.5sec. 200m: P Keeble (GB) 21.5. 400m: J Muller (WG) 47.9. 800m: P Williams (GB) 1min 51.5sec. 1500m: A Izzatt (GB) 3:59.9.

BADMINTON

BANGKOK: Thailand open championships: Men's singles final: I Sugiarto (Indo) bt P Padukone (India), 13-15, 15-5, 15-4. Women's singles final: H Troke (GB) bt K Larsen (Den), 11-5, 11-8. Men's doubles final: C Hadinata and I Hadibowo (Indo) bt R Sidek and Beng

HOCKEY

SCHOOLS CRICKET

MOTOR RALLYING

GOLF

MOTOCROSS

BASEBALL

IN BRIEF

British are invited to go east

Tallin (Reuter) – At least 45 countries, including Great Britain and the United States, have been invited to take part in a yachting regatta here next month as part of a series of sports events in eastern block nations. The regatta is to start on August 18, six days after the end of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The deputy chairman of the Olympic Yachting Centre, Ilmar Kivi, denied the event was being staged as an alternative to the Olympic yachting event, but agreed some teams would have trouble reaching Tallin from North America in time.

BOXING: Gerry Cooney's scheduled comeback bout against Philip Brown in Dallas on July 20 has been postponed indefinitely, Home Box Office, the cable company that was to have televised the meeting, announced yesterday. The cause of the postponement is reported to be an injury to one of Cooney's shoulders.

ATHLETICS: Roisin Smyth, a 21-year-old science student, was picked yesterday for the Republic of Ireland's Olympic team. She will compete with Monica Joyce in the 3,000 metres. Miss Smyth is the reigning national cross-country and 1,500 metres champion, and her personal best for the 3,000 metres is 8min 57.84sec.

BADMINTON: Morten Frost, of Denmark, is expected to win the men's singles title in the Malaysian Open Championships starting in Kuala Lumpur today. The 26-year-old Dane, who has not lost since January, has won the Taiwan, Japan, Scottish, Dutch, Danish and All-England titles.

RUGBY UNION: The touring All Blacks meet South Australia in Adelaide today, but despite their 37-10 win over New South Wales on Saturday, their coach, Bryce Rope, is not satisfied with their form.

"We'll be using the match here to tighten up our game," Rope said. "I felt we let it go a bit against New South Wales."

RACING: CECIL FILLY TO RETAIN UNBEATEN RECORD IN CHERRY HINTON STAKES

Fatah Flare can confirm promise

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With Henry Cecil's two-year-olds now firing on all cylinders, it will come as no surprise if the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket this afternoon is won by Fatah Flare (nap). By the end of last year Shaikh Mohammed must have been well pleased that he and his advisers had decided to pay as much as $1,300,000 (£950,000) for Fatah Flare.

This was principally because Alydar, the sire of their filly, had hit the headlines in the United States as the sire of that crack two-year-old filly, Althea, who had just broken all records for a member of her age and been hailed champion two-year-old filly.

Now Shaikh Mohammed has even greater reason to be satisfied because Fatah Flare herself seems destined to achieve top honours on this side of the Atlantic. Wen winning her first race at Newmarket 11 days ago, she lowered the course record for members of her age, a record that had stood for 12 years. Only a good filly could have done that.

Yesterday George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, said he believes that Fatah Flare has come on from that fine run. If that is the case, she will be extremely hard to beat.

The pick of the opposition may be Chepstow Vale, who is also unbeaten. Hilly, who showed so much promise is the Ascot race won by Silver Dollar, and Happy Hannah, who excelled at Royal Ascot to finish sixth in the Queen Mary, where she finished with only two shoes.

Lester Piggott, who rides Fatah Flare, will don Shaikh Mohammed's increasingly familiar maroon-and-white racing silks again in the afternoon when he replaces the injured Willie Carson on Head For Heights in the Princess of Wales's Stakes.

He should go well following that emphatic victory in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot but I feel Kirmann is the logical selection on a course that will suit his long, raking stride better than Ascot. Kirmann finished only a length and a half behind Head For Heights at Ascot and today he will be meeting his conqueror on 6lb better terms.

With the second half of the season in mind it will be fascinating to see how Gold And Ivory fares, for this is the colt who put Rousillon and Trojan Fen to rout in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot last September. That race marked Gold And Ivory down as a possible winner of either the English, French or Irish Derby this year.

Sadly, the virus which affected Ian Balding's horses so badly in the spring left original plans for Gold And Ivory in tatters. He, like so many of his stable companions, ran badly in spite of looking well before his first race.

Happily, Balding's horses are now on the mend and the way that his runners fared over the weekend pointed to Kingsclere being a major factor again soon. However, Balding told me yesterday that, while Gold And Ivory has been going well on the Downs recently, he feels today's race could easily come too soon for the colt whose main objective in the near future is the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood on July 31.

Twelve months ago the Ward Hill Bunbury Cup was won by Mummy's Pleasure and it will be no surprise if the same horse, trained locally by Patrick Haslam, succeeds again. Mummy's Pleasure has been laid out for this race since winning the Victoria Cup at Ascot in the spring.

By taking a line through Milk Heart, it can be argued that he has just enough in hand of Korypheos, who won a similar race on the Rowley Mile course at the beginning of June, to suggest that he can repeat last year's victory, especially as his weight will be reduced by the 5lb allowance of Tyrone Williams.

In the Piper Champagne Maiden Stakes, my best two outsiders are Chiefdom and Storm Rainbow, neither of whom has run. Chiefdom's stable won the race 12 months ago with Rousillon while Storm Rainbow comes from Jeremy Tree's yard, which can do little wrong at present.

With Chantaco, Eagles Landed and Prince Sabo all standing their ground for the Chesterfield Stakes, punters will at least have more form to go on. The fact that Primo Dominie's trainer, Brian Swift, has seen fit to take Chantaco on again, this time with Prince Sabo, who won his last race at Epsom so easily, is surely indicative of the latter's chance.

At Chepstow, there should be a keen race for the Welsh Derby between Bye Bye Birdie, Get The Message, Hoyer, Trapeze Artist and Young Turk. With Paul Cole's stable still on the crest of a wave, I shall stand by Get The Message, who won a good handicap under a big weight by three lengths at Salisbury 13 days ago.

However, the safest bet at Chepstow should be Petrol in the second division of the Fleur de Lys Maiden Fillies' Stakes. Her first race at York against One Way Street, who has won again since, could hardly have been more encouraging.



Chepstow Vale, one of several fancied rides Willie Carson will miss at Newmarket this week. Brian Rouse takes over in today's Cherry Hinton Stakes

Piggott on Habibti

Habibti, who will be ridden by Lester Piggott in the absence of Willie Carson, is 11-10 favourite with Mecca for Thursday's July Cup. Other prices: 9-4 Chief Singer, 7-1 Committed, 12-1 bar.

John Dunlop's filly will have a maximum of 10 rivals. They are: Gabitat (R Curant), Never So Bold (–), Committed (B Thomson), Chief Singer (R Cochrane), Forzando (B Raymond), Petorius (W Swinburn), Reesh (T Ives), Superlative (–), Yellow Domino (–), Princess Tracy (Pat Eddery).

Carson fall may help Cauthen to first title

By Phil McLennan

Estimates that Willie Carson would be out of action for as much as eight weeks following his fall in Italy on Sunday were dismissed as "nonsense" by his wife, Elaine, yesterday. "I don't know where the newspapers got it from – it won't be anything like eight weeks," she said.

The resilient Scot certainly has the ability to bounce back from injury, as he showed three years ago when suffering far more serious injuries, including a fractured skull, in a fall from Silken Knot at York.

Carson did not ride again that season but was out of hospital in a week and back on horseback in less than three months – well inside the original estimates of medical experts.

Mrs Carson would not be drawn into giving her estimate of how long her husband would be out this time but said that he was "bright and breezy". She added that no plans had yet been made for his medical care in this country.

But, however long his absence, Carson now seems sure to forfeit the jockeys' title through injuries incurred in a fall for the second time in four years. In 1981, Carson was well clear of Lester Piggott in the jockeys' championship at the time of his fall and Piggott was handed his tenth title on a plate.

This year Carson made his customary slow start but had been picking up ground ominously in the last few weeks and was quoted as 5-4 on by William Hill for the title last week. Now, the Tote have Piggott at that price with Cauthen even money, Pat Eddery 12-1 and Tony Ives 16-1.

Piggott has already taken over two of Carson's best rides at Newmarket this week. He partners Head for Heights for Dick Hern in the Princess of Wales's Stakes this afternoon and Habibti for John Dunlop in Thursday's July Cup.

However, there have been signs recently that Piggott is not going flat out for his twelfth title. For example, at Warwick on Saturday evening, Henry Cecil's Home Sapien was ridden to victory by Paul Eddery in the eight o'clock race when Piggott could reasonably have flown down from Haydock Park, where his last ride was at 4.5. Another handicap to Piggott's title chances is the fact that he no longer rides for Daniel Wildenstein, one of Cecil's principal owners.

So, with Eddery spending much of his time in Ireland and Ives still not getting as many outside rides as he deserves, Cauthen seems the most likely to benefit long-term from Carson's absence. His services are being sought by an ever-increasing number of leading trainers and, with Barry Hills's stable just beginning to find top form, there is every prospect that the young American will do even better in the second half of the season than he has in the first and so carry off his first championship.

ATHLETICS: AOUITA HEADS FOR MILESTONE IN 5,000 METRES

Moorcroft's world record in danger

From Pat Butcher, Lausanne

Steve Ovett continues his Olympic preparation with another race at his world record distance of 1,500 metres here tonight, against a field that should not present him with the slightest problem. But the eyes of the athletics world will still be on Said Aouita of Morocco, who is being set up to break David Moorcroft's 5,000 metres world record of 13min 0.42 sec. Aouita refused to be drawn into predicting a time, but, since he wishes to be paced through 3,000 metres in "round seven minutes 43 seconds" – seven seconds faster than Moorcroft recorded at the same distance into his world record run – that indicates a final time of well under 13 minutes.

In normal circumstances, which is to say more than 90 per cent of the time at the independent meetings, predictions of world records should be treated as seriously as press releases from the Flat Earth Society. But in Aouita's case there is a world of difference. A month ago in Florence, he ran 13min 4.78sec, the second fastest 5,000 metres ever. Then last Friday, in the Dutch town of Hengelo, he ran the third fastest 1,500 metres, 3min 31.54sec, running the last 700 metres alone. Both times are by far the fastest in the world this year. Add his best 800 metres time of 1min 44.38sec, set exactly a year ago, and you have the most accomplished middle-distance runner in the world. That includes Sebastian Coe and Steve Cram, as well as Ovett and Moorcroft.

It is the Britons' records that Aouita is seeking. "But for the injury I had throughout April, and the beginning of May, I would have broken Ovett's record (3min 30.77sec) in Hengelo," he said. "My thigh injury prevents a full-out sprint, otherwise I could have done around 3 min 27sec or 3:28. On the other hand if I can maintain an elevated pace in this 5,000 metres, then Moorcroft's record will go. I'd prefer a pacemaker, but if I have to do it all myself, I will."

The injury two months ago halted Aouita's preparation for the Olympic 800 metres and 1,500 metres double, which is why he has switched his attention to 5,000 metres. But he is going to keep everyone in suspense until a week before the Games, when he will chose between the 800 metres and 1,500 metres, or the 5,000 metres, or, amazingly, the steeplechase. "I've only ever run one, 8min 44 sec, when I was 19 (he is now almost 24) but I'm worth 8min 10sec at the moment." That, of course, would be the fastest time in the world this year.

Moorcroft: record in danger

Soviet-US meet after Olympics

Tokyo (AFP) – The United States and the Soviet Union will take part in an eight-team track and field meeting here following the Los Angeles Olympics, which are being boycotted by a Soviet-led group of countries.

The Japan Amateur Athletic Association have announced that East Germany and Hungary, among the boycotting countries, will also attend the fourth annual competition, to be held on September 14.

Some 300 athletes, including Britons, will compete

Miss Budd runs into stiffer opposition

Zola Budd faces her hardest test since arriving from South Africa when she meets Wendy Sly over 2,000 metres in the Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal Palace on Friday. Miss Budd is unbeaten in this country but has yet to tackle anyone of Mrs Sly's class.

Last year, Mrs Sly was fifth in the world championship 1,500 and 3,000 metres finals, but has been battling to overcome an Achilles tendon injury. Mrs Sly, the British 3,000 metres record holder, dropped out of her last race in Birmingham last month and will test the injury in Switzerland tonight.

Both girls have been picked for Britain's Olympic team over 3,000 metres and this race will provide a good pointer to the likely outcome in Los Angeles next month.

Miss Budd's showdown with the triple Olympic champion, Tatyana Kazankina, over 2,000 metres on Friday will not materialize after all. The 18-year-old believed she would be racing the 32-year-old Russian runner but Kazankina, who will miss the Olympics because of the Soviet boycott, has opted to go in the 800 metres instead.

Dave Moorcroft, who had his first competitive outing of the season in Gateshead last Friday, has opted to compete in the international match in Birmingham on Sunday rather than at this meeting. But the event has a line-up that includes Britain's Olympic champions, Steve Ovett and Allan Wells, plus the world champion, Steve Cram.

Ovett continues his Olympic preparation in the 1,500 metres, where he faces Dragan Zdravkovic, of Yugoslavia, who in the corresponding race last summer beat Sebastian Coe.

Cram makes his first appearance since injuring his calf muscle in the AAA championships last month and runs in the 1,000 metres, which also includes the Americans, James Mays and Brian Theriot.

SHOOTING

Home guard set sights on Ghurkas

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

British troops are striving to break a three-year run of success by the Ghurkha Rifles in the Army Rifles championship. The Ghurkhas are not present in such strength at this year's Combined Services meeting at Bisley, but one of them Lance Corporal Khusiman Gurung was lying second in the stand-in after the four individual matches of the first stage.

Lance Corporal Hodges, of the 1st Grenadier Guards, heads the 400 qualifiers who shoot the second stage later this week. He had 528 to count, two points infront of Gurung.

In the Royal Navy section of the meeting, Marine Colin Humphreys, of 42 Commando, headed the first stage of the Queen's Medal shoot for champion s hot of rthe two naval servi ces, with marines holding six of the top 10 places.

NAVY

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINE QUEEN'S MEDAL: First stage: 1, Marine C Humphreys (42 Commando) 174; 2, Marine D O'Connor (CTC RM), 174; 3, Marine S Hughes (42 Commando) 169. Top navy so far: Leading Photographer M Brayley (Portsmouth), 165.

ARMY:

ARMY QUEEN'S MEDAL: First stage: L/Cpl Hodges (1st Grenadier Guards), 528. 2, L/Cpl G Khusiman (5GR), 526; 3, Cpl M Frape (1RGJ), 524.

WOOD CUP (Target rifle): WO2: A Cheese (Intelligence Corps), 93; 2, Lt T Lehmann (1 DWR), 90; 3, Maj R Ellis (RE) 90.

KELAR GOLDFIELD CUP: (Target rifle teams): 1, SEME 255; 2, Para 244; 3, 16th Signal Reg 242.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CUP (Service rifle teams): 1, Welsh Guards 310; 2, Royal Anglian 305; 3, Grenadier Guards 300.

ROYAL ANGLIAN CUP (Moving target teams): 1, Welsh Guards 332; Second equal: 1st Coldstream Guards and 1st Grenadier Guards 316.

WESTERN COMMAND CUP (Rifle teams): 1, Prince of Wales Depot 185; 2, Guards Depot 180; 3, RAOC Depot 175.

RAF:

TARGET RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP: First stage: 1, F/Lt D Nibblett (Hereford), 97; 2, F/Lt C Fitzpatrick (Bentley Priory), 95; 3, Squadron Leader C Hockley (Uxbridge), 94.

BURNETT CUP (Target rifle teams): 1, Marham 368. 2, Wattisham 362. 3, Uxbridge 346.

BANNATYNE CUP (WRAF target rifle): 1, Cpl S Toner (Hereford), 89; 2, Cpl K Ryan (Stafford), 88; 3, Cpl L Herbertson (Cosford), 79.

GOLF

Place for Woosnam in World Series

By Mitchell Platts

Ian Woosnam has earned a place in the World Series to be played at the Firestone Country Club, Akron, Ohio, on August 23-26, as a result of his success in the Scandinavian Open on Sunday.

Nick Faldo, who won the European Masters in Switzerland last season, and Howard Clark (PGA championship) have also qualified. The winners of the Open, which begins at St Andrews on Thursday week, and of the Irish Open, played at Royal Dublin from August 2-5, will also be invited. The event, which was won by Nick Price, of South Africa, last year, carries a £75,000 first prize.

Woosnam has climbed into fourth place in the European Order of Merit, sponsored by Sperry, following his victory in Sweden. He won £22,779, which increased his earnings for the season to £39,820. Clark (£59,735) remains the leader ahead of Sandy Lyle (£44,244) and Sam Torrance (£40,444).

In the last two weeks the European tour has prospered. The Glasgow Classic, which at one stage this year was on the brink of being cancelled, was a huge success.

Moreover Sven Tumba, the enthusiastic promoter of the Scandinavian Open, will seek to increase prize money for next year from £135,000 to £200,000. Tumba is likely to recieve support from the PGA European Tour for the event to be staged later in the year. The Sven Tumba Country Club course, on the outskirts of Stockholm, would have a better chance of being in prime condition if the event was played in mid-August.

Ken Schofield, executive director of the PGA European Tour, says: "We will do everything within our power to accommodate Sven. The golf scene in Scandinavia is gathering momentum and there is every prospect of another tour event in the south in 1986."

RUGBY LEAGUE

Northern sign Lewis

While Australian clubs haggle over the signature of several British internationals, including that of Brian Noble, the Bradford Northern and Great Britain captain, Bradford Northern have secured the signature of the Australian captain, Wally Lewis (Keith Macklin writes).

Lewis, who said he would never come to England again after a not entirely successful spell with Wakefield Trinity last season, has agreed to join Northern in a five-months contract, probably starting in October.

Roby Muller, the New Zealand second-row or loose forward who last season played for Warrington, has agreed to join Selford. This means he will team up again with Kevin Ashcroft, who was coach at Warrington last season and who has now taken up a similar position at Salford.

Warrington have signed Joe Ropati, a 21-year-old New Zealand international winger from the Auckland club Ytahuhu on a 12-months contract.

● Great Britain yesterday named what amounts to a second-string side for the first match of their New Zealand tour. Britain, who play Northern Districts at Whangarei today, have selected only three of last Saturday's team, which lost to Australia in the third international in Sydney. The Three are keith Mumby, David Hobbs and Mic Adams.

GREAT BRITAIN: K Mumby; G Clark, M Smith, J Joyner, J Basnett, S Donlan, A Gregory, D Hobbs, K Beardmore, K Rayne, W Proctor, L O'Neill, M Adams. Reserves: G Schofield, B Case.

RUGBY UNION

A time to reconsider Burgess

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

"Back to the drawing board for the competitions sub-committee". Ron Jacobs said, not entirely *sotto voce*, after the Rugby Football Union's proposals for a national merit table had been defeated at the annual meeting last week.

Mr Jacobs, the retiring RFU president, knows better than that, of course. He was a member of the committee which, after months of work, drew up a report four years ago which may yet play a part in changing the structure of English rugby. The Burgess report, named after John Burgess, chairman of the committee that prepared it, sustained just the sort of marginal defeat that was inflicted on the merit table conception last week, after Yorkshire's motion condemning it as elitist and undemocratic was approved by only 18 votes.

But even while Danie Serfontein, chairman of the competitions sub-committee, was vainly voicing its virtues, irresistible echoes of Burgess kept returning.

The proposed national merit table encompassed 15 clubs – Harlequins, Rosslyn Park, London Irish and London Scottish, from the London division; Bath, Bristol and Gloucester, from the south and south-west; Leicester, Coventry, Moseley and Northampton, from the Midlands; and Gosforth, Orrell, Waterloo and Sale, from the north. The selection of these clubs was based on their results over the past five years and there was to be a qualifying table for entry in the second year of a two-year trial period.

Mr Serfontein said that more than 400 clubs were engaged in a score of merit tables up and down the country, with two more tables in the pipeline. Most tables have found local sponsors; other areas have quietly got on with forming their own leagues, with promotion and relegation. In short, clubs are finding their own route to increased competition. Yet the national game is not benefiting, because there is no overall coordination. It is a splendid English muddle.

It is instructive to recall what the Burgess report had to say about merit tables four years ago:

"We believe merit tables to be self-potecting and, by their very nature and composition, preclude a true democratic process being implemented. As such we cannot recommend a club structure based on merit tables. Indeed we do not believe the body of the game would accept such a system.

"Conversely, a league system played on fixed Saturdays, with automatic promotion and relegation, would be truly democratic and, being, on nominated fixed Saturdays, would ease the burden of fixture secretaries in the event of their club being one of those promoted or relegated between seasons.

"The word 'league' still seems to send an involuntary shudder of apprehension through many people in the game, even though the playing structure of virtually all the rugby-playing countries in the world is based on a system of leagues. Thus for us to reject leagues as being the antithesis of our game suggests that the majority of the rugby-playing nations of the world are out of step with the true spirit of the game.

"Apart from it being presumptuous, we do not accept this surmise. Indeed we feel a limited league system is more compatible with the environment in which our young men are brought up than ever before."

In the light of this, Mr Burgess was not entirely surprised to see the Yorkshire motion carried, though he wryly remembers Yorkshire opposing his report. "Four years ago even the mention of leagues was abhorrent. Now more and more people are talking about leagues."

He still upholds the validity of the report he helped to make, except that he would make more provision for schools and youth rugby. "If you take into account now that the schools are not providing the players that they were, I think that we have to change the structure of the game, not just with leagues and additional championships but something to help youth rugby."

Ironically, the RFU had based their national proposal on the northern division's existing merit table and qualifying table; equally ironically, I understand that the north are considering implementing a league system in their north-west region of Cumbria, Lancashire and Cheshire. The game is changing willy-nilly but, while it lacks a guiding hand, not for the better.

The most important result of last Friday's negative vote may be that it forces those who run the game up and down England to concentrate their minds on what they do want. Four years ago they did not want Burgess. Now is the time to consider revising that report and offering it to the country anew, if necessary at an extraordinary general meeting of the RFU. And now means now, not after another unsuccessful championship season and the return from New Zealand next June of a well beaten England side.

Jorden to join selectors

Tony Jorden will join the panel of England selectors next season, bringing their number to six (David Hands writes). Jorden, who won seven caps as a full back between 1970 and 1975, will give the London division a voice on the panel, which in other respects is unchanged.

Jorden, aged 37, won two Blues at Cambridge University in 1968-9 and played his club rugby for Blackheath and Bedford. He has represented Eastern Counties on the Rugby Football Union committee since 1976 and was a member of the seven-man committee which helped produce the Burgess report in 1980.

Derek Morgan continues as chairman of selectors, along with Michael Weston, John Finlan, Stack Stevens and the national coach, Richard Greenwood.

NEWMARKET (Ch4)

[Televised: 2.35, 3.5, 3.40, 4.10]

GOING: good.
Draw no advantage.
Tote Double: 3.5, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.

2.0 PIPER CHAMPAGNE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £3,944: 7f) (17 runners)

102 CHIEFDOM (K Abdulla) G Harwood 9-0 ... G Starkey 13
103 03 DAWN JUSTICE (S Riazi) G Huffer 9-0 ... M Miller 12
105 FAIRSTEAD PRINCE (Nutwood Racing Ltd) E Eldin 9-0 ... A MacKay 4
106 GLENMORE LOUIS (Mrs D Carvalho) D Dale 9-0 ... A Bond 10
107 0 GREAT TEY (D Cock) R Hannon 9-0 ... P Cook 6
109 0 JAY-ZEE BOY (J Zwirn) N Callaghan 9-0 ... S Perks 11
110 KUBLAI (Mrs S Khan) B Swift 9-0 ... J Reid 14
111 MAJOR FORUM (Shaikh Mohammed) M Stoute 9-0 ... W R Swinburn 17
112 MARSOOM (K Al-Said) N Callaghan 9-0 ... M Hills 7
115 NORTHERN PRIDE (K Fischer) M Jarvis 9-0 ... B Raymond 5
117 PAMELA HEANEY (Roldvale Ltd) N Callaghan 9-0 ... B Taylor 15
119 0 PREORDINATION (W Gredley) B Hills 9-0 ... S Cauthen 8
120 RAP (Mrs J de Rothschild) B Hobbs 9-0 ... G Baxter 3
121 SAND IRON (Mrs S Rudolf) R Williams 9-0 ... T Ives 2
122 STORM RAINBOW (S Niarchos) J Tree 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 1
123 0 TROY FAIR (BF) (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 9-0 ... L Piggott 9
124 0 WINTER PALACE (R Bott Wigmore) J Winter 9-0 ... P Hamblett 16
1983: Rousilion 9-0 G Starkey (100-30 fav) G Harwood 25 ran.

11-4 Troy Fair, 7-2 Chiefdom, 9-2 Storm Rainbow, 6 Major Forum, 8 Winter Palace, Preordination, 12 Kublai, 16 others.

FORM: DAWN JUSTICE (9-11) 7l 3rd to Pacific Mail (8-11) at Yarmouth (7f, £1,704, firm, July 5, 6 ran). TROY FAIR (9-0) had PREORDINATION (9-0) back in 11th when 12¾l 6th to St Hilarion (9-0) at Newmarket (7f, £2,771, good, June 30, 12 ran). WINTER PALACE (9-0) 7¾l 7th to Tiddy Bender (9-0) at Newmarket (5f, £2,959, good to soft, June 1, 11 ran).
Selection: TROY FAIR.

2.35 PRITCHARD SERVICES CHERRY HINTON STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o fillies: £26,001: 6f) (8)

206 11 CHEPSTOW VALE (D) (P McBean) W Hern 8-10 ... B Rouse 5
207 110 FARAWAY GREY (J Crisp) R Williams 8-10 ... T Ives 2
208 1 FATAH FLARE (CD) (Shaikh Mohammed) H Cecil 8-10 ... L Piggott 8
209 310 HAPPY HANNAH (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-10 ... Pat Eddery 6
210 3 HILLY (Lord Tavistock) C Nelson 8-10 ... S Cauthen 7
211 210 LADY DONNA (P Meradew) R Boss 8-10 ... G Starkey 4
213 214 TOP SOCIALITE (Tjo Tek Tan) M Stoute 8-10 ... W R Swinburn 3
215 221 TUXFORD HIDEAWAY (J Abell) R Whitaker 8-10 ... S Perks 1
1983: Chapel Cottage 8-10 E Hide (7-2 fav) M W Easterby 9 ran.

10-11 Fatah Flare, 9-2 Chepstow Vale, 7 Top Socialite, 8 Happy Hannah, 10 Hilly, 12 Faraway Grey, 14 others.

FORM: CHEPSTOW VALE (8-12) ¾l winner from Cameroun (8-12) at Newbury (6f, £4,612, good to firm, 4 ran, June 14). FATAH FLARE (8-6) impressive 4l winner from Seattle Serenade (8-6) at Newmarket (6f, £4,513, good, June 30, 10 ran). HILLY (8-11) 3l 3rd to Silver Dollar (8-11) at Ascot (6f, £8,700, firm, June 23, 11 ran). TOP SOCIALITE (8-8) had HAPPY HANNAH (8-8) ½l back in 6th, LADY DONNA (8-8) 9th and FARAWAY GREY (8-8) out of first 9 when 2l 4th to Hi-Tech Girl (8-8) at Ascot (5f, £16,588, good to firm, June 20, 17 ran).
Selection: FATAH FLARE.

3.5 WARD HILL BUNBURY CUP (Handicap: £11,908: 7f) (17)

302 42-3304 COQUITO'S FRIEND (C) (A Alvarado) B Hanbury 4-9-12 ... B Raymond 15
303 300230 CAMISITE (C) (Times of Wigan) W O'Gorman 5-9-7 ... T Ives 10
304 3124-00 MAJOR DON (D) (Mrs A Birkett) E Weymes 4-9-4 ... L Piggott 7
305 34-2000 DOC MARTEN (R Griggs & Co) A Hide 6-9-3 ... R Curant 1
306 10040-1 MUMMYS PLEASURE (CD) (A Piller) P Haslam 5-8-3 ... T Williams 5 13
308 114-400 ASSWAN (S Adham) J Hindley 4-8-12 ... B Taylor 3
309 0-03000 KEEP TAPPING (B) (A Shead) B Hills 3-8-11 ... S Cauthen 9
311 0020-00 EL GITANO (CD) (D McIntyre) K Brassey 4-8-8 ... Pat Eddery 2
312 0-00432 EL MANSOUR (D) (P Newton) N Gaselee 5-8-7 ... J Reid 4
314 003000 COME ON THE BLUES (B) (D) (Mrs C Pateras) C Brittain 5-8-2 ... P Robinson 12
315 020-004 GAMBLERS DREAM (D Wilson) D A Wilson 7-8-1 ... B Rouse 16
316 0-31010 KORYPHEOS (CD) (C Papaloannou) P Mitchell 5-7-12 ... W Ryan 3 8
317 11340 SHMAIREEKH (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 3-7-11 ... R Hills 6
318 311-000 NAGARRO (C) (Mrs C Jones) W Musson 4-7-10 ... A Mackay 17
319 00-0002 ROYAL TROUPER (D) (Mrs B Wilkinson) A Hide 5-7-10 ... J Lowe 5
320 0033-00 HELLO SUNSHINE (R Seath) L Holt 5-7-9 ... M Mills 14
322 000104 TOP O'TH' LANE (D) (R Coulton) N Bycroft 7-7-7 ... L Charnock 11
1983: Mummys Pleasure 4-9-3 L Piggott (9-1 jt-fav) P Haslam 19 ran.

6 Mummys Pleasure, 7 Korypheos, 9 El Mansour, Camisite, Major Don, 10 Shmaireekh, Royal Trouper, 12 Keep Tapping, 14 Coquito's Friend, 16 Aswan, 20 El Gitano, Doc Marten, Hello Sunshine, 25 others.

FORM: CAMISITE (9-8), DOC MARTEN (9-4) and GAMBLERS DREAM (8-2) all out of first 9 of 26 behind Petong (9-5) at Ascot (6f, £12626, firm, June 22), when KORYPHEOS (7-10) beaten just over 3½l in 5th. MAJOR DON (9-4) over 5½l 7th of 13 to Mr Meeka (8-3) at Haydock (7f, £15483, good to firm, June 8). MUMMY'S PLEASURE winner of this race 1983, (8-8) beat Milk Heart (8-8) ¾l at Ascot (7f, £12193, firm, May 2, 13 ran), with EL MANSOUR (8-3) just over 1l away 4th, COME ON THE BLUES (8-4) 9th. HELLO SUNSHINE (8-13) over 4l 7th of 13 to Remorseless (9-10) at Lingfield (7.5f, £5025, good to soft, May 26), when EL MANSOUR (9-9) beaten about 3l in 3rd.
Selection: HELLO SUNSHINE.

3.40 PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES (Group II: £27,518: 1m 4f) (9)

401 110-143 LOVELY DANCER () (J Clerico) O Douieb 4-9-6 ... A Lequeux 1
405 00-3443 MUSCATITE (C) (K Al-Said) J Hindley 4-9-3 ... M Hills 8
406 20-200p DAZARI (B) (D) (Aga Khan) M Stoute 4-9-0 ... W R Swinburn 9
408 341004 SOLDIER ANT (A Richards) C Brittain 4-9-0 ... Pat Eddery 2
409 122-301 HEAD FOR HEIGHTS (D) (Shaikh Mohammed) W Hern 3-8-6 ... L Piggott 7
410 011-320 BOB BLACK (A Balzarini) M Jarvis 3-8-0 ... P Robinson 4
412 02-013 COMMANCHE RUN (D) (I Allan) L Cumani 3-8-0 ... D McHargue 3
413 3211-0 GOLD AND IVORY (P Mellon) I Balding 3-8-0 ... B Rouse 5
414 0-142 KIRMANN (BF) (Aga Khan) R Johnson Houghton 3-8-0 ... B Thomson 6
1983: Quilted 3-8-0 W Newnes (7-2 fav) M O'Toole (Ire) 11 ran.

3 Kirmann, 7-2 Head For Heights, 9-2 Commanche Run, 6 Gold And Ivory, 7 Lovely Dancer, 9 Muscatite, 10 Dazari, 14 others.

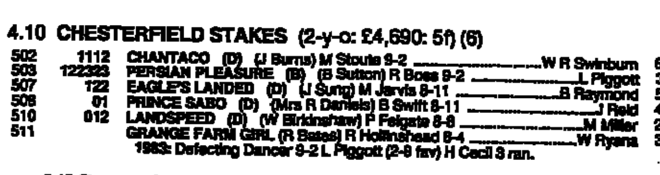
FORM: LOVELY DANCER (9-0) 5½l 3rd to Time Charter (8-11) at Epsom (1m 4f, £49,329, good to soft, June 7, 5 ran). MUSCATITE (9-1) 4½l 3rd to Morcon (9-1) at Royal Ascot (1m 2f, £30,025, good to firm, June 19, 5 ran). DAZARI, saddle slipped then unplaced behind Khairpour at Ascot, earlier (8-7) 6l 5th to Band (8-10) at York (1m 6f, £18,900, good to firm, May 17, 9 ran). SOLDIER ANT (8-6) 4l to Khairpour (8-12) at Ascot (1m 4f, £27,242, firm, June 22, 7 ran). HEAD FOR HEIGHTS (8-6) had KIRMANN (8-6) 1½l back in 2nd and COMMANCHE RUN (8-6) a further head away in 3rd when Ascot winner (1m 4f, £29,841, firm, June 21, 10 ran). BOB BLACK (9-2) 15½l 8th to Darshaan (9-2) at Chantilly (1m 4f, £82,508, good to soft, June 3, 17 ran). GOLD AND IVORY modest 5th behind Alphabatim, earlier, beat Rousillon (8-11) by 2l at Ascot (8f, £32,886, good to firm, Sept 24, 1983, 5 ran).
Selection: LOVELY DANCER.

Newmarket selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Storm Rainbow. 2.35 FATAH FLARE (nap). 3.5 Mummys Pleasure. 3.40 Kirmann. 4.10 Prince Sabo. 4.45 Kiowa.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Major Forum. 2.35 Fatah Flare. 3.5 Mummys Pleasure. 3.40 Commanche Run. 4.10 Chantaco. 4.45 Ashley Rocket.

By Michael Seely
2.35 Fatah Flare. 3.5 MUMMYS PLEASURE (nap). 3.40 Gold And Ivory.



4.10 CHESTERFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £4,690: 5f) (6)

502 1112 CHANTACO (D) (J Burns) M Stoute 9-2 ... W R Swinburn 6
503 122323 PERSIAN PLEASURE (B) (B Sutton) R Boss 9-2 ... L Piggott 3
507 122 EAGLE'S LANDED (D) (J Sung) M Jarvis 8-11 ... B Raymond 5
508 01 PRINCE SABO (D) (Mrs R Daniels) B Swift 8-11 ... J Reid 4
510 012 LANDSPEED (D) (W Birkinshaw) P Felgate 8-8 ... M Miller 2
511 GRANGE FARM GIRL (R Bates) R Hollinshead 8-4 ... W Ryan 3
1983: Defecting Dancer 9-2 L Piggott (2-9 fav) H Cecil 3 ran.

8-13 Chantaco, 9-2 Prince Sabo, 7 Eagle's Landed, 12 Landspeed, 16 Persian Pleasure, 20 Grange Farm Girl.

FORM: CHANTACO (9-3) 2l 2nd to Primo Dominie (9-3) at Sandown (5f, £4674, soft, May 28, 5 ran). PERSIAN PLEASURE (9-4) just over 2l last of 3 behind Provideo (Beverley, 5f, £4080, firm, June 14). EAGLES LANDED (8-11) 3l 2nd to Absent Chimes (9-3) at Epsom (5f, £3586, good, June 6, 5 ran. PRINCE SABO (9-0) made all to beat Holuson (9-0) 8l at Epsom (5f, £2334, good June 8, 6 ran).
Selection: CHANTACO.

4.45 HAMILTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £6,045: 6f) (14)

601 4-10142 JACK TAR (D) (T Chick) K Brassey 9-7 ... P Cook 11
602 0-123 FAR TOO YOUNG (D) (Miss H Beckett) R Smyly 9-4 ... R Curant 1
603 0-20101 SUSA STEEL (D) (R Tikkoo) J Hindley 9-4 ... B Taylor 8
604 31-0120 BECHAMEL (D) (Shaikh Mohammed) L Cumani 9-3 ... D McHargue 7
605 21-0100 NATIVE CHARMER (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 9-2 ... S Perks 2
606 04-4310 SAJEDA (B) (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-0 ... T Ives 12
608 21-0000 TIME MACHINE (T Waterman) J Winter 8-8 ... G Starkey 9
609 1-21421 ASHLEY ROCKET (D) (Mrs W Fine) W Musson 8-7 ... P Waldron 14
611 200-421 NEPHRITE (CD) (Baroness H Thyssen) R Johnson Houghton 8-5 (7 ex) ... L Piggott 4
613 130-000 TAPACULO (Lady Pilkington) B Hanbury 8-2 ... P Robinson 6
614 3-1140 HAY STREET (D) (Lord Matthews) Mrs C Reavey 8-2 ... A Bond 10
617 00-0040 SYLVAN BARNUM (B) (D Johnson) P Mitchell 7-10 ... G Duffield 5
619 180244 CALIPH (B) (J Advani) R Simpson 7-8 ... S Whitworth 5 3
620 011112 KIOWA (D) (T Ellis) P Haslam 7-7 ... T Williams 5 13
1983: Matou 7-10 W Carson (6-1) G Pritchard-Gordon 13 ran.

5 Nephrite, 11-2 Ashley Rocket, 6 Kiowa, 7 Jack Tar, 8 Susa Steel, Sajeda, 9 Bechamel, 10 Hay Street, 12 Caliph, 14 Far Too Young, 16 others.

FORM: ASHLEY ROCKET (7-8) beat Cutlers Corner (7-12) 1½l at York (6f, £14,837, good to firm, June 16, 16 ran), with FAR TOO YOUNG (8-7) 1l away 3rd, JACK TAR (9-1) 1½l away 4th, NATIVE CHARMER (8-13) short head way 5th, and BECHAMEL (8-7) beaten a total of 5½l in 8th. JACK TAR last time (8-12) 7l 2nd of 10 to Kirchner (9-2) at Nottingham (6f, £7,820, firm, July 2). SUSA STEEL (8-13) beat Derry River (8-5) short head in Sandown Stakes event (5f, £3,798, good to firm, June 15, 6 ran). TIME MACHINE (9-4) outpaced when about 7l 9th of 16 to Hilton Brown (8-3) at Ascot (5f, £10,137, firm, June 23). NEPHRITE (8-5) beat Royal Recourse (8-0) ¾l over course and distance (£3,371, good, June 30, 11 ran), with SYLVAN BARNUM (8-3) about 3l away 5th, EWE LAMB (8-1) neck away 6th, TAPACULO (8-9) 10th and SAJEDA (9-7) beaten a total of 10l in last place. HAY STREET (8-1) 9th of 14 to Lovers Bid (7-10) here (6f, £10,238, good, June 2), when SUSA STEEL (8-13) beaten about 3¾l in 5th, CALIPH (8-11) just over 2½l 4th of 8 to Caballo (8-11) at Brighton (6f, £4,510, firm, June 25). KIOWA (8-6) ½l 2nd of 11 to Glen Na Smole (8-5) at Leicester (7f, £3,527, good to firm, June 18).
Selection: ASHLEY ROCKET.

CHEPSTOW

GOING: firm
Draw: 5, 8f high, 10f, over low numbers best

2.0 MAPLE LEAF STAKES (2-y-o: £699: 5f) (5 runners)

1 1 HONING BAY (D) (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 9-4 ... J Mercer 2
4 BOLD DECEIVER (Mrs M Watts) M McCormack 8-11 ... R Cochrane 5
5 4003 DELIVER THE GOODS (B) (J Blakey Haulage) R Hoad 8-11 ... G Sexton 4
6 0 GLADIUS (BF) (W Allen) D Sasse 8-11 ... D Mckay 3
8 20 ANNA-LOUISE (A Barraclough) M Usher 8-8 ... A McGlone 1
1983: Tislamee 8-8 B Rouse (3-1) G Hunter 5 ran.

8-11 Honing Bay, 4 Anna-Louise, 5 Deliver The Goods, 8 Gladius, 9 Bold Deceiver.

Chepstow selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Honing Bay. 2.30 Bargouzine. 3.0 Water Girl. 3.30 Get The Message. 4.0 Adam's Peak. 40 Petrol.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Glint Of Silver. 3.0 Water Girl. 3.30 Bye Bye Birdie. 4.30 Petrol.

2.30 FLEUR DE LYS MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div I: £910: 7f) (7)

1 00-23 BARGOUZINE (Mrs P Meynell) M Hinchcliffe 8-11 ... R Cochrane 1
2 00-0003 GLINT OF SILVER (T Marsh) R Sheather 8-11 ... T Quinn 2
4 0003-00 JONESEE (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 8-11 ... A Clark 4
5 4-2 KATADA (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 8-11 ... D Price 5 5
6 0-44343 KILTTALEY (J Neville) R Holder 8-11 ... R Fox 3
13 3230-30 OPEN UP (Maj M Wyatt) H Candy 8-11 ... J Matthias 6
15 0-4300 TRAVEL LEGEND (R Patrick) P Walwyn 8-11 ... J Mercer 7
1983: Twin Sparkler 8-5 T Quinn (16-1) P Cole 10 ran.

7-4 Travel Legend, 100-30 Open Up, 5 Katada, 11-2 Bargouzine, 7 Glint Of Silver, 12 Jonesee, 16 Kilttaley.

3.0 RIVER WYE HANDICAP (£2,155: 1m 2f) (6)

1 421-303 FOLLY HILL (D) (Mrs G Fane) J Bethell 4-9-10 ... J Matthias 1
2 10-0004 WATER GIRL (B) (S Frackoff) O Douieb 4-9-7 ... Y Georges 5
3 00-0013 LEONIDAS (C,D) (G Ward) D Arbuthnot 6-8-5 ... T J Williams 7 3
4 0-03310 GUNNER'S BELLE (D) (H Spearing) M Blanshard 4-9-1 ... N Adams 7 6
9 33203-2 MAGIC MINK (B) (Mrs E Marks) R Holder 4-8-6 ... I Johnson 2
10 00-2000 DIGNIFIED AIR (BF) (M Jarvis) K Brassey 4-7-13 ... R Fox 4
1983: Leonidas 5-8-9 M Hills (4-1) D Arbuthnot 11 ran.

7-4 Folly Hill, 3 Leonidas, 5 Water Girl, 13-2 Gunner's Belle, 8 Dignified Air, 9 Magic Mink.

3.30 WELSH DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: £9,920: 1m 4f) (5)

3 023012 BYE BYE BIRDIE (G Kaye) P Kelleway 8-7 ... R Cochrane 5
5 3-01201 GET THE MESSAGE (D) (F Salman) P Cole 8-7 ... T Quinn 1
6 2-00210 HOYER (H Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 8-7 ... A Murray 4
8 3-30140 TRAPEZE ARTIST (Introgroup Holdings) N Vigors 8-7 ... J Mercer 3
9 14-02 YOUNG TURK (Sir M Sobell) I Balding 8-7 ... J Matthias 2
1983: Russian Roubles 8-7 Pat Eddery (1-4 fav) J Dunlop 3 ran.

5-2 Get The Message, 3 Hoyer, 100-30 Young Turk, 5 Bye Bye Birdie, 9 Trapeze Artist.

4.0 ROSE HANDICAP (£1,392: 6f) (11)

3 200000 FLEET BAY (D,B) (S Squires) K Brassey 4-9-7 ... T Quinn 2
5 031000 CORNCHARM (B) (Corncharm Ltd) M McCormack 3-9-4 ... R Cochrane 7
7 00-0200 LANDSEER (C,D,B) (K Browning) D Sasse 4-8-1 ... D Mckay 6
8 23-4020 FREE RANGE (C,D) (Miss D Green) J Holt 5-9-0 ... Angela Frampton 7 5
10 0-00031 LAURENBEL (C,D) (L Wadge) R Hannon 3-8-13 (8 ex) ... A McGlone 8
13 0-00100 B A POUNDSTRETCHER (D) (A Bosley) J Spearing 5-8-9 ... A Murray 3
15 24140-3 TOP OF THE MARK (D) (W Francis) N Kernick 6-8-5 ... R Street 11
17 403003 GENTLE STAR (D) (Mrs K Ivory) K Ivory 5-8-2 ... M Wigham 10
19 000403 LORD SCRAP (C,D) (B Swift) B Swift 8-8-2 ... G Dickie 7 4
21 0-40000 LAKSHMI LADY (R Price) R Holder 3-7-7 ... R Fox 1
22 42003-0 LEIOTRICHOUS (G Dedman) M Blanshard 5-7-7 ... N Adams 7 9
1983: Numismatist 4-8-3 I Johnson (5-1) J Bosley 14 ran.

100-30 Laurenbel, 4 Free Range, 5 Corncharm, 13-2 Landseer, 8 Top Of The Mark, 9 Gentle Star, 10 Fleet Bay, 12 B A Poundstretcher, 14 Lord Scrap, 16 others.

4.30 FLEUR DE LYS MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div II: £905: 7f) (5)

8 03-04 GUNNER GIRL (J Neville) R Holder 8-11 ... R Fox 4
9 0-0 MIAMI DANCER (K Hutt) D A Wilson 8-11 ... M Kettle 2
11 000-003 NO SHARING (Mrs J Trendell) A Jarvis 8-11 ... A Clark 5
12 2 PETROL (H Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 8-11 ... A Murray 3
13 00000-0 SILVER EMPRESS (B) (B Pearl) D Elsworth 8-11 ... D Brown 7 1
1983: Most Honourable 8-11 R Cochrane (5-2) F Durr 8 ran.

4-9 Petrol, 5 Gunner Girl, 7 No Sharing, 10 Silver Empress, 14 Miami Dancer.

Pontefract results

2.45 (1m 2f) 1, STEEL VENTURE (P Robinson, 11-8); 2, Arderelle (C Dwyer, 6-5 fav); 3, Big Land (A Mackay, 10-1). Also ran: 10 Roger Nicholas (5th), 25 Modupe (4th). 5 ran. 2½l, 1½l, 1½l, 30l. M Ryan at Newmarket. Tote: £2.00; £1.20, £1.10. DF: £1.50. CSF: £3.24.

3.15 (1m 4f) 1, GAINVILLE LAD (J H Brown, 3-1 fav); 2, King Shara (A Crook, 8-1); 3, Camionnage (S Perks, 4-1). Also ran: 4 Ballard Rocket, Upland Goose (5th), 5 Aloicious (6th), 10 La Pepper (4th), 12 Oak Pool, 20 Beechwood Sailor. 9 ran. NR: Pirate Gunner. 2½l, ¾l, 3l, nk, 6l. R Whitaker at Leeds. Tote: £3.40; £1.30, £2.30, £1.40. DF: £28.30. CSF: £29.01. Tricast: £96.36. Bought in 3,100gns.

3.45 (6f) 1, STERN (P Hamblett, 12-1); 2, No Contest (Paul Eddery, 10-1); 3, Fair Madame (G Oldroyd, 9-1). Also ran: 3 fav Matou, 7 Tree Fella, 8 Welsh Noble (6th), Mary Maguire, 9 Captain Tempest (5th), 10 Jameston, 12 Mel's Choice, 14 Aldhabyih, Batoni, Ferriby Hall (4th), 16 Linpac Leaf, 25 Shasta Sam. 15 ran. NR: Ismore. Nk, ¾l, hd, nk, 1l. Mrs G Reveley at Saltburn-by-the-Sea. Tote: £22.20; £4.10, £3.90, £5.10. DF: £173.40. CSF: £132.88. Tricast: £1,067.46. Stewards inquiry placings unaltered.

4.15 (1m) 1, FLYING BOBBY (P Young, 11-2); 2, Mpeepee (G Duffield, 4-5 fav); 3, Alcinous (P Robinson, 6-1). ALSO RAN: 1-2 Railroad Lady (4th), 6 Pubby (5th). 5 ran. 1½l, ¾l, 2½l, 2½l. B Hanbury at Newmarket. TOTE: £6.90; £2.50, £1.10. DF: £2.90. CSF: £10.50.

4.45 (6f) 1, PROVIDEO (T Ives, 1-4 fav); 2, Hopeful Heights (C Coates, 11-2); 3, My Anniversary (R Hills, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 16 Ernies Choice (4th). 4 ran. 2l, 15l. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.10. DF: £1.50. CSF: £2.11.

5.15 (5f) 1, EMBROIDERESS (M Birch, 5-1); 2, Rahash (T Ives, 8-13 fav); 3, Siba (D McKeown, 9-2). ALSO RAN: 12 Romantic Air, Blue Scholar. 5 ran. Hd, 2l. D Morley at Newmarket. TOTE: £6.00; £2.40, £1.10. DF: £1.90. CSF: £8.47.
PLACEPOT: £7.30.

Edinburgh

Going: Firm.

2.30 (5f) £737.60. 1, Thunderbridge (Jenny Goulding, 10-1); 2, Pergoda (5-2); 3, Bri-Eden (4-9 fav). 3l, 4l. 4 ran. NR: Wild Wild Wheels. TOTE: £6.90; DF: £12.30. CSF: £29.78.

3.00 (5f) 1, Stoneydale (N Connorton, 5-2); 2, Lady Deschamps (8-11 fav); 3, Antica (3-1). 1l, 7l. 3 ran. TOTE: £2.60. DF: £1.30. CSF: £4.56.

3.30 (1m) 1, Avicada (J Bleasdale, 2-5 fav); 2, Mr Tessie Weasle (12-1); 3, Secret Walk (33-1). sh hd, 12l. 8 ran. J Toller. TOTE: £1.40; £1.00, £2.10, £5.70. DF: £8.40. CSF: £6.37.

4.0 (1m 3f) 1, African Pearl (B Wardrope, (7-2); 2, Tras-Dy-Lloogr (11-8); 3, Revenged (8-5 fav). 4l, 8l. 3 ran. J S Wilson. Tote: £2.50. DF: £2.40. CSF: £7.81.

4.30 (1m) 1, Indian Dawn (J Lowe, 6-2 fav); 2, Boy Sandford (5-1); 3, Love Express (7-2). 1l, nk. 9 ran. S Norton. Tote: £2.70; £1.20, £2.10, £1.10. DF: £5.00. CSF: £13.92.

5.0 (1m) 1, Show Of Hands (E Turner, 9-2); 2, Coley (5-2 fav); 3, Rossett (8-1). 1½l, 3l. 8 ran. NR: Footwork. J W Watts. Tote: £3.23, £1.10, £1.30, £2.80. DF: £2.40. CSF. £14.81.
PLACEPOT. £115.50

Course specialists

NEWMARKET

TRAINERS: H Cecil 93 winners from 334 runners, 27.8%; M Stroute 50 from 340, 14.7%; B Hobbs 41 from 304, 13.5%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 119 winners from 543 mounts, 21.9%; S Cauthen 45 from 418, 11.9%; P Eddery 48 from 434, 11.1%.

CHEPSTOW

TRAINERS: H Thomson Jones 12 winners from 37 runners, 32.4%; P Walwyn 9 from 46, 19.6%; I Balding 7 from 45, 15.6%.
JOCKEYS: R Cochrane 10 winners from 46 mounts, 21.7%; A Clarke 7 from 38, 18.4%; J Mercer 7 from39, 17.9%.

Blinkered first time

CHEPSTOW: 2.0 Deliver The Goods. 3.0 Water Girl.
Newmarket: 3.5 Keep Tapping. 4.45 Caliph.

● Stan Mellor, Johnny Haine, Graham Thorner, Jack Berry and Bob Champion represent Britain in the £2,000 Michael Purcell Veteran Jockeys' Race on the Flat at Limerick next Monday.

The meeting, another in the Great Britain-Ireland championship, also sees British jockeys, John Francome, Hywel Davies, Robert Earnshaw, John O'Neill, Peter Scudamore, Steve Smith Eccles and Phil Tuck riding in two hurdles races and a Flat race. The British team currently holds a 2-0 lead.

هكذا من الأصل

TENNIS

Lloyd emerging again from his wilderness of self-doubt

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There has seldom been a time when the elite of Wimbledon society was as firmly established, in all five events, as it is now. The top seeds not only retained every championship: they did so with ease, particularly in the singles.

Martina Navratilova did not lose a set. John McEnroe lost only one in his pipe-opener. In the doubles McEnroe and Peter Fleming conceded four sets, two of them in the final. But Miss Navratilova and Pam Shriver lost only one set and Wendy Turnbull and John Lloyd won the mixed at the same nominal cost.

Where the prize money went

MEN'S SINGLES: Winner: J McEnroe (US) £100,000; Runner-up: J Connors (US) £50,000; Semi-finalists: P Cash (Aus), I Lendl (Cz) £25,000;

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Winner: M Navratilova (US) £90,000; Runner-up: C Lloyd (US) £45,000; Semi-finalists: H Mandlikova (Cz), K Jordan (US) £21,900;

MEN'S DOUBLES: Winners: McEnroe and P Fleming (US) £40,000 per pair; Runners-up: Cash and P McNamee (Aus) £20,000;

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Winners: Navratilova and Shriver (US) £34,700 per pair; Runners-up: Jordan and A Smith (US) £17,350;

MIXED DOUBLES: Winners: J Lloyd (GB) and W Turnbull (Aus) £18,000 per pair; Runners-up: S Denton and K Jordan (US) £9,000.

The status of the champions on the wider battleground of the international circuit raises a few questions. McEnroe has yet to win the French title on the slow shale courts of Paris. The same applies to his doubles partnership with Fleming. Miss Turnbull and Lloyd have yet to become United States champions on hard courts.

Lloyd, aged 29, was runner-up to Vitas Gerulaitis in a five-set final of the 1977 Australian championship. In those days Lloyd ranked among the 35 leading players. After far too long in a wilderness of self-doubt he is now within range of regaining that eminence. Meantime Lloyd and Miss Turnbull have won three grand slam championships in mixed doubles: two at Wimbledon and one in Paris.

It can be argued that the mixed event provides the most charming illustration of the game's tactical nuances and, at the same time, insists on delicately unobtrusive courtesies to the weaker sex. In short, mixed doubles is social tennis raised to the ultimate level of proficiency.

Lloyd's wife, Chris, had an exciting Wimbledon for a different reason. At the age of 29 she extended her tactical range by exploiting a shrewd and technically competent forecourt game. Mrs Lloyd's service is not good enough to earn easy points but her deep and powerful ground strokes often justify advances to the net. "It's a question of taking advantage of mid-court balls and coming in", she said. Miss Navratilova has seldom been under such consistent pressure as she was in the final. Enter Chris Lloyd, Mark II?

As is usually the case in grand slam championships, the singles semi-finals included players who were not supposed to be there: this time, Pat Cash and Kathy Jordan. They also reached doubles finals – Cash with Paul McNamee and Miss Jordan with Anne Smith and, in the mixed, Steve Denton.

The organizers did everything right, unless I missed something. The record attendance of 391,673 was tolerably absorbed into expanded premises. During the first week – always the best time to enjoy Wimbledon – there was only one day when strolling around the outside courts was more of a chore than a pleasure. In the second week events for older and younger players provided neatly blended entertainment for those excluded from the echoing intimacy of the main stadium.

Incidentally, I dispute a televised comment that Wimbledon has the most sophisticated crowds in tennis. We must go to Paris for those.

Talking of sophistication, Mrs Lloyd demonstrated the best line of defence against reporters who question players about their private lives. In reponse to one such question, she said: "Are you a sports reporter? Right now I'm talking about tennis. OK?" Maybe she has read Oscar Wilde. He suggested that questions are never indiscreet but answers may be.



Travelling steerage: Adrian Ellison, of the British Olympic coxed four, peers ahead from his position in the bow of the crew's West German-built shell during trials at Otay Lakes in San Diego, California. Placing the cox in the nose of the boat, from where he communicates with the crew by microphone, is increasingly fashionable among international crews, who call it "front loading". The British four, whose oarsmen are Martin Cross (bow), Richard Budgett, Andy Holmes and Steven Redgrave (stroke), have beaten their East German, Soviet and United States counterparts this year, and are the British rowing team's best hopes for a medal in Los Angeles.

MOTOR RACING

Formula One on right track

By John Blunsden

After the island circuit in Montreal, the downtown streets of Detroit and the crumbling track through the Dallas Fair Park, the grand prix world heads back to its homeland of Europe with a sence of relief that the races over the next two months will take place on circuits of the traditional type, where the challenges are well known and, for the most part, predictable.

Brands Hatch, where the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, will mark the resumption of the world championship battle on July 22, is a circuit which offers a formidable test of both driver and car, and is one to which the JPS Lotus team, in particular, will be keen to return. They have been impressive in testing, and having been tantalizingly close to success several times in recent races, they could well make the breakthrough on home territory.

Among with Marlboro McLaren, they are one of the two most improved teams of the season, and, interestingly, both have the additional motivation of intense inter-driver rivalry; perhaps it is sound policy, after all, to have a pair of "number ones" rather than a defined hierarchy. I sence that Alain Prost has helped to sharpen still further the cutting edge of Niki Lauda's great talent, and I am sure that Elio De Angelis's comfortable relationship with his team has spurred on Nigel Mansell to even greater efforts to prove that he is the faster driver, nothwithstanding their relative points scores.

The refrigerated skull caps which Keke Rosberg and Jacques Laffite were inside their helmets in Dallas are an American invention and have been widely used by crews of military ground-attack helicopters and in other high-activity environments (John Blunsden writes).

The caps are not new to motor sport, having been seen at both Indianapolis and Le Mans, but Williams are believed to be the first Formula One team to adopt them (Rosberg gave his a trial run in Detroit).

The North American interlude has produced some rapid changes of fortune. Suddenly McLaren are faltering, though clearly as competitive as ever while they are running.

In Canada and Detroit, Nelson Piquet and his Brabham-BMW came good to mount a late championship challenge, only to see another opportunity slip by in Dallas.

De Angelis is out in front in the consistency stakes - he has finished evry race this year, and has been in the points in all but one of them. In contrast, the Tyrrell team, apart from Burndle's fine second place in Detroit, have left behind their "best chance" circuits with a rash of bent cars and an injured driver, not to forget a controversy over the lead-ball ballast which their cars carry across the finishing line.

With seven races remaining, there is still everthing to fight for with Prost holding only a 10½ point advantage over Lauda, with De Angelis, Arnoux and Rsoberg just a half, one-and-a-half and four points further behind, respectively.

Not too much should be read into Rosberg's Dallas victory, unfortunately. His car is still far from right, but four days of testing in Austria this week may prove beneficial. However, nothing less than a new car is likely to satisfy the Finn; without that, as he demonstrated in the most testing of conditions on Sunday, he must rely on unusal factors to nullify his disadvantage. Asked about prospects for Brands Hatch after the Dallas race, he said: "Well, I suppose, if we had snow . . ."

RESULTS: 1 K Rosberg (Finland), Williams-Honda, 67 laps, 2hr 1min 22.617sec 80.283mph; 2 R Arnoux (Fr), Ferrari, 2:01:45.061; 3 E De Angelis (It), JPS Lotus-Renault, 66 laps; 4 J Laffite (Fr), Williams-Honda, 65 laps; 5 P Ghinzani (It), Osella-Alfa Romeo, 65 laps; 6 N Mansell (GB), JPS Lotus-Renault, 64 laps; 7 Fabi (It), Brabham-BMW, 64 laps; 8 M Winkelhock (WG), ATS-BMW, 64 laps.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS: DRIVERS: 1 Prost, 34½ pts; 2 Lauda, 24; 3 De Angelis, 23½; 4 Arnoux, 22½; 5 Rosberg, 20; 6 Piquet, 18; 7 Warwick, 13; 8 Alboreto, 9; 9 Brundle, 8; 10 Tambay, 7; 11 Mansell, 6; 12 Bellof, 5; 13 equal Senna and Laffite, 4; 15 equal Patrese, Teo Fabi and Cheever, 3; 18 equal De Cesaris and Ghinzani, 2; 20 Boutsen, 1.

CONSTRUCTORS: 1 McLaren-Tag, 58½ pts; 2 Ferrari, 31½; 3 Lotus-Renault, 29½; 4 Williams-Honda, 24; 5 Brabham-BMW, 21; 6 Renault, 20; 7 Tyrrell-Ford, 13; 8 Alfa Romeo, 6; 9 Toleman-Hart, 4; 10 equal Ligier-Renault and Osella-Alfa Romeo, 2; 12 Arrows-Ford, 1.

EQUESTRIANISM

Yorkshire attracts Olympic quartet

By Jenny MacArthur

John Whitaker, a key member of the Olympic showjumping team, joins three of his fellow members at the 127th Great Yorkshire Show, which starts today at the showground in Harrogate. His younger brother Michael, Steven Smith and David Bowen make up the quartet. All except Bowen are Yorkshiremen.

John Whitaker is resting his Olympic horses, Ryan's Son and St Mungo, but has a top-class performer in Hopscotch, the eight-year-old Hanoverian on whom he won the Barcelona Grand Prix in May. Bowen, a Lancastrian, partners his Olympic horses Boysie and Brindle Boy and Michael Whitaker rides Red Flight, on whom he finished ninth in the World Cup final in Sweden in April. Gwen Gregory, one of Michael's regular rides, will be partnered by Anne Wilson, the daughter of the horse's owner, Raymond Fenwick. Mrs Wilson lives in New Zealand but returns to England for one month each year.

The Show's major showjumping prize, the Midland Bank's Cock o' the North Championship, being held on Thursday, the final day, will be wide open this year. Malcolm Pyrah, the holder of the title, will not be riding as he is competing in France with Lesly McNaught and the four Olympic riders have to leave on Wednesday afternoon to go to the Hickstead Nations Cup meeting.

Place for Duke of Edinburgh

The Duke of Edinburgh has earned his place in the team of three, announced yesterday, to compete in the World Driving Championships in Hungary from August 16-21 (Jenny MacArthur writes). Also in the team is George Bowman, the winner of five events this year. Bowman and Prince Philip were members of the team which won the gold medal in the 1980 World Championships and the bronze medal in 1982.

Team: G Bowman, The Duke of Edinburgh, M Flynn, with Mr A Bristow's team of Hungarians. First reserve, A Holder, second reserve, John Richards.

FOOTBALL

Tribunal delays Strachan ruling

Gordon Strachan must wait until July 17 to discover whether he will be playing for Manchester United, the West German club FC Cologne, or Aberdeen next season.

The case surrounding Strachan's transfer to United from Aberdeen was due to be heard by a Uefa tribunal in Geneva today – but has now been delayed

Cologne say they have a letter of intent which Strachan signed before he signed for United.

No place for underpaid Olympic footballer

Regal treatment for team who failed to win qualifying tie



The withdrawal of the Eastern bloc nations has left the Olympic football tournament wide open. In the first of three articles, BRIAN GLANVILLE discusses the strengths of the new favourites.

The late Avery Brundage, of Olympic presidential fame, was not a man much given to making jokes. One of the few, however, occurred when Sir Stanley Rous, as president of FIFA, assured him that most of the footballers in the world were amateurs. No doubt, said Brundage, but none of those plays in the Olympics.

This year, it is truer than ever. Unless a footballer has received money for publicity or played at any level in the last World Cup, he is eligible to participate in the coming tournament. The withdrawal of the East European "shamateurs," who have had things their own way for the last 30 years or so, has thrown the situation into still starker relief, for to the highly professional French and Yugoslavs have been added the likes of the still more highly professional West Germans and Italians, each previously eliminated but called in to make up the number.

The Italians, indeed, are still marvelling at how well they have been treated, given that, for all their panoply of stars, they failed to win a single qualifying game, and were well and truly bounced out of the tournament by Yugoslavia.

They have been seeded as head of a group, in Pasadena Rose Bowl, California, which is one of the weakest, its other members being Egypt, the United States and Costa Rica. If they win, they could go all the way through to the final, playing near by in Palo Alto; a substantial advantage over teams which have to travel the country, some opening in New England and Maryland. Finally, the *azzurri*, under the managership of Cesare Maldini, the former Milan stopper, have been allowed to lodge in the Olympic Village. Not bad for a team which sneaked in by the back door.

The four qualifying groups, which each produces two quarter finalists, are made up as follows: Group A: Norway, France and Qatar (Chile withdrew); Group B: Yugoslavia, Cameroons, Canada and Iraq; Group C: West Germany, Morocco, Brazil and Saudi Arabia; Group D: Italy, Egypt, USA and Costa Rica.

Romania, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Belgium all spurned invitations after the withdrawal of the Iron Curtain teams.

The French team which qualified with an unexpected and impressive win, 1-0, at Bochum, against the powerful West German side, will be substantially reinforced by the presence of José Touré. The gifted coloured inside forward from Nantes played but one game in the qualifying competition, and was not among those present in Bochum, but he will be there in the Navy Stadium in Annapolis, when France open the ball against Qatar on July 29. The star of the show when France beat England in Paris last February, Touré was kept out of the European Championship finals by injury. France missed him badly. As an unorthox centre forward, striking at speed from deep positions, he is enormously effective.

France won their vital game in Bochum despite the sending off of their centre back, Jeannol, after 55 minutes. Hartwig, a veteran campaigner for Hamburg, missed a penalty, and the only goal was scored by Lacombe; not the Bordeaux centre forward who played for France in the European Championship finals, but Guy Lacombe of Toulouse, who brought the ball down beautifully with his chest to score, 11 minutes from the end.

That French team is managed by Henri Michel, the former Nantes and France right half who now takes over from Michel Hidalgo as manager of the full national team. Four-four-two has been the pattern, captained by the goalkeeper, Rust of Sochaux who, like the unhappy Jeannol and Lemoult, the Paris Saint-Germain midfield player, appeared in all the qualifying games.



Touré: will reinforce France in Olympics

The West Germans, who open against the Moroccans in Palo Alto on July 30, have used up front Frank Mill, a prolific Bundesliga scorer with Borussia Mönchengladbach, and Schatzschneider, winged on his way after a single uneasy season with Hamburg.

The Italian team looks as splendid and highy paid on paper as it did in the ill-starred qualifying tournament. It is chock full of current internationals, such as Bagni, the Internazionale (Milan) inside-forward, Franco Baresi, the Milan sweeper, and his club colleague, the young mid-field player, Battistini. Three members of the Roma team which lost on penalties to Liverpool in the European Cup final have been picked. Righetti, the international stopper, is unlikely to be fit, but the keeper Tancredi (he who lost that cross to Whelan) and the international full back Nela should be there.

● *Tomorrow: A look back at the curious history of the Olympic football tournament.*

Queen's Bench Division — Law Report July 10 1984 — Chancery Division

High Court not apt for QC's fees dispute

Taylor v McKenzie and Others

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered July 6]

In a dispute between a lay client and his instructing solicitors as to the payment of counsel's fees in respect of litigation in which the client had been involved, the appropriate body to determine the matter was a joint tribunal set up by the Bar Council and the Law Society rather than a High Court judge.

What were counsel's proper fees was a matter ideally suited to be determined by a professional body

The decision of the tribunal as regards the question of the proper manner in which both sides should deal with the question of fees when counsel returned his brief at a late stage before trial would be of considerable value to both sides of the legal profession.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division in refusing to grant a declaration that the sum of £17,500 deposited with Alsop Stevens Bateson & Co, solicitors practising in Liverpool, on account of fees of Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, should be returned to the plaintiff, Mr Patrick Taylor or that they should be treated as paid by him on account of any costs he was bound to pay those solicitors.

Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr Roger Cooke for the plaintiff; Mr Graeme Hamilton, QC, for the Bar Council; Alsops did not contest the declaration sought and withdrew: Mr Rankin did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the plaintiff had been engaged in protracted litigation over many years and Alsops were the firm of solicitors he had changed to to conduct the litigation. Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, had been instructed by the plaintiff's previous solicitors and was retained by the defendants on the same terms as to remuneration, the agreed fee being £25,000 for an estimated forty-day trial.

It was not suggested and never had been that the fee was in any way inappropriate if Mr Rankin acted for the plaintiff at the trial and had not returned his brief. Nor was it disputed that counsel should be rewarded if the case did not proceed to trial, counsel being paid such part of the brief fee as had accrued.

The reasons for the brief being returned were in dispute. The plaintiff contended that there was no justification for it and that counsel was not entitled to any part of the fee. Payment in the same terms was made to counsel who took over the plaintiff's litigation.

The plaintiff instructed Alsops not to pay counsel when the brief was returned, despite the delivery of a fee note in respect of payment for six monthly instalments that had accrued.

The professional conduct comittee of the Bar, having investigated the plaintiff's formal complaint, concluded that there was no evidence of professional misconduct

The plaintiff was anxious that the issue as to counsel's entitlement to any part of the brief fee should be determined by a High Court judge rather than by a joint tribunal set up by the Law Society and the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar.

The plaintiff had obtained an order from the Court of Appeal that the matter should be determined by the High Court. A settlement was reached between the plaintiff and Alsops that the plaintiff agreed to indemnify Alsops in respect of any sums they were ordered to pay counsel either by the joint tribunal or by any arbiter.

Counsel was not represented before the court since he had made it clear that the joint tribunal should resolve the matter. The court accepted that counsel's non-appearance was not out of any disrespect to the court. If he intervened he could render himself liable to costs.

Mr Ogden submitted that the issue should be resolved in the plaintiff's favour; if the court did not, despite the order obtained from the Court of Appeal, the plaintiff was being driven from the court and forced to accept a decision by a joint professional body – a body in which he had no confidence following the decision of the professional conduct committee.

Nor had the plaintiff sought to air the matter in public as a first choice, having offered to have the issue arbitrated upon by a High Court judge sitting as an arbitrator. Counsel did not accept that offer.

Mr Hamilton, for the Bar Council, said that in view of the facts of the matter and having regard to the terms of the settlement between the plaintiff and the defendants, the present case was not appropriate for the court to grant a declaration in the terms sought.

His Lordship said that he had had no evidence from counsel himself. It was therefore impossible for the court to conclude that the material before the joint tribunal could not be sufficiently different from the material presently before the court.

The Court of Appeal might have envisaged that the present case concerned the terms of the contract as between a solicitor and the lay client which affected a solicitor's entitlement to reimbursement in respect of the sum he was obliged to pay counsel, and had therefore made the order.

The present issue was not concerned with what Alsops were obliged to pay the plaintiff. The settlement provided that the plaintiff had to pay what the defendants were obliged to pay counsel.

Although it would be wrong to put the plaintiff in a worse position than he would otherwise be, the plaintiff had a right, and had so chosen, to take part in proceedings before the tribunal.

Therefore, it was open to the plaintiff at all times to show the tribunal what his contentions were. There was no need for the court to grant relief because the plaintiff would not be inhibited from advancing arguments before the tribunal. It was wrong for the court to seek to preempt the issue before the tribunal in any way.

Solicitors: Gregory Rowcliffe & Co; Bar Council.

Whether VAT on repossession has priority

In re Liverpool Commercial Vehicles Ltd

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered June 29]

Where vehicles were delivered under a contract with a title retention clause, value-added tax included in vendor's invoices and set off as a credit in the purchaser's returns was not, on the vehicles' repossession, to be treated as a preferential debt in priority to principal and interest due under a floating charge, where joint receivers of the purchasers' assets had been appointed by the bank debenture holder.

His Lordship so held in the Chancery Division on an application by Allan Griffiths and David Gummer Rowlands, joint receivers of Liverpool Commercial Vehicles Ltd for directions as to whether the claim by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for value-added tax amounting to £20,497 should be paid in priority to any claim for principal and interest under a floating charge in favour of Midland Bank plc, pursuant to section 94 of the Companies Act 1948.

Mr Michael Crystal, QC and Mr Richard Adkins for the applicants; Mr John Mummery for the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the application by joint receivers of Liverpool Commercial Vehicles Ltd (LCV), made pursuant to section 369 (1) of the Companies Act 1948, raised a short but important question as to whether an amount of VAT, liability for which was not disputed by the receivers, ranked as a preferential debt taking priority over moneys due under a floating charge.

The receivers were appointed by the Midland Bank on June 3, 1980 under a floating charge on LCV's assets granted on May 22, 1979. The company was now in liquidation and a liquidator had been appointed.

Its business was the purchase and sales of commercial vehicles, and vehicles had been supplied to it by Iveco (UK) Ltd under an agreement which provided that the risk would pass on delivery, but that property would remain with Iveco until payment in full had been received or until LCV sold to a customer, in which event LCV would hold the proceeds of sale in trust for Iveco.

Between October 1979 and May 1980, LCV took delivery of vehicles and spare parts, and Iveco issued invoices for the purchase price plus VAT. Iveco's VAT returns showed the amount as "output tax"; LCV's returns brought the amount into account as "input tax", ranking as a credit against the output tax for which LCV was liable. Iveco duly paid the VAT shown in its returns. The VAT for shich LCV was liable, reduced by the credit, was admittedly, so far as not paid, a preferential debt.

After the appointment of the receivers, the vehicles for which LCV had not paid were repossessed by Iveco, and credit notes were given to LCV in respect of the vehicles returned, together with VAT thereon of £20,497. It was that amount the priority of which was in dispute.

Section 41 (1) (d) of the Finance Act 1972, as re-enacted by the Value Added Tax Act 1983, provided that the amount of any tax due on the relevant date – that is, the appointment of the reciever – having become due within the 12 months before that date, had to be included among the debts which under section 94 of the Companies Act 1948 were on the appointment of a receiver to be paid in priority to principal and interest on a debenture.

The case for the receivers was simply that the delivery of the vehicles to LCV constituted a "supply" at the date of delivery, although title thereto remained with Iveco until the vehicles were paid for, and that VAT payable on the purchase price at latest at the end of the accounting period during which tax invoices were issued by Iveco, was output tax due from Iveco and input tax, available as a credit to LCV against such output tax, would be repayble to LCV at the end of the period.

Further, that on the return of vehicles when repossessed by Iveco, there was a further supply "under an agreement for sale of the goods" namely the agreement for sale to LCV. But it was contended that the output tax payable by LCV on such repossession by Iveco was not tax due at, and had not become due during the 12 months before, the appointment of the receivers.

The case for the Commissioners of Customs and Exercise, as his Lordship understood it, appeared to be that although there was a supply by Iveco to LCV when the vehicles were first delivered, such supply was only a conditional supply, and that LCV was only contingently entitled to credit as input tax for the output tax due from Iveco, the contingency being the passing of property on payment by LCV or on a subsale to a customer. Until such time LCV returns were, it was said, subject to revision in the event of Iveco repossessing the vehicles, when it would become apparent that there had been no original supply by Iveco, and consequently that the credit for input tax had been wrongly claimed by LCV and that the output tax against which the credit had been set remained due from LCV.

Mr Mummery was unable to point to any provision in the VAT legislation to support that ingenious theory, which his Lordship thought was wholly at variance with the structure of the legislation.

Output tax was payable on a supply of goods or services and became due by reference to a tax point specified in the legislation and the regulations. A return or assessment might have to be adjusted in the light of later events if it transpired that a supply was made under a contract later found to be void, or was rectified or rescinded by the court.

In practice those points were unlikely to arise unless there had been an intervening change in the rate of tax or an insolvency, because the adjustment could be made in a later period.

His Lordship could see no grounds on which a delivery of goods made pursuant to a contract which contained a title retention clause, and which constituted a supply on which tax had become due could later be said not to be a supply because the goods had been repossessed by the vendor.

Whether the repossession constituted a further supply was a question which did not arise for decision, it being rightly conceded that if there was a supply when the goods were returned the receivers could not be required and indeed had no power to pay the VAT included in the credit notes in priority to principal and interest payable under the bank charge.

The joint receivers had not received moneys representing tax payable on a supply by them, and the principle explained by Mr Justice Brightman in *In re John Willment (Ashford) Ltd* ([1980] 1 WLR 73) could have no application.

If the tax did become payable it would be payable by the liquidator out of the moneys, if any, coming into his hands, and the liquidator was not a party to the application.

His Lordship therefore needed only to declare that the return of the vehicles did not give rise to any claim for tax payable by the joint receivers as a preferential claim in priority to the principal and interest under under the bank charge.

Solicitors: Cuff Roberts North Kirk, Liverpool; Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

Meaning of 'sale' in shares deal

In re Westminster Property Group plc

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered June 29]

Since the general rule was that the word "sale" denoted an exchange of property for cash and there was no special context in section 174 of the Companies Act 1948, as amended, which could deprive the word "sold" of its normal legislative usage, the court had no power pursuant to section 174 (3A) (b) to approve a transfer of shares for a consideration "in money or money's worth" lifting restrictions which had been imposed upon such a transfer by the Department of Trade under section 174; neither would it lend its hand pursuant to section 174 (3B) to a transaction which was in substance not a sale for cash but an exchange of shares for shares.

Mr Justice Nourse so held in the Chancery Division in refusing to make an order, on the joint application of Westminster Property Group plc and Milbury plc, directing that 1,354,800 shares in Westminster, registered in the name of Mr Stuart Robert Withers, should cease to be subject to the restrictions imposed by section 174.

Mr Robin Potts QC and Mr Leslie Kosmin for Westminster; Mr John Mummery for the Department of Trade; Miss Catherine Newman for Mr Withers.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that by March 1983 a company called St Piran had become the registered holder of 29.99 per cent of the issued share capital of Westminster being the maximum it could hold without having to make a general offer for the remainder in accordance with rule 34 of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers.

An abortive attempt by St Piran to place its own nominees on Westminster's board alerted the latter to the possibility that St Piran was attempting to take control of Wesminster without having to make a general offer and they accordingly caused inquiries to be made under section 74 of the Companies Act 1948 regarding persons interested in certain of Westminster's voting shares.

Mr Justice Vinelott on May 25 pursuant to section 77 of the Companies Act 1981 made an order subjecting 934,800 shares, then held by a nominee for Mr Withers, to the restrictions imposed by section 174 of the Companies Act 1948. On June 7 the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry appointed inspectors under section 172 of the 1948 Act.

In September 1983 the dispute was resolved by St Piran's agreement to make a general offer for the remainder of Westminster's issued share capital through Milbury, a subsidiary of St Piran.

On October 13, 1983 Milbury made a general offer for all the shares in Westminster not deemed to be owned by St Piran. The terms were 35½ pence for each existing share in Westminster or two new Milbury shares for every five shares in Westminster.

On October 14, 1983 on the application of Westminster and with the consent of Mr Withers his Lordship made an order discharging the order of May 25 and a similar order of May 16 which made it possible for Milbury's offer to be accepted. The secretary of state was not a party to these proceedings so his consent to the discharge was not required.

Shortly after November 17, 1983 a contract came into existence between Mr Withers and Milbury in respect of 1,354,800 Westminster shares held by Mr Withers with an election for the share alternative in place of cash.

On November 2, 1983 before the offer became unconditional and the transfer of the shares to Milbury effected, the secretary of state made an order under section 174(1) of the 1948 Act placing restrictions on the 1,354,800 shares with the immediate result of making it impossible for Mr Withers's shares to be transferred to Milbury by virtue of section 174(2) (a); the fact that there was a pre-existing contract to transfer them was for this purpose immaterial.

The secretary of state refused to make an order directing that the shares should cease to be subject to the restriction, since, although he was agreeable to that course if there was some method by which the Milbury shares could be kept from Mr Withers, he had been advised that the terms of section 174 would not allow it.

Although the application by Westminster and Milbury was primarily made under section 174(3B) it was clear to his Lordship that subsections (3B) (3C) (3E) (3F) were concerned only where shares could be ordered to be sold by the court and such an order would not be made where there was already in existence a contract for the transfer of the shares to Milbury.

An order could only be made under subsection (3A), directing that the shares should cease to be subject to the restrictions, if one or other of the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) were satisfied.

The requirement in paragraph (a) was accepted to be something which was to be effectively decided at the hearing of a motion by the inspectors. The requirement in paragraph (b) was that "the shares are to be sold and the court . . . approves the sale.

It was clear that where the order under section 174(1) was made after a contract for the sale of shares but before any transfer had been made, then that was a case where the shares "are to be sold" within paragraph (b).

The controversy arose because Mr Withers, instead of accepting cash for his shares, elected to take the share alternative. The question was whether in those circumstances it could be said that the shares were to be "sold".

The authorities established that in legislative usage and in the absence of a special context the word "sale" denoted an exchange of property for cash and not for other property: see *J. & P. Coates Ltd v CIR* ([1897] 1 QB 778, 782; [1897] 2 QB 423); *John Foster & Sons Ltd v IRC* ([1894] 1 QB 516, 528), *Simpson v Connolly* ([1953] 1 WLR 911); *Littlewoods Mail Order Stores Ltd v IRC* ([1963] AC 135); *Robshaw Brothers Ltd v Mayor* ([1957] Ch 125).

Mr Potts primarily submitted that there was a special context which required the words "are to be sold" to be read as meaning "are to be transferred for a consideration in money or money's worth".

Alternatively, he submitted, first, that the transaction was in any event one of sale and that certain parts of the offer and the form of acceptance constituted a single offer to acquire the shares in Westminster primarily for cash and that the acceptances could not be reasonably be divided up between those which were for cash and those which were for shares. He also relied on the fact that the offeree could take part of the consideration in cash and part in shares.

His Lordship could not accept those submissions since the only agreement was that the shares in Westminster should be exchanged for shares in Milbury and accordingly it was impossible to say that such a transaction was one of sale; it was clearly one of exchange.

His Lordship also rejected Mr Potts's second alternative that the court could direct a sale of 35½p per share on terms that that cash sum be used in paying up new shares of Milbury.

Even if his Lordship were to accept, which he did not, that subsection (3B) could apply and whatever might be the meaning of the word "sold" in subsection (3A) (b), it was clear that the court could only order a sale for cash under subsection (3B) and would not lend its hand to a transaction which was in substance not a sale for cash but an exchange of shares for shares.

However Mr Potts's primary submission merited anxious consideration. There was clearly a dilemma between the legitimate private interests of Westminster and Milbury on the one hand and the public interest in getting at the truth on the other.

If the restrictions were lifted *in toto* the secretary of state would lose the only lever by which he might hope to prise out the truth about Mr Withers's shares. The secretary of state, however, recognized that the objective could still be obtained if there was some method of releasing the restrictions while keeping the shares in Milbury from Mr Withers.

A similar dilemma was identified and resolved by Mr Justice Templeman in *In re Ashbourne Investments Ltd* ([1978] 1 WLR 1346), a case upon which Mr Potts relied as showing the length to which the court was prepared to go in order to resolve such a dilemma by directing that the restricted shares should cease to be subject to subsection (2) (a) while continuing the restriction in subsection (2) (d) in relation to the cash to which the vendor was entitled.

It was to be observed however that Mr Justice Templeman clearly had the distinction between substance and machinery in mind, and while in his Lordship's view the decision arrived at was open to Mr Justice Templemanon the words he had to construe, it did not assist in the construction of the words with which his Lordship was confronted in the present case.

On a reading of the amended section 174 as a whole there was no special context which could deprive the word "sold" of its normal legislative meaning. The indications, if any, were all the other way.

In relation to the restriction in subsection (2) (a), the section made a clear distinction between a sale and transfer of shares. If it was intended that there should be a power to approve a transfer of shares for a consideration in money or money's worth there could be no logical reason for not including power, in the like circumstances, to approve a transfer at an under-value or even by way of gift.

However, it was clear that the latter power did not exist, and that, if anything, reinforced the view that "sold" was to have its normal meaning.

In addition, subsection (3B) and its associated subsections could only be directed to the case of a sale for cash. His Lordship had been unable to find a special context and to have held otherwise would have been to exceed accepted limits of statutory construction.

Had he been of the contrary view he would certainly, in the exercise of the discretion conferred by subsection (3A), have approved the transfer of Mr Withers's shares in Westminster to Milbury, with suitable injunctions or undertakings which would have had the effect of ensuring that the shares in Milbury were kept from him until such time as it was established that the relevant facts about the shares had been disclosed.

Solicitors; Titmuss Sainer & Webb; Treasury Solicitor; Malkin Cullis & Sumption.

Cambridge Tripos results

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced:

*denotes distinction

HISTORY OF ART TRIPOS

Class 1: None.

Class 2 division 1: M A L Ambrose, Farnham C and Corp; T N Arnfield, Nottingham HS and King's; K A Brizzolara, Yale and Down; J P T Burnett-Stuart, Eton and Trin; T Elphick, Worth, Crawley and Down; W A Hanbury Tenison, Eton and Pet; N M Louth Davies, Slap Sen S, Worthing, and Girton; D A Paton, Charterhouse and Magd; G C F Peake, Paston GS, N Walsham, and Magd; A F Robinson, St Paul's Girls, London, and Rob; E S Thompson, Mary Datchelor Girls and Trin; T Watkins, St Paul's Girls, London, and Cai; E M Weiner, Stowe and Cai; D V White, St Andrew's Tut Cen, Cambridge, and Pemb; S Williams, Watford Girls GS and Cai.

Class 2 division 2: J R Clowes, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth 1 C, Leicester, and Down; G M Evans, Notting Hill and Ealing HS and Cai; Y Conley, Manchester Girls HS and Selw; V C Graham, Mount S, York, and Selw; D K Haggie, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS and Selw; R M H Hall, St Bartholomew's, Newbury, and Corp; L M Hanson, Charterhouse and Rob; J T J Markham, Uppingham and King's; C J Nurse, St George's, Ascot, and Newn; S L Ong, Godolphin and Latymer and Christ's; J B Slade, Trinity, Croydon, and Selw; A J Williamson, Talbot Heath S and Cla.

Class 3: None

The following, who is not a candidate for Honours, has been granted an allowance towards the Ordinary BA Degree: R A J Bell, Rugby and Rob.

EDUCATION TRIPOS

The following are all members of Homerton C unless otherwise stated. *indicates candidates for the BA Degree; the remainder are for the BEd Degree.

Class 1: B J Howarth, Torquay Boys GS; C J Kelly, SE Derbyshire C, Heanor; E D Markson, S Hampstead HS; R J Sparks, Gainsborough HS; J H Stolling, Wolverhampton GS; C H Wootton, Putney HS.

Class 2 division 1: M A Alderson, St George's RC Sec, Cleveland; *P C Baldwin, Baines GS and Blackpool C S and Corp; C J Barnard, Knowles Hill S, Newton Abbot; A M Beesley, Parkstone GS, Poole; J Bradshaw, Parkstone GS, Poole; *A J Bull, Ridgeway and Ashford C and Rob; J A Butler, Sir William Perkins S, Chertsey; J A E Butler, Carisbrooke HS, IoW; *G E Carey, [illegible]

[illegible]

... P A Lee-Browne, Malvern C and Cla; H A Levinson, Blatchington Mill S, Hove, and Emma; S J Logan, St Joseph's HS, Newport and Emma; C S Longrigg, Queen's C, London, and Westminster Tut and Trin; R W M'Lowe, Oakham S and Tr H;

A. Maddrell, Clarendon House GS, Ramsgate and Lucy C; S. S. Mattingly, Sheredes S, Hoddesdon, and Selw; A J Maund, King Edward's Edgbaston and Qu; J McCue, Eastbourne C and Cath; L E McLelland, St Leonard's, St Andrews, and [illegible]

Oxford class lists



The following Class Lists have been issued at Oxford

NATURAL SCIENCE: ZOOLOGY

D – indicates candidate adjudged worthy of Distinction in the supplementary subject.

A – indicates candidates satisfied examiners in supplementary subjects of Anthropology.

Class I: A – N Goldsmith, Ball, Glyn S, Epsom; P W H Holland, Qu, Marple Hall County HS; J H Marshall, St J, St Paul's; I C Scoones, New, Bryanston S; A – Jean Smallwood Som, Sir J Deen's VIth Form C, Northwood; AD – K B Wilson, Qu, Shenley Court Comprehensive S.

Class II: Lois M Adam, St Hild, Solihull VIth Form C; Philippa L Ashmore, Magd, Sleaford and Kesteven Girls' HS; J S Baker, St Anne, Bishop Stortford Boy's HS; D L Burden, St Cath, Tiffin S; Sarah L C Byatt, New, St Mary's S, Calne; Nicola S Clayton, Pemb, Blackpool Collegiate VIth Form C; W E Coleman, St Cath, Callington S, Cornwall; A Collick, Hertf, Bemrose S, Derby; A R Cook, Ch Ch, Stokesley S, Middlesborough; J N Crookenden, Trin, Radley; Dido E Crosby, St Hild, Bedales S; D A Curl, New, King's S, Canterbury; A P Dyle, Trin, Langley GS; J J Eady, St P, Trinity S, Croydon; D S Evered, St P, Speedwell Comprehensive S, Bristol; N S Foulkes, St Cath, Highfield S, Wolverhampton; P M Freeman, Magd, Bradfield C; M K Guy, Keble, Heversham GS, Cumbria; A J Harewood, Ex, Culder Hill Upper S, Rochdale; Joanna L Haslam, LMH, Canford S; P E Hatcher, BNC, Peter Symond's C, Winchester; B J Hatchwell, Ch Ch, Rendcomb C, Cirencester; Madelyn Hicks, Som, Louisville Univ; Nigella M K Hillgarth, Som, St Mary's S, Ascot; N F Hughes, Qu, [illegible]

[illegible] ... Lydia Colley, New, Ladies' C Guernsey; G J Dwyer, Mert, Holt Comp, Liverpool; M H Faulk, St Anne, Winchester; I J Finney, Jesus, Ludlow C; A P Fowler, Magd, K Charles I HS Kidderminster; P S Gates, Qu, Millfield; J M Gray, Magd Hitchin Boys' S; [illegible]

[illegible] ... C Rutherford, St Hild, Withington Girls; Patricia A Stutchbury, LMH, Abbey S, Reading; M A Venables, Wadh, Sidmouth's S Tunbridge Wells; Sally A Welham, Ex, Orwell HS, Felixstowe; R A N Williams, Pemb, Cheltenham Bourneside S.

First-class honours

Open University

The following have been awarded first-class honours Bachelor of Arts degrees:

London: M P Abson, Vivienne V Afia, J M Beart, R B Booth, Brenda E Brunton, Bridget M Clarke, R B Culbard, Frances M Davis, Slavica Eichenberger, Gillian R Fogg, Sheila Ford, J H Hills, Christine A Hinde, R J Hyde, Shirley Kisch, J S Latham, Barbara A Latham, E J Lewis, I R Lycett-King, P F Minch, Lindsey C Morrison, Sybil J Myerson, Margaret J Potts, Diana C Rau, Georgina J Ray, E J Reardon, E Riddick, Marion J Smale-Adams, M G Wells, D A P Rhys William, D J C Wiseman, Christine Wood, Auriol N Young, Ieva M Zarins.

South: R V Ayres, Gillian Carlile, Jean M Clarke, Juliet M Clifford, W E Cole, J M Collier, F G W Dawe, P M Girard, R E G Green, Lucille A Jones, Julie A Moon, Gillian P O'Keefe, H H M Rogers, Margaret J Scard, G T Smith, Heather G Smith, I L Watts.

South-West: E S Ainley, A B Berry, M T Bryan, Elizabeth B Candler, Audrey Y Claremont, P R Coutts, Valerie N Cowley, R A Ford, Salle E Gray, Wendy M Griffin, Jeanne H Hicks, A B Hillar, A Howells, L S Johnson, T C Jones, Yvonne M Kershaw, C A Lambshead, F A Leach, Theresa M Madelin, J C Newcombe, A N Payne, B J Price, H F R Turner, G Wilson.

West-Midlands: M C Adams, Christine E Bennett, G H Edmonds, D M Evans, Flora J Macleod, I D Ould, H Pitchford, C Powell, R W Riley.

East-Midlands: Elaine R Ashley, I C Bailey, S A Ball, W B Betts, Vivienne Bone, Kirsten A S Drake, A M Fenton, Carol G Goulden, W Gowing, P G Griffin, J W F Hill, Margaret A Hughes, Ann Hurford, T D Lascelles, Janis I Maratos, P B Naylor, J S Todd.

East Anglia: Jenny Aspinall, Elizabeth M Barker, J A Beer, P R Birch, Barbara K Davidson, E P Denham, I E Dormer, R W Ellis, P K Farage, Heather McLean Fitzsimons, Mary C Hunkin, C A F Knights, C W Lees, A R Malachowski, Anne G Palmer, Heather A Parsons, K C Port, D J Purchase, K N Rout, G A Smith, Helen J Stephens, Lesley G Towner.

Yorkshire: Lesley J Allinson, G Bradshaw, D M Collier, Susan M Ellis, Pamela J Fitzpatrick, Joan E Free, P Hart, H Kerrigan, Lynda Y Longbottom, D I North, Barbara Peers, J P N Phillips, B Rayner, L W Robinson, Pamela L I Skelton.

North-west: J E Bingham, F J Bradley, Judith Braide, J A Cheetham, Judith A Cowley, Susan J Crozier, R A Davies, A R Denovan, G J Fairbairn, C A Fletcher, P Garner, Judith A Greaves, M H Gregson, Carol Hurst, J Langham, D A Littler, P J Martin, J E Palestine, W Platt, D I Robinson, R Summersgill, Kathleen E Wase.

Northe Lindsay L Brigham, D Coulthard, E B Dealtry, Susan Farrell, Kathleen A Finn, R Richardson, Kathleen S Scott, Susan J Tideswell.

Wales: K Y Cooley, V H Hyde, Susan M Thomas, N Thompson, Susan M Williams.

Scotland: K E Barker, Jean Bodell, Veronica A H Cowie, G A Ferrier, Portia E File, Dorothy M Geddes, Eleanor D M Harkness, M T Linklater, J Mailley, I McCrone, W McCulloch, A McKinlay, Sandra C Middleton, Gillian M Moore, Dorothy M Murray, A S Paul, A P Rigby, I A Spence, R W Thomson.

Northern Ireland: B F Hughes, Mildred Jordan, Dorothy E Orr, Margaret I M Watson.

South-east: D Bouch, Pauline A Duffy, Ann B Dwan, Jean Fagg, Zoe N C Gardner, Vivien Hale, Anthea S Hall, P L M Jones, Alison J Leigh, Priscilla A A Middleton, N C Pendry, Judith A Phillips, K Reeves, S J Reif, Maureen T F Smith, P D White.

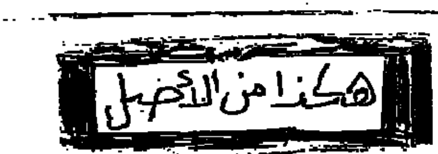
Keele

BA: Eng and Hist: A N Allen, Burlington Danes S, London; Eng and Fr: T M Buckle, Harrow C; Eng and Phil: A J Thacker, Rowley Regis C, Warley; Eng and Am Stude: D P Watts, Kingston G S, Kingston-upon-Thames; Eng and Lat: L Wharton, Sir Thomas Jones S, Anglesey; Am Stud and Hist: G R Dark, Clevedon Comp; Int Rels: R N Evans, Cwmtawe Comp, Swansea; Comp Sci and Maths: J J Layton, Streatham Hill and Clapham H S; Comp Sci and Maths: E M Sanderson, Suffolk C, Ipswich; German and Law: N M Heath, Thurston U S, Bury St Edmunds; Am Stud and Soc: M Jancovich Creighton Comp, Muswell Hill; Hist and Law: C P Martin, St Cuthberts H S, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Biochem and Psych: A Shock, Minster S, Leominster; Phil and Psych: H Spode, Marshlands H S, Newcastle-upon-Lyme.

B Soc Sc: Econ and Pol: S M Creeley, Hutton G S, Preston.

B Sc: Math and Music: P J Brookman, Cheltenham Bourneside S; Math and Soc: H Crooks, Lincoln C of Tech; Math and Music: D J Cunningham, St Anselm's RCS, Oldham; Econ and ASOR: J A Goddard, St Angela's S, Stevenage; Electron: M I Hargreaves, Burnely C; Electron and Physics: P A Hyde, Ramsden S, Orpington; Comp Sci: C J Lloyd, S Manchester H S; Comp Sci and Electronics: J E Rich, Sir Thomas Jones S, Angelsey.

Legal Appointments



Legal Appointments



Rothmans International

Assistant Solicitor

c. £14,000 + car **Aylesbury**

This opportunity has arisen at our Head Office in Aylesbury as a result of increasing demands associated with the development of the company's business both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

The job holder will report to the Head of Legal Services and support the Senior Solicitors and Group Property Manager in providing professional advice to management.

The job will involve drafting and assisting in the negotiation of a wide variety of matters and the position offers an ideal opportunity to develop experience in an international operation. There will be frequent travel in the U.K. and some overseas.

The successful applicant will be a qualified solicitor aged about 26, with broadly based commercial experience gained in private practice or industry. The ability to communicate effectively at all levels is essential and foreign languages would be a definite advantage.

The company offers an attractive remuneration package, membership of BUPA and a comprehensive relocation package.

Please write for an application form to Mrs. P. J. Lilley, Personnel Officer Rothmans International p.l.c., Oxford Road, Aylesbury, Bucks HP21 8SZ.

Legal Adviser

Westminster **£15,000-£18,000**

International Military Services Limited is a company wholly owned by the Ministry of Defence. The Company is engaged in the supply of defence equipment, the provision of technical support and the carrying out of major infrastructure projects for overseas governments.

The Legal Adviser will assist in the provision of a comprehensive in-house legal service to the Company in all aspects of its business activity including assisting in the obtaining of contracts on acceptable terms. The emphasis will be on the negotiation and drafting of high value commercial contracts of a technical nature for performance in the UK and overseas. An understanding of the financing of major export contracts including ECGD insurance would be an advantage; in addition there will be involvement in the Pensions Trustee Company.

Candidates, male or female, should be young barristers or solicitors with several years of experience in a commercial environment, and will report to the Senior Legal Adviser.

Benefits are attractive and include a non-contributory pension scheme and free PPP membership.

Please write with full CV to:

Mr. D. Manuel, Assistant Personnel Manager, International Military Services Limited, 4 Abbey Orchard Street, London SW1P 2JJ.

International Military Services Limited

IMS

LITIGATION N.W. SURREY £15,000 AAE + Car

Our clients, a well established practice with a London concern, require a high calibre/energetic litigation solicitor.

Candidates must demonstrate the ability to undertake unsupervised a varied workload of civil and commercial litigation with a matrimonial bias and be prepared to do advocacy.

This high level appointment offers a very attractive remuneration package, definite partnership prospects and the opportunity to develop the existing workbase.

Personnel Appointments
Prop. PROFICIENT LTD.
95 Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JB
(01)242 1281 (24hr ans service)

ROBIN THOMPSON & Ptnrs

require for their Birmingham office a Solicitor and/or legal executive to Conduct Personal injury litigation on behalf of trade union members.
Experience is preferred but not essential. Salary negotiable.
Please apply in writing to:
Mr Frank Foy,
Robin Thompson & Ptnrs,
The McLaren Building,
2 Mass House Circus,
Queensway, Birmingham,
B4 7NR.

LEGAL ADVISER DUBAI

DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER, a leading oilfield service company operating throughout the world, requires a young and energetic lawyer for its office in Dubai. This post serves the Middle and Far East operations and involves a wide range of responsibility including contract negotiations, company formations and registrations, agency and sponsorship agreements, licensing, joint-venture and partnership agreements, employment law, corporate tax and other commercial work. The successful candidate should have 3-6 years international experience. Must be available to travel extensively and relocate to other parts of the world. Knowledge of the Middle East legal environment, and of Arabic, preferred. Excellent salary, benefits and career prospects.

To apply: quote ref: C.112 to Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Telephone 01-405 6852. Telex 884064.

REUTER SIMKIN RECRUITMENT

Legal Adviser (Solicitor) — Slough — To £20,000 + Car

Nicholas Laboratories Limited is the principal U.K. subsidiary of Nicholas Kiwi Limited, an Australian Company, and manufactures and sells pharmaceuticals, toiletries, household and shoe care products.

The Directors wish to appoint a Legal Adviser at the Company's Head Office in Slough. It is envisaged that the provision of legal services will cover the drafting and negotiation of commercial contracts, industrial property and licensing, acquisitions, employment and EEC law in conjunction with, at times, external U.K. and overseas legal counsel.

Around 30, you should possess broad commercial experience in commerce or private practice. Fluency in one major European language would be useful. Some travel will be involved.

Salary negotiable, excellent fringe benefits and a car

In the first instance please write or telephone Denis Reed or Cyril Batchelor at The Room Twelve Partnership, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y OHP. 01-583 4847/4929.

ROOM TWELVE
Recruitment of Lawyers

Junior Solicitor

£8.375 to £9.820

British Nuclear Fuels plc are one of the world's leading suppliers of nuclear fuel services. We now have a vacancy for a Junior Solicitor in the Legal Department at our Head Office, which is situated at Risley, an area which is convenient for excellent national road and rail links and where housing is both readily available and realistically priced.

The Legal Department provides a comprehensive legal service dealing with all company matters over a wide range of subjects. The person appointed will assist generally in the work of the department. Although experience since admission would be preferable newly qualified applicants will be considered. This position offers an exciting opportunity to a person wishing to be involved in a highly successful company, and offering a first class future.

The salary rises from £8,375 to £9,820 p.a. plus a guaranteed bonus exceeding £500 p.a.

Interested candidates may obtain application forms from:–
Mr. M. D. Cross, Risley Staff Office, British Nuclear Fuels plc., Risley, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 1BR or by telephoning (0925) 35953 ext. 2435P, applicants should quote reference 0497/T.





DONCASTER MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

COURT CLERK

£7,410–£11,583 (CC/PAD 1-14)

Applications are invited from solicitors and barristers for appointment as a Court Clerk at Doncaster.

The successful applicant will work in a busy magistrate's court (over 65 court sittings a week) and join a young and enthusiastic team of court clerks who are nearly all professionally qualified. Doncaster is a two court Division, with court houses at Doncaster and Thorne and serves a population of 290,000. The post provides the opportunity of acting as clerk in court on a daily basis and undertaking some administrative duties.

The commencing salary will be determined according to experience. Applicants with an extensive knowledge of magisterial law and practice and who are competent to act as clerk in all types of court can expect to receive a starting salary of not less than point 8, namely £9,657, with the opportunity of progressing to point 14, £11,583. Applications from newly qualified solicitors and barristers will also be considered, and the post provides an excellent opportunity for someone wishing to embark upon a career in the Magistrates' Courts service.

The appointment is subject to J.N.C. Conditions of Service and a satisfactory medical report. Assistance with removal and other expenses up to a maximum of £900 plus a temporary lodging allowance for a married person will be given in appropriate cases.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach me not later than 25 July 1984.

**A.T. DRAYCOTT,
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee
Doncaster Magistrates' Court
P.O. Box 49, The Law Courts,
College Road, Doncaster, DN1 3HT.**

Outdoor Clerk/ Litigation Assistant

The Legal Department at ICI's Head Office in London handles a diverse range of work for the ICI Group in the UK. This opportunity will involve outdoor clerk work and servicing Counsel with papers etc, as well as assisting Senior Lawyers engaged in employers' liability and commercial litigation.

Applicants should be Associates of the Institute of Legal Executives with experience of all aspects of High Court and County Court procedures.

Age 21-25.
Excellent salary plus large company benefits.
Apply with full details of qualifications and experience to: Mrs L M P Kennedy, Personnel Officer, Head Office Personnel Section, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, I C House, Millbank, London SW1P 3JF

ICI

Senior Taxation Specialist

Central London **£Negotiable**

Our client is a progressive 12 partner firm of solicitors based in modern offices in Central London. Continuing development of the firm now necessitates the addition of a taxation specialist to the commercial team. Suitable candidates, probably qualified solicitors or barristers, will have experience of tax consultancy work across the spectrum of U.K. taxes, personal and corporate, and some knowledge of international tax. Prospects are excellent for an individual with creative ability and strong interpersonal and marketing skills.
In the first instance contact **Peter Morris, Taxation Division, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY. Telephone 01-405 0442.** Confidentiality is assured.

MP
Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London New York Bristol
Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow

Trade Marks Adviser

The Distillers Company p.l.c. has a vacancy for an Assistant in its Trade Marks Department located at its London Head Office.
The Department is responsible for protecting the Group's whole range of products against unfair competition in many varied and challenging forms. The Group's brands are sold worldwide and the satisfaction of the job comes from dealing effectively and rapidly with problems under many widely contrasting legal systems.
The successful candidate will have had considerable experience in dealing with matters involving Passing Off and Unfair Competition in the UK and abroad and ideally should be a Barrister or Solicitor with at least 2 years' post-qualifying experience.
The range and frequency of contact within the Group and outside requires a pleasant outgoing personality and the ability to work without supervision. Some foreign travel will be involved and a working knowledge of one or more European languages although not essential may be an advantage in doing the job.
Salary will be highly competitive commensurate with age and experience. Please write before 10th August 1984 with full details to: W. J. F. Bryce, The Distillers Company p.l.c., 21 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JF.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY plc

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

As a long established international company at the forefront of information technology, we require a qualified legal person with a bias towards intellectual property.

THE JOB

Protection of typeface designs and Computer Programs on an international basis. Drafting/negotiation of supply contracts and licence agreements. Registration and protection of the Company's trademarks, close involvement with all Corporate business aspects. Occasional travel worldwide.

THE CANDIDATE

Qualified at least to Part 2, Bar finals or Part 2, Solicitors finals. Some knowledge and experience of intellectual property. Age up to 30. Have an understanding of software and the need to protect ownership. Have a lively mind, capable of absorbing a complex product concept.
This position will suit a recently qualified person who is wanting to make a positive move into a mainstream commercial environment and who enjoys working in a friendly and challenging atmosphere.
Competative starting salary depending on age and experience, Private health scheme, 5 weeks holiday after 12 months service, and a very active sports and social club are some of the benefits which come from working for Monotype.

Please write enclosing full CV to:
**Colin Vincent, Personnel Manager,
Monotype Typography,
A division of the Monotype Corporation Ltd,
Honeycrock Lane, Salfords Redhill, Surrey, RH1 5JP.**

SENIOR EDITOR

Central London

Oyez Longman, the legal tax and publishing specialists of the Longman Group have a vacancy for a Senior Editor to work on an interesting range of tax, finance and accountancy related publishing for the UK and International Market.

Applicants should be graduates, preferably with a relevant professional qualification and experience. Previous publishing experience is desirable, since it is expected that the appointment will be at a senior level, entailing responsibility for defined management.

We offer an attractive salary together with good benefits package, including relocation assistance where appropriate.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with current salary to:-

**Michael Bentley, Editorial Manager,
Longman Group Limited,
21-27 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, WC1N 3NJ.**

Oyez Longman

INTERNATIONAL BANKING LAWYER

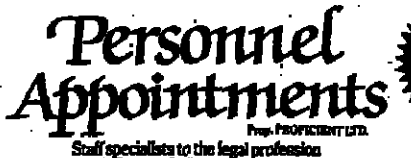
Package c£25,000

We have received sole intructions from a leading International Bank to introduce a Lawyer, of at least 4 years standing, for their London office.

The successful candidate must have an aptitude for research into Banking Law and Practice and the ability and experience to draft legal documents for the bank.

The appointee's duties will also involve dealing with clients in, and travelling to, ASIA. Knowledge of URDU and/or GUJARATI is therefore an added asset.

Please telephone in strictest confidence:-





Staff specialists to the legal profession
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281.

LONDON

COM./COMMERCIAL — CENTRAL LONDON — £20,000+
Prestigious Practice, view to equity. Could suit existing salaried Partner.

COMM. LITIGATION — CENTRAL LONDON — £15,000+prospects
Solicitor able to work on own initiative suit 2.4 years qualified young practice.

CONVEYANCING — CITY — £15,000 AAE
Mixed residential and commercial suit 2/3 years qualified, defined career progression.

COMM. CONVEYANCING — CITY — £14,000 AAE
Circa ½ years administration, major practice offering quality work.

COM./COMMERCIAL — CITY — £10,500+
Leading practice seek newly admitted wishing to specialise.

OUT OF LONDON

COM. COMMERCIAL — BED/BUCKS BORDER — £15,000 AAE.
Newly to three years qualified solicitor due to expansion. Well established practice. Prospects.

CONVEYANCING — S.W LONDON — £10,500 AAE
Solicitor ideally 1/2 years admitted. Residential bias. Good prospects.

LITIGATION — N. ESSEX — £9,000+
Young energetic solicitor, varied work + prospects.

COM./COMMERCIAL — HAMPSHIRE — £15,000 AAE
Coastal practice with established commercial base. Solicitor 1/5 years qualified + prospects.

LITIGATION — MID YORKSHIRE — £10,000 AAE
General, including matrimonial and personal injury. Suit young solicitor. Excellent prospects.

CONVEYANCER — MID KENT — £12,000+ AAE
Solicitor, circa 25-30 view to partnership. Highly regarded practice.



Staff specialists to the legal profession
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281. (24 hrs)

BARRISTERS' CLERK

A soon to be formed set of London Chambers with established barristers of 5/16 years' call require a Senior Clerk.

Qualities required include:

- Personal integrity
- A friendly outgoing personality
- Organisational ability
- Enthusiasm and a capacity for hard work

We would be interested in interviewing a wide variety of applicants including graduates, civil servants and persons with practical legal experience.

Applications with CV to:
Box 0114 W, The Times

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Construction Plant-hire Association

Barrister, solicitor, or law graduate required, with sound knowledge of legal principles and demonstrated ability to apply them in practice, to assist in the employment and legal affairs work of the Association. Good communication and administrative skills and flexibility needed: any experience of employment legislation, or in advisory or industrial relations work, would be advantageous.

Pleasant offices in London S.W.1: small friendly staff; BUPA and Pensions schemes; sound prospects in successful trade association/employers organisation; salary by negotiation, with regular reviews.

Write in confidence for application form and annual report to:-
The Director, Construction Plant-hire Association, 28 Eccleston Street, London SW1W 9PY

NEWLY ADMITTED SOLICITORS urgently required for coastal Sussex practices. Write with CV or phone D Crouch, Acial Legal Recruitment, 14 Dyke Rd, Brighton. (0273) 28578.

PROBATE AND TRUST Assistant required by Solicitors in Sloane St area. Please contact E.M.S. -584 5525.

STOCKPORT Litigation Solicitor including matrimonial £10,000. Westex Consultants. Tel. 0935 25165.

LOCUM SOLICITORS

URGENTLY NEEDED COUNTRYWIDE

01-248 1139

THE LOCUM SPECIALISTS
(Gordon Roser and Chloe)
ASA LAW, 67 Ludgate Square,
Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7AS

COMPANY SECRETARY

£12,000+

BEDFORD

London Landfill Ltd is a pre-eminent in the field of waste collection and disposal.

This is a new Senior Management position creating a unique career opportunity for the young, ambitious qualified company secretary who can adapt in a growing environment.

Excellent benefits and prospects. Local candidates preferred.

Write with full Curriculum Vitae to:
Halina Scharf, PER, Rex House,
4-12 Regent St, London, SW1Y 4PP

PER Executive Selection

IRWIN MITCHELL

Continuing expansion allows us to offer a challenging position with long term prospects to a young advocate solicitor of perhaps one to three years experience who wishes to specialise in all aspects of Family Law, possibly as an assistant to the Senior Matrimonial Partner in a four solicitor department of a twelve partner firm.

Applications with full C.V. should be made to:

BOX 0625 R THE TIMES

BAILEYS SHAW & GILLETT

Tax Planning Solicitor

We require an able young solicitor (up to 2 years' post-qualification experience) to assist with tax planning in our private client department.

Attractive terms offered to the right applicant.

Applicants should apply with a CV to:
Robert Dolman, Baileys Shaw & Gillett,
5 Berners St, London W1P 4AN
(Tel: 01-580 0321).

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM

BIRTHS

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TOGETHER, WE CAN BEAT CANCER

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

PICK RASPBERRIES in Scotland, mid July-mid Aug. Send large sae to VW1. 9 Park End St. Oxford.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LAST MINUTE HOLIDAY BARGAINS

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

ATOL 1170

JEWEL OF THE IONIAN

CV TRAVEL

SAILING PARTIES & LEARN TO CRUISE HOLIDAYS AROUND GREEK ISLANDS

Seascape Holidays

ABTA ATOL 1178

TRAILFINDERS

ABTA 1458

JULY AVAILABILITY

M.T.M.

01-434 3915

WORLDWIDE FLIGHTS

Tel: 01-828 1887

AIRLINK

9 Wilton Rd. London SW1

ABTA ATOL 1188

NEW LOW FARES WORLD WIDE

SKYLORD TRAVEL LTD.

UNSPOILT MENORCA

CELTIC HOLIDAYS LTD

GREECE & THE ISLANDS

TIMSWAY HOLIDAYS

NEW YORK

£119 ow, £238 rtn

DECKERS TRAVEL

JUST FRANCE

JUST FRANCE

(0373) 864811 ABTA

JULY SPECIAL OFFER

THE FRENCH SELECTION

(0273) 882484

WINDMILLS & VILLAS CRETE. Some with private pool, daily maid, day flights or villa hire only. 01-402 4255. Cosmopolitan. All credit cards welcome ATOL 213 B.

COST CUTTERS on flights/hols to Europe, USA and all destinations. Diplomat Travel. 01-730 2201. ABTA IATA ATOL 1355.

LOWEST AIR FARES. Buckingham Travel. ABTA. 01-836 8622.

Low airfares world wide. Jupiter 01 734 1812

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Gtd. Air travel to all popular European sunspots. Prices from £49. Phone for brochure. Sunjet Flights 01-351 2366 or Manchester (061) 834 7011 ABTA. ATOL 382.

NEWLY ACQUIRED in Vilamoura & Vale de Lobo, 3 luxury villas. Privately owned. Pool, beautiful furniture, slps 6-10, immed avail till 31st Oct. Please telephone 603-7716.

LOVE NEST for two by Sardinia's sandy beaches from £232. Hotels, with pool or fly drive. Free brochure from Magic of Sardinia. 01-743 9900.

TAKE TIME OFF to Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Bruges, Luxembourg, Geneva, Rouen, Lausanne, Boulogne, Dieppe. Time Off Ltd, 2a Chester Close, London SW1 01-235 8070.

LATE BARGAINS, hotels, cities & seaside villas & apts. in Brittany, Alps, Les Landes & S Coast. Self-drive or by luxury sleeper coach. Just France. (0373) 864811

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ITALIAN VILLA HOLIDAYS on the Tuscan coast. July/Aug avail. Brochure Resort Villas Int Ltd. 001-833 9094

LOW FARES WORLDWIDE. – USA, S America, Mid and Far East, S Africa. Trayvale, 48 Margaret Street, W1 01-580 2928 (Visa accepted).

MALTA, ALGARVE. Flights fr £79, super flats fr £124, hotel/pool £145. Bonaventure, 01-937 7644 (24 hrs). ABTA. ATOL 8798

TUNISIA for that perfect holiday with carefree, sunlit days & lively nights. Call the only specialists. Tunisian Travel Bureau, 01-373 4411.

MALAGA. Cheapest fares. Ex Gatwick, Luton, Manchester, Biggles Travel. 01-631 1196. ATOL 1893.

ITALY/CIAO TRAVEL we have flights to all major Italian destinations. Call for details 01-629 2677

"SINGLES", CRETE. Exclusive villa parties in Elounda. 01-402 4255. Cosmopolitan. Credit cards welcome.

LATIN AMERICA. Low cost flights holiday journeys. JLA. 10 Barley Mow Passage. W4. 01-747 3108

VALEXANDER. July Supersaver flight bargains. All European destinations. 01-402 4262. ABTA. ATOL 202.

BARGAIN fares Istanbul, Hong Kong, USA, Cairo, Nairobi and worldwide. Steepwest. 01-629 2879.

FRANCE. Beachside villas/apt. August red'ns W Coast. Charming resort. Wanderlust (0222) 700 749.

BRITTANY. seaside cottages July 14th. £100pw. also July, Aug avail. 0225 337 477. Bretagne Hols.

LATE FLIGHT BARGAINS. Corsica, Spain, Greece. Falder. 01-472 3531. ATOL 1640. Access/Visa.

JO'BURG, USA, EUROPE Cheap fares and helpful service - we aim to please you. 01-505 8181 01-504 6694.

MALTA health farm, stays from £265 inclusive. Tel: Sunspot 01-633 0344.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL

Many daily departures scheduled from Heathrow/Gatwick. Also competitive hotel/car hire and insurance arrangements for business or pleasure included as required. Summer return fares from (prices may vary according to month and day of travel and include all taxes).

Amsterdam	£49	Geneva	£86	Strasbourg	£121	Miami	£309
Athens	£133	Lisbon	£160	Turin	£140	Jamaica	£350
Barcelona	£129	Lyon	£117	Valencia	£135	Singapore	£430
Basle	£95	Marseilles	£148	Vienna	£172	Bangkok	£360
Bordeaux	£121	Milan	£140	Zurich	£95	Colombo	£367
Budapest	£159	Moscow	£211	LONGHAUL		Sydney	£562
Dusseldorf	£86	Nice	£163	Los Angeles	£385	Lima	£445
Frankfurt	£75	Paris	£65	New York	£198	Caracas	£395
		Rome	£151	Washington	£298	Bogota	£430

EUROVISTA TRAVEL LTD.
Rofel House, Colet Gardens, London W14 9DH
Telephone: 01-741 5301 (8 lines). Telex: 8956740
OPEN UNTIL 7pm (5pm Saturday)

Credit Cards accepted — ATOL 1032

HUGE FLIGHT DISCOUNTS

PERTH	TOKYO	MIAMI	JO'BURG
SYDNEY	OKINAWA	TAMPA	CAPE TOWN
MELBOURNE	BANGKOK	ORLANDO	DURBAN
BRISBANE	SINGAPORE	BOSTON	PT.ELIZABETH
ADELAIDE	K. LUMPUR	CHICAGO	E. LONDON
PT. MORESBY	K. KINABALU	DETROIT	BULAWAYO
MADANG	MANILA	SEATTLE	NAIROBI
HONIARA	TAIPEI	LOS ANGELES	MOMBASA
TOWNSVILLE	PHUKET	BARBADOS	KIGALI
AUCKLAND	CHANGMAI	TORONTO	KINSHASA
CHRIST'CH	COLOMBO	VANCOUVER	LUBUMBASHI
HOBART	BALI	MANZINI	KILIMANJARO
PEKING	HONGKONG	LAGOS	BUJUMBURA
KAOHSIUNG	KUWAIT	D-ES-SALAAM	MAURITIUS
MEDAN	CAIRO	LILONGWE	SEYCHELLES
RANGOON	ABU DHABI	BLANTYRE	M'GASCAR
FUKUOKA	JEDDAH	KATMANDU	HARARE
OSAKA	MIDDLE EAST	KARACHI	LUSAKA

SUNWORLD TRAVEL

59 South St. Epsom, Surrey.
Epsom (03727) 27538/25213/26097/41769/27109

JULY BARGAINS

VILLA/TAVERNA/PENSION HOTEL HOLIDAYS AT GIVE AWAY PRICES. HOLIDAYS INCLUDE FLIGHTS, TRANSFERS, ACCOMMODATION, MAID SERVICE, ETC.

CORFU	CRETE	SPETESE/POROS
SUNDAY MORNING	SUN MORNING	FRIDAY EVENING
Gatwick & Manchester	Gatwick	Gatwick & Manchester
15/7–£184	15/7–£194	13/7–£179
22/7–£209	22/7–£219	20/7–£199
29/7–£229	29/7–£229	27/7–£209

Tel: 01-828 7682

AIRLINK

ABTA — 9 Wilton Road, London, SW1V 1LL — ATOL 1188

SAVE £200
RIGHT ON THE BEACH

save up to £200 on July holidays in our own hotels on the beach in Corsica and Corfu. Magnificent watersports, superb cooking and free wine, good company and friendly service. All from £164 for one week. £264 for two.

Also luxury villas in Corfu from £135.

BLADON LINES
309 Brompton Road, London, SW3 2DY
01-785 2200 (24 hrs)

ABTA — ATOL 1232

CORFU, SKIATHOS & ZANTE

Superb villa, studio & hotel holidays in unspoilt locations close to glorious sandy beaches. Unbeatable prices, child discounts. Free windsurfing in Corfu. Availability throughout summer.

ILIOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS

18a Market Square, Horsham, W Sussex RH12 1EU
ATOL 1452 — 0403 59788 (24hrs) — AITO

SUPERIOR SERVICE DISCOUNT SAVINGS

SPECIAL OFFERS:

London to:	o/w	rtn
FRANKFURT	£49	£75
CAIRO	£135	£205
NAIROBI	£215	£320
JO'BURG	£275	£490
LAGOS	£220	£325
DELHI	£215	£325
BOMBAY	£215	£320
KARACHI	£165	£265
BANGKOK	£195	£335
KUALA LUMPUR	£215	£390

DISCOUNTED FARES

	single	return
JO'BURG	£275	£445
NAIROBI	£210	£318
CAIRO	£130	£200
KHARTOUM	£185	£275
LAGOS	£220	£320
DELHI–BOM	£215	£325
BANGKOK	£185	£320
HARARE	£285	£445

and many more
AFRO–ASIAN TRAVEL LTD.
162/168 Regent St. London W.1.
01-437 8255/6/7/8
Late + group bookings welcome

FLIGHT BARGAINS

ESCAPE TO CORFU 16, 23 JULY

01-734 0584

TRAVELLERS ABROAD

NISSAKI VILLAS LTD.

FLAMINGO TRAVEL

SIMPLY CRETE

SIMPLY CRETE

EUROPE DAILY

01-439 3199

HAMILTON TRAVEL

BARGAIN FARES

N.YORK £119 OW £238 RTN

Many other bargains
DECKERS TRAVEL
15–25 Hogarth Rd. SW5
01-373 3024

JULY/AUG. Private villas with staff & pools in S France, Marbella, Algarve around £1,000 wkly. Palmer & Parker (049 481) 5413 (24 hrs).

MALAGA, TENERIFE, IBIZA. 01-441 1111. Travelwise ABTA/ATOL.

U.S.A., Canada · Caribbean. G. T. Trl. 836 5973.

NICE, GENEVA, ZURICH, BASLE, etc. Daily flights. W.T.L. (0573) 864811.

ALGARVE, PRAIA D'OURA 2 bedrmd villas with pool nr beach. Daily maid service. Rental fr £180 pw or from £119 pp incl flight. Tel Medvillas 0604 20404.

VIRGIN ATLANTIC instant confirmation London, New York. Dumas Travel 01-488 9011. ABTA Access/B'card accepted.

NIPPONAIR for Super Reduced Fares to Barbados, Antigua, St. Lucia, also many other Caribbean islands/USA cities. 01-254 5788.

GREEK BARGAINS. 2 week holidays in July to Corfu from £140. Other islands also available. Sunclub, 01-870 9966. ATOL 1214. ABTA.

CHEAP flights to Greece, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. – Tel Superjet, 01-870 5868 (24 hrs), ABTA. ATOL 1214.

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL. Contact the experts. All destinations. New York fr £99. + Miami. Caribbean. Canada. Sunair. Tel. 01-629 1130.

ALGARVE. Charming house, own grounds, pool. Slps 4/6, rent Sept 6-20 £375pw, 20 Oct 25 £300pw. (0892) 30612.

FLAT SHARING

SW7 2 BED flat to share with prof m/f Immed occ. £500 pcm 01 625 8305 or 470 4718.

PROF GIRL seeks accommodation. o/r. use of kit & clkrm. Central London, after 6 pm & weekends 0444 450014.

INDEPENDENCE. In smart flat twixt Wimbledon Common and Station. Suit prof. £165/£140pcm. 01-228 2571.

SHORT LETS

WINTER SPORTS

SKI 84/85
BLADON LINES
BROCHURE NOW OUT

ABTA ATOL 1232

U.K. HOLIDAYS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SEASONAL SALE

ROLLS ROYCE/BENTLEY

VW/AUDI

COLLECTORS CARS

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

WANTED

SERVICES

FRIENDSHIP LOVE or MARRIAGE. Dateline – all ages, areas. Dept (TIM), 25 Abingdon Rd, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

DYSLEXIA CONSULTANCY SERVICE advise indep. schools for your dyslexic child. (0754) 7...

ANTIQUES AND COLLECTABLES

SELL JEWELLERY at our monthly auctions. Obtain good prices at Bonhams. Contact Ian ... Montpelier St. London, S.W.7. 01-584 9161.

FOR SALE

WEDDING MORNING SUITS

Dinner Suits, Evening Tail Suits, Jackets and striped trousers

Surplus to Hire department

FOR SALE FROM £30
LIPMAN & SONS HIRE DEPT.

22 CHARING CROSS ROAD, WC2
(Nr Leicester Sq. Tube Stn.)
01-240 2310.

RESISTA CARPETS
UNBEATABLE PRICE

SUPER MERAKLON VELVET PILE CARPETING.
14 COLOURS FROM STOCK. USE ANYWHERE IN THE HOME OR OFFICE. 7 YR WEAR GUARANTEE.

£3.95 sq yd + VAT

Free Planning & Estimating

148 Wandsworth Bridge Rd, SW6. 731 3368

182 Upper Richmond Rd West, SW14. 876 2089

207 Haverstock Hill, NW3 794 0139

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS REQUIRED

LEGAL NOTICES

... CONFIRMING THE REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named The Cardinal Investment Trust PLC (In Voluntary Liquidation) from £7,500,000 to £1,629,976.75 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 21st June 1984.
Dated 2nd day of July 1984.
STEPHENSON HARWOOD
Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BS.
Solicitors to the above-named Company

LEISURE INVESTMENTS PLC.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 28 May 1984 confirming reduction of the capital of the above named company from £2 million to £1,474,996.60 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above mentioned act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 14 June 1984.
DATED this 10th day of July 1984
Walsfield & Co.
13 Harley Street,
London W1N 1DA.
Solicitors for the above named Company.

RENTALS

POSTED ABROAD?

* HM Forces * Civil Servants * Diplomats * Expatriates

20 years' experience in getting the best Tenants and highest Rents for your house, specialist ex-service staff handle all aspects of the rental. We know all the problems personally and guarantee you the very best service Nationwide.

Call today for a brochure
01-699 1073
Belvedere Property Management

HOMEOWNERS

We specialise in the letting & management of high quality houses in S.W & W London areas. If you are worried about letting your home, take advantage of our experience & personal service. We have lived abroad & know the problems.

HOME FROM HOME
Property Management Services Ltd.
01-946 9447

CADOGAN SQUARE, SW3

Elegant flat in one of London's most prestigious garden squares. Furnished to a high standard. 2 dble. bedrms., 2 bathrms., drawing rm. with French windows opening to the garden. Dining hall, kitchen. Available now for long let.

£400 per week

CHRISTCHURCH TCE., SW3

Newly decorated UNFURNISHED House located in Old Chelsea. 2 dble. bedrms., 1 sgle. bedrm., 2 bathrms. (1 en-suite), 2 reception rms., sep. clkrm. Fully fitted kitchen. Paved Garden. Garage. Available now for long let.

£375 per week

CHESTERTONS
01-589 5211

F. W. GAPP
Management Services Ltd.

PIMLICO SW1. owners own light 2 dble bed flat + use of Sq. gdns & tennis ct. £180 p.w.

KENSINGTON W8. Luxury interior designed 2 bed flat in unique complex. £275 p.w.

01-589 3674

LARGE HOUSE – Mayfair near Dorchester/Hilton. 8 bedrooms, 4 recep, 6 baths, furnished. Immediate let for 8/12 weeks at Substantial rent. 1st class references essential. 01-493 6386.

LUXURY APARTMENTS fully serviced, choice of Mayfair or adjacent to Kensington Palace, from £250 to £500 per week. 3 months to 2 years. Tel: 01-491 2626.

LANCASTER GATE. Absolutely charming 3 bed mews house. Newly dec. Recep. Super mod kit. Bath, 2 WC's. Patio. Parking. £250. Lipfriend 499 5334.

SWISS COTTAGE. Lux grd floor flat, fully furn. private garden, dble bed, large drawing rm, sep dining rm, kit and bath. GCH. £110pw incl maid. Tel: 01-624 1837.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE MEWS. Bohemian flat with dble bedrm, large recep, k&b, small patio, 2 mins Harrods. £110 pw. Cabban & Gaselee. 01-589 5481.

ST JOHN'S WOOD 300 yds. Close American schools, hereditary peer moving. Luxury flat. 3/4 bed, 1/2 recept. Available now. Long Co let. £225 p w. (0809) 890325.

SHORT SUMMER LETS. We deal in the most luxurious 3 week min lets in London. Serviced flats, owners' own homes ...

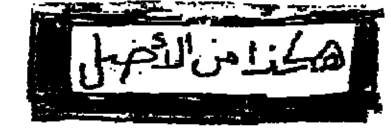
HART RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS. We have furnished flats and houses in N. ...

Entertainments

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

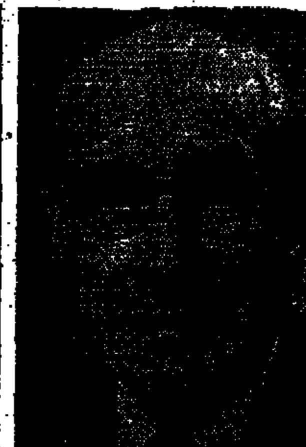
6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott who talks to HRH Prince Andrew about his life as a naval officer at 6.45 and on three other occasions during the programme. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.0, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarterhours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33 'phone-in gardening tips and cookery advice between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Ask the Family. Robert Robinson is in the chair for the first of the semi-finals of the family general knowledge quiz. The Aldwinckle family of Blackburn meet the Timms family from Northampton (r) 9.25 Ceefax 10.30 Play School, (r) 10.55 Ceefax
1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 Bagpuss (r)
1.45 Spirit of Place. Part two and Peter Adam takes Lawrence Durrell back to the setting of his four novels – The Alexandria Quartet (r)
2.50 Film: The Great Man Votes* (1939) starring John Barrymore, Virginia Weidler and Peter Holden. Two children of an academic-turned-alcoholic nurse him back to self respect. Directed by Carson Kanin
3.55 In the Making. The art of glass-blower George Elliot (r) 4.18 Regional news (not London)
4.20 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r) 4.45 Make 'Em Laugh. Mark Curry presents silent comedy clips featuring crazy fights 5.05 John Craven's Newsround
5.10 Wildtrack. With Su Ingle in the Scottish highlands to capture on film one of the rarest animals in Britain – the pine marten
5.40 Sixty Minutes. National and international news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazine at 5.55; news headlines at 6.38
6.40 Star Trek. The USS Enterprise receives a warning of a strange hazard ahead. The captain and crew ignore the significance of the information and fly blithely on (r)
7.30 The Little and Large Show. With guests Russell Grant, Roy Jay and Roy Wood. (r)
8.05 Taxi. A young runaway boy causes chaos at the Sunshine Cab Company when he reveals he can't pay his fare. Jim wants to adopt him, Louie wants him jailed
8.30 Now Get Out of That. After only seven and a half hours of their 30-hour task to find the defecting scientist the British team find themselves 90 minutes behind the Americans – and arguing amongst themselves
9.00 News with Sue Lawley
9.25 Real Lives: Phantom Ladies. A documentary about the pleasure and pain of being a transvestite (see Choice)
10.10 Film: Darker Than Amber (1970) starring Rod Taylor and Suzy Kendall. First showing on British television for the movie based on the novel by John D MacDonald about Travis McGee who temporarily saves a beautiful girl from the clutches of a vicious gang who want her dead. Also featuring Jane Russell in her last screen role. Directed by Robert Clouse.
11.45 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; David Yip's garden at 6.40 and 8.15; consumer affairs at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; guest of the day, Limahl, at 7.40; pop music news at 7.52; video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Heritage of Ireland. Part two of the history of Ireland. 11.15 I Know a Secret. The story of a young village girl on Prince Edward Island who longs to know any secret that would help her be accepted by the other children. 11.40 Boy of South East Asia. The life of a young boy on a rice farm.
12.00 Portland Bill. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama about an Australian family during the Second World War.
1.00 News with Carol Barnes. 1.20 Thames news from Steve Clark. 1.30 Glenroe. Serial about a farming father and son in Southern Ireland.
2.00 Crown Court: Night Fever. A bouncer is accused of causing the death of a young man at a discotheque (r). 2.30 The Love Boat. Three stories set on a luxury cruise liner. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.
4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 The Moomins (r). 4.20 How Dare You! The last in the present series of mad-cap game shows, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.45 CBTV. 5.15 In Loving Memory. Comedy series about a firm of northern undertakers. Starring Thora Hird (r).
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 What It's Worth. Bill Breckon answers viewers' consumer queries.
6.35 Crossroads. Kath Brownlow is suspicious of Helen Walker's intentions.
7.00 Human Jigsaw. Ray Gosling investigates the battle of the sexes with an examination of the life of the Ashante in West Africa and in a discussion between men and women on how they get on with one another.
7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. American secret service adventures in which, this week, the hero and heroine are on the trail of a subversive underground group.
8.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show with guests Nigel Hawthorne and Patricia Brake (r). (Oracle titles page 170).
9.00 The Brief. Drama series about an international trial lawyer, Luke Helfer. Starring Ray Lonnen. (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.
10.30 A Golden Hour. A delightfully entertaining and nostalgic documentary about the two Irishmen who won gold medals for their country in the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. With masses of archive film of the Games and interviews with the charming, modest, men themselves, both of whom look remarkably fit. The narrator is Liam Nolan.
11.30 Airline. Continuing the story of the man fighting to build his airline. Starring Roy Marsden (r). (Oracle titles page 170).
12.25 Night Thoughts from Bruce Bernard.


Alan King-Hamilton QC: (Channel 4, 8.30pm)

CHOICE

● "The Spotted Dog?" asks Judge Alan-Hamilton; "In Southern Spain? Why would you want to go to the Spotted Dog?" Such sweet mysteries of life promise to make Channel Four's new series CASE ON CAMERA (8.30pm) mesmerising viewing. Each week a genuine civil dispute is brought before Yorkshire Television's cameras for official, legal arbitration; the judge – a retired Old Bailey veteran with the crusty benevolence of an old British character actor – can award up to £500. In the opening case, a disgruntled young holidaymaker is suing Camell Tours over a coach trip to Sitges. 150 French visitors, he complains, regularly drained the hotel's hot water and breakfast coffee; his bedroom door kept opening, unaided, between two and three in the morning; his fiancée's ham omelette harboured an unidentified, hairy lump. "Perhaps it was the Spanish omelette?" the judge asks, trying to dampen the flames of indignation. As a display of human nature at work, all this is fascinating enough. But the series – inspired by the American programme *People's Court* – also shows us television at work. Look at the reporter with his hand-held microphone, as though this were an outside broadcast. Look at the carefully drab studio decor – the fire-extinguisher, the glass-panelled doors, the well-worn tables; note the presence of the pretty clerk, awarded with close-ups when she swears in the litigants. Note, too, the financial and moral implications of taking disputes to television: the award money comes entirely from Yorkshire's coffers; participants also receive a £100 appearance fee. But enough: this is essential viewing.

● BBC1's REAL LIFE documentary series comes up with a winner in PHANTOM LADIES (9.25pm), an absorbing account of the problems and pleasures of three transvestites. Ben, a former naval officer now running an antiquarian shop, spends his entire lonely life as 'Anne'; college lecturer Roy appears before his students in authoritarian male clothes, but dresses around the house like someone from *The Stepford Wives*. We spend most time with retired Ministry of Defence official Raymond – clearly the happiest of the trio, and the only one to sustain his marriage. His wife Vera accepts the weekly appearances of 'Rona' with touching equanimity: "If you agree to it," she says, "you might as well see that he does it properly." Producer Anne Paul tackles their lives and desires with honesty, clarity, and tact.

Geoff Brown

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Beckmann. 6.30 The Palazzo Farnese, Caprarola. 6.55 Biology: Respiratory Mechanism. 7.20 Rabbits and Chalk Grassland. 7.45 Genetic Manipulation of Wheat. Ends at 8.10. 9.00 Ceefax.
5.10 A Matter of Course. A Open University production that follows course proposals of the London College of Printing as they go through the process of acceptance by outside agencies (r).
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Film: Look Who's Laughing* (1941) starring Lucille Ball with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. Romantic comedy filled with American radio celebrities of the War years and with Miss Ball as the exploited heroine who finally gets her man. Directed by Allan Dwan (First showing on British television).
7.00 Past Perfect. The first of a new series in which Sue Jay and Kenneth Hudson introduce viewers to the seven museums which are in the running for the Museum of the Year Award. Tonight's programme (the first of four) examines the changes that have taken place in museums during the past two decades and visits the first of the seven finalists – the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which has just opened two new galleries of archaeology and Islamic ceramics.
7.30 The Great Egg Race. Three teams from Gosport, Sutton Coldfield and Napton in Warwickshire, are challenged to make the perfect machine-made cup of tea.
8.00 Timewatch presented by Peter France. Three items in this month's edition of the history with hindsight magazine – Sir Walter Raleigh and the colonisation of North Carolina; the growth of Victorian local government; and the rash of 'moles' in Britain's pre-World War Two embassies.
9.00 Film Buff of the Year. The third round of the quiz and the specialist subjects are: John Wayne, Jane Fonda, Luis Bunuel and 20th Century Fox musicals of the Forties.
9.30 The Paul Daniels Magic Show with guests Koma Zuru of Japan and the Acrobatic Troupe of Chunking (r).
10.10 Making Waves with Bob Langley. The second programme of the water sport magazine programme features the British Waterskiing Championships; Salcombe's Island Cruising Club; and the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. In addition, Debbie Rix interviews Chay Blyth at his home in Cornwall.
10.40 Newsnight.
11.30 Open University: Personality and Learning: Self Concept. 11.55 The GC/MS Link-up. Ends at 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Channel Four Racing from Newmarket. Brough Scott introduces four races from Headquarters' July meeting – the Pritchard Services Cherry Hinton Stakes (2.35); the Ward Hill Bunbury Cup (3.05); the Princess of Wales' Stakes (3.40); and the Chesterfield Stakes (4.10).
4.30 World of Animation. Examples of the work of the world's best animators.
4.45 Blockbusters. Daily general knowledge quiz for 16 to 18 year olds.
5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. Highlights of the last series continue with the spotlight on retirement hobbies. Harry Chew collects keys; George Pierce has taken up matchstick carving; and Don McGill makes model fairgrounds. There is an item on a different form of transport in Aberdeen and a film about keeping fit in retirement.
6.00 Design Matters. The second programme of the series examines the results of the Design for Disability course at the London School of Furniture and the Design for Learning at Manchester Polytechnic. Among items designed are a modular chair for people with spinal and hip disorders; shelves for the bedridden; and games for teaching language skills to children.
6.30 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves's weekly diary from the depths of Wessex.
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes the results of a Harris Research Centre poll on what the miners really think about their strike and of the future for their industry.
7.50 Comment. Talking about a subject of topical importance is the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Trevor Huddleston.
8.00 Brookside. Matty is furious when Bobby fails to go to court with him.
8.30 Case on Camera. The first of a new series in which the retired Old Bailey judge, Alan King-Hamilton sits in judgement over the first small claims cases to be televised in this country. (see Choice).
9.00 Film: Mayflower: The Pilgrim's Adventure (1979) starring Anthony Hopkins as the captain of the Mayflower in the story of the ship's 66 day crossing to America. Directed by George Schaefer.
10.50 Eastern Eye with a Scottish flavour. There are stories on the last Pakistani pedlar on the Isle of Lewis; a pub in Larkhill, Lanarkshire, haunted by the ghost of an Indian princess; and the Indian girl who is a prizewinner in highland dancing, gaelic singing and fiddle playing.
11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today: Includes news summary at 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30; Prayer at 6.45; Main news at 7.00 and 8.00; Your Letters at 7.20; Sport at 7.25 and 8.25; Thought for the Day at 7.45; Yesterday in Parliament, 7.35.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: Listeners are invited to put their questions to today's guest (phone number: 01-580 4411). In the chair: Sue MacGregor.
10.00 Images of Britain: What foreign correspondents are saying about Britain.
10.30 Morning Story: Rearden Conner's story, The Witch, read by Mark Mulholland.
10.45 Daily Service:
11.00 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Stag Night, by William Ingram. With Sion Probert and Myfanwy Talog. Comedy, set in Wales, with Mr Probert playing an irresolute bridegroom and Gareth Armstrong his best friend.†
11.33 Wildlife: listeners put their wildlife questions to the experts.
12.00 You and Yours: with Paul Heiney.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984: London – the Second Round. A retired teacher, a lawyer, a film editor and a local government officer are the contestants.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 Women's Hour: Today's edition includes an item about the causes of cystitis – and what can be done to ease or banish the painful condition.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: September's Here, and I Can't Sing. By Don Webb. With Maggie McCarthy and John Rose as the couple whose monotonous holidays (bridge playing, etc) suddenly take a different turn. With Nigel Anthony.†
4.00 Encouraging the Moss: Clive Aslet presents the story of Balliffscourt, a new, 20th century country house built in medieval style (r).
4.40 Story Time: Martin Muncaster reads from Richard Compton-Hall's Bootle Bounces Back. Today: Bootle at Breakfast.
5.00 PM; includes news bulletins.
6.00 News. And Financial Report.
6.30 Radio Active: A second chance to hear the comedy show Salute to New York, first heard yesterday. With Helen Atkinson-Wood, Angus Deayton, Michael Fenton-Stevens, Geoffrey Perkins and Philip Pope.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers: the latest news from Ambridge.
7.20 News.
7.20 File on 4: with Stuart Simon reporting.
8.00 Fat Man at Work: Tom Vernon at the Maltings.
8.30 The Living World: Wildlife programme, presented by Peter France.
9.00 In Touch: The magazine for people with a visual handicap. Presented by Peter White.
9.30 Keep Your Tails Up: In this latest story-spinning session, set in a Rome airport, Vincent Kane tells The Politician's Tale.
9.45 Kaleidoscope: Tonight's edition of the arts programme includes comment on A Winter Harvest, the new serial on BBC 2, starring Cheryl Campbell; Aphra Behn's Lucky Chance at the Royal Court; and The Rover at the Upstream Theatre. There is an interview with Jules Wright.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: Martin Jarvis reads the 12th instalment of Riceyman Steps by Arnold Bennett.
10.30 The World Tonight. Including the news at 11.00.
11.15 The Finacial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
England: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Nursing Extra (5). 11.30-12.00am Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time broadcasting: Programmes affected by transmitter breakdown earlier in the term may be broadcast.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Haydn's overture La fedelta premiata; Borodin's Nocturne (String Quartet No 2 in D); Turina's Guitar Sonata in D (Eric Hill); Crusell's Clarinet Concerto No 3 (King/LSO.18.00News.
8.05 Morning Concert: Part two. Rodrigo's Concierto en modo galante (Cohen/LSO); Chopin's Barcarolle in F sharp (Ashkenazy); Ibert's Divertissement.19.00News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Janacek. Act 3 of Fate (Pribyl/Brno State Theatre); Andantino: Presto (In the Mists) with Palenicek, piano; and excerpt from Act 2 of Mr Broucek's Excursion to the Moon
10.00 Mendelssohn and Weill: Mendelssohn's Symphony No 9; and Weill's Concerto for violin and wind orchestra, Op 12 (Liddell is violinist).†
10.55 BBC Singers: with Jonathan Roberts (bass), Mark Wildman (bass) and John Scott (organ). S S Wesley's Anthems.†
11.40 Ingrid Haebler: Piano recital. J C Bach's Sonata Op 17 No 2; and Schubert's Sonata in G, D 894.†
12.35 BBC Scottish SO: Concert, part one. With Michela Petri (recorder). Weber's overture Oberon; Vivaldi's Concerto for recorder and strings RV 445.†1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Sammartini's Concerto for recorder and orchestra; Beethoven's Symphony No 2.†
2.00 Guitar Encores: Neil Smith plays works by Sor, Villa-Lobos (Prelude No 1 in E minor); and Pernambuco (Sons de Carrilhoes).†
2.25 National SO of Washington DC: with Wanda Wilkomirska (violin). Haydn's Symphonies No 1 and 104; and Szymanowski's Violin Concerto No 1.†interval reading at 3.05.
4.00 Janacek and Britten Quartets: Brodsky Quartet play Britten's No 3 and Janacek's No 1.†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Elgar's impressions of the Bavarian highlands are included in Roger Nichols's selection.†
6.30 Consort Music: The Consort of Musicke play three works by William Lawes .†
7.00 Donnerstag aus Licht: Stockhausen's opera, sung in German, in three acts. The composer and Peter Eotvos direct the Choruses of West German and Hilversum Radio, the Ensemble Contemporain and Wind and Percussion Ensemble of Hilversum Radio Orchestra. Soloists include three Stockhausens – Markus (trumpet), Majella (piano) and Simon (soprano sax). Act one.†
8.15 Ancient Medicine: Talk by Mark Geller who is an Assyriologist at University College, London.
8.35 Donnerstag aus Licht: the second act. Third act is at 9.40, with an interval reading at 9.30.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only: Open University. 6.15am-6.35 American Innocence; 11.20pm-11.40 Expression in Classical Music.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW). 4.00 am Charles Nove.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Steve Jones† including 1.05; 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford including Racing from Newmarket: 2.35 Pritchard Services Cherry Hinton Stakes. 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.05 Ward Hill Banbury Cup. 3.30 Music All The Way including Racing from Newmarket. 3.40 Pritchard Services Princess of Wales' Stakes. 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† including 5.05; 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals. Popular musicals of the past 25 years. 12: "A Star is Born" (1954 and 1976).† 9.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Dealing With Daniels. Duggie Brown, Michele Dotrice and Patrick Moore are dealt cards by Paul Daniels. 10.30 A Proper Charlie. A series starring Jack Smethurst as Charlie Garside. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am David Bellan presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band.† 3.30-4.00 String Sound.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 am Bruno Brookes. 8.00 Adrian John. 10.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Radio 1 Boatshow – In Search of Wigan Pier. Today Simon Bates and Janice Long are at Barnoldswick, lancashire. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Gary Davies. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Insect Woman. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Forsyke Saga. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Double Act. 8.30 The Left-Handed Sleeper. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Rich Man, Poor Man. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 A Chapter of Adventures. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again. 2.45 Double Act. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sing A Song of London. 8.45 A Chapter of Adventures. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Meet The Composer 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Rich Man, Poor Man. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 Wales: 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland: 9.25am The Littlest Hobo. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05 Take Hart. 10.25-10.30 The Wombles. 12.30pm-1.00 Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow visits Castle Douglas. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 9.25am The Littlest Hobo. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05 Take Hart. 10.25-10.30 The Wombles. 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close.

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 2.30 Racing from Newmarket. 4.30 Blockbusters. 5.00 Gee-hâ. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Games in Question. 8.30 Man About the House. 9.00 Dim Ond Heddiw. 9.30 Cymru: Tirwedd a Thraddodiad. 10.00 All the Rivers Run. 11.40 Earsay. 12.40am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Folk Tales. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05 Protectors. 11.30 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.35am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.50 Falcon Island. 11.15 Indian Legends. 11.40-12.00 Wheelie and the Chopper Bunch. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 3.00-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00-6.35 Summer Edition. 11.30 Jazz Life. 11.55 News. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Short Story. 10.50 Space 1999. 11.35 Laurel and Hardy*. 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40-7.00 On the Water. 11.30 Postcript. 11.35 Question of A.I.D. 12.05am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Elkie Brooks. 11.10 Poor Billy Render. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connection. 5.15-5.45 Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 That Girl. 12.00 Christian Freedom Means. Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 10.55 Spread Your Wings. 11.20 Fabulous Funnies. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Country Practice. 2.55 Definition. 3.25 Silver Spoons. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Casablanca. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Comic Stories. 9.30 Indian Legends. 9.55 Star Fleet. 10.20 Untamed World. 10.45 Home. 11.10 History of Grand Prix. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.45pm Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Portland Bill. 12.30-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 On the Water. 6.35-7.15 Vintage Quiz. 11.30 Jazz. 11.35 Question of A.I.D. 12.05am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Levkas Man. 11.15 Short stories. 11.35-12.00 Home. 12.30pm-1.00 Cop and the Kid. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.35am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25-12.00 Film: Sink the Bismarck! (Kenneth More). 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 In Loving Memory. 2.30 Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.30 Rock Alive. 12.00 News, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am The Little Rascals.* 10.40 Cities. 11.30-12.30 3-2-1 Contact. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 Adventurer. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00-6.35 News. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES: As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Levkas Man. 11.10 Lost Kingdoms. 11.35-12.00 Short Story. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Shillingbury Tales. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 11.30 Session. 12.30am News, Closedown.

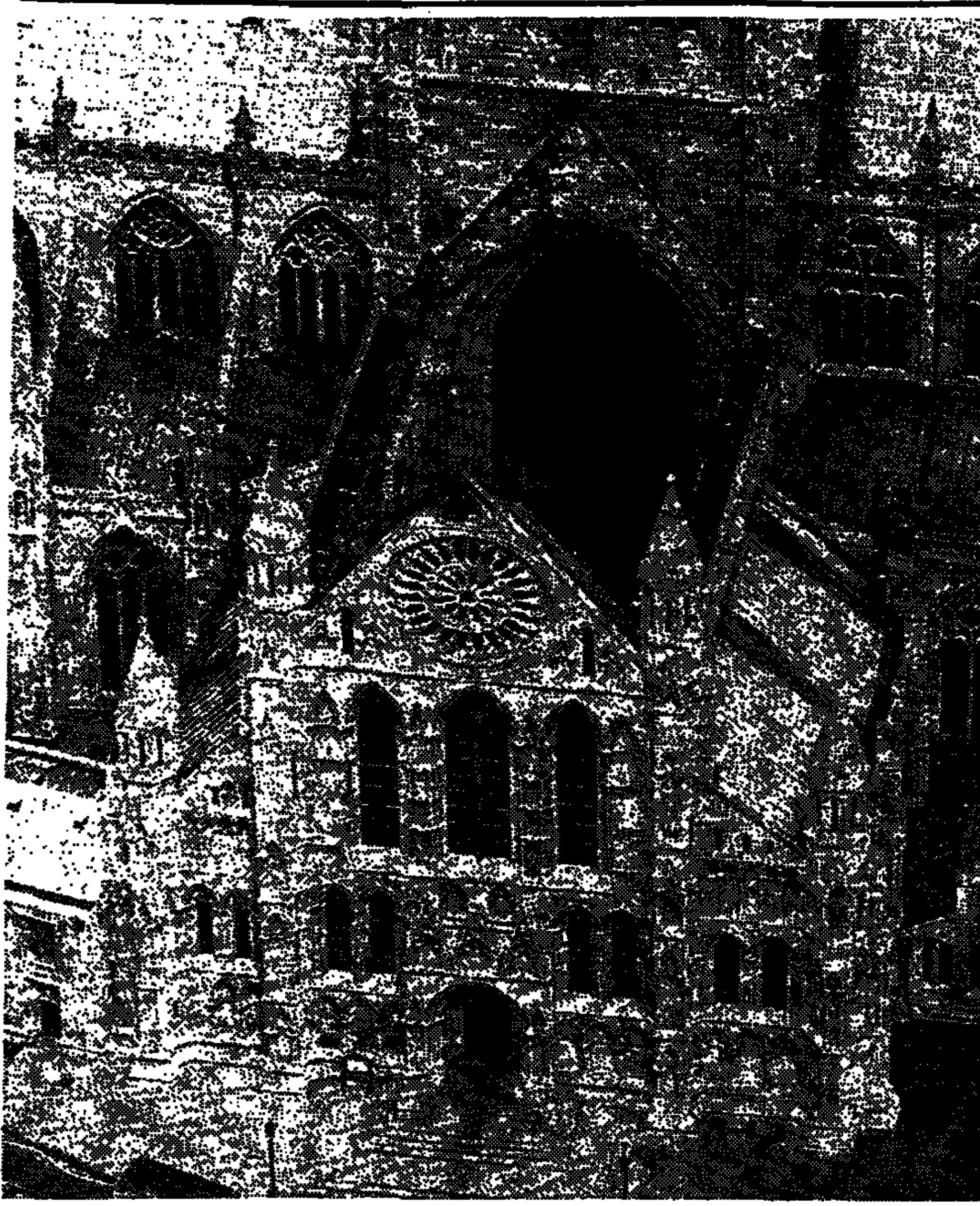
SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Tarzan. 11.15-12.00 Father Murphy. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-2.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.10 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Sounds Gaelic. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Mannix. 12.35am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Once Upon a Time. . . Man. 9.50 Sinbad Voyage. 10.45-12.00 Film: Gasbags (Flanagan and Allen). 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments





Left, an aerial view of the badly damaged south transept of the Minster; and, right, the Archbishop of Canterbury reflects among the devastation

'The Lord was on our side as we battled the flames'

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

York Minster, damaged by fire yesterday for the third time since the start of the 19th century, is a unique memorial to English history from Roman to modern times. There is strong evidence that the site has been in continuous use since the Roman legions first established their northern headquarters there.

The Minster is equally a memorial to the history of English building over that period. When it was discovered in 1966 that the central tower was unsafe, deep and wide excavations were undertaken to build new concrete foundations, and a great deal was learned in the process of details of the building techniques used in medieval Gothic architecture.

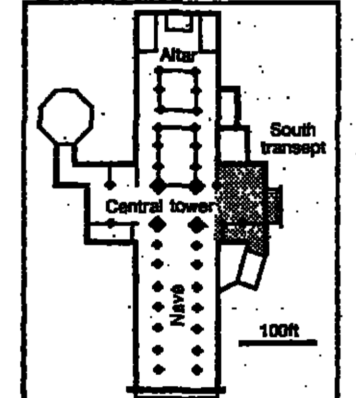
In ecclesiastical terms, York is the base of the archbishops of the Northern Province of the Church of England.

Until the 14th century precedence between York and Canterbury was disputed, and on one occasion, it is said, both archbishops tried to sit in the same chair: they conducted the business with one in the lap of the other. Pope Innocent VI settled the quarrel by awarding Canterbury the title Primate of All England, York of Primate of England.

The transept damaged by fire is thought to have been built on the spot where King Edwin of Northumbria embraced Christianity and was baptised in 627, converted by Paulinus, a missionary sent by Pope Gregory the Great. This was a crucial event in the conversion of post Roman England to Christianity, only overshadowed by the fact that it was also in this place that Constantine – the first Christian Roman Emperor – was first proclaimed Caesar after the death in York of his father.

The Roman fort was swallowed by a stone Saxon church, which is recorded by the Venerable Bede, but of which little trace remains. It was apparently destroyed at the time of the Norman conquest, and a Norman minster erected in its place.

The north and south transepts of the present Gothic edifice are in the Early English style. Most of the rest is Perpendicular. But York's most outstanding characteristic is its wealth of medieval stained glass, generally considered to



be equal to Chartres. The city of York was an internationally known centre for stained glass throughout the Middle Ages.

The rose window, which appears to have been damaged in the fire, is part of this priceless collection. In both world wars a substantial part was taken down to escape bomb damage.

The present building took some 250 yrs to construct, its dedication and virtual completion being celebrated on July 3, 1472. Major repairs were carried out after the destruction of the choir by fire in 1829; the arsonist, one Jonathan Martin, later being declared insane; and after an accidental fire in 1840 seriously damaged the nave.

A £2m restoration programme was started in 1966, and minor repair work has continued ever since. Almost the whole building, apart from the south transept, escaped damage yesterday, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, was later moved to repeat of the words of the Chief Fire Officer, spoken to him yesterday morning: "The Lord was on our side as we battled with those flames, and *every man in my brigade knew* they were doing something special by saving York Minster."

Cash offer to Mary Rose

Dr Armand Hammer, the American multi-millionaire and director of the Society for the Archaeological Study of the Mary Rose, yesterday issued a challenge as the Prince of Wales opened the new Mary Rose exhibition at Portsmouth.

He said that if the Mary Rose Trust could raise £500,000 towards the ship's running costs he would give £100,000.

Letter from Delhi

It never rains but it pours

I used to think that the climate in the United States was intemperate. The scorching heat of summer could some years raise to 100F in New York City. The *immense* cloud brusts of summer storms could send the raindrops bouncing six feet high, and drop a couple of inches of rain in a few hours, flooding roads and basements.

That was before I moved to India. Delhi temperatures just recently have been around the 100F mark, and in Uttar Prade, Bihar and Rajasthan this year have been around 120F. The summer has also set some kind of record in the capital. The temperature has been above 107.6F, every day for nearly three weeks. A *couple of* dust and thunderstorms stopped the record going on for a month, but is went back up there again soon after.

Incidentally, the local expatriate community here feels cheated when they read the overseas temperatures in world weather statistics published in British newspapers. The temperature published is the midday figure, before the sun has had time to build to its full ferocity. Reading these figures over the last few days of the heatwave you could have imagined the Delhi temperature was a balmy 86F.

Things were obviously getting pretty bad however when the price of a wayside glass of refrigerated water doubled from five paise to ten (from one third to two thirds of a penny). For those who could afford to travel, there was a problem too.

Because of what was happening in Punjab people heading for the hills were unwilling to cross the troubled state either by road or rail: trains had been deliberately derailded, Hindus indiscriminately killed. So places like Simla, where many scenes for *Jewel in the Crown* were filmed, and other resorts in Himachal Pradesh were a good deal emptier than usual. Even Kashmir suffered badly.

When the clampdown on travel through Punjab was enforced in earnest at the beginning of last month, the Kashmir authorities took no notice and continued to send busloads of tourists from Srinagar down south, where they fetched up in the heat of Jammu with nowhere to go. The British High Commission, in an inspired piece of consular action, sent a young third secretary there to sort out problems for those British travellers stuck, a move appreciated by the British, and much envied by those less fortunate.

Hill stations in Uttar Pradesh, which you could get to without crossing Punjab from Delhi were correspondingly busy. In Ranikhet (which can be translated at "Queenshead") it was hard to find a room. But when you did, since it was 6,000 ft above the super-heated plains, it was possible to sleep under a blanket without an air-conditioner churning dreams of ships' engines or overflowing launderettes.

Ranikhet could have been the inspiration for Pankot in *Jewel in the Crown*. It is smaller and less important than Simla but is ineffably neat and clean, and dominated by the Army.

Returning then to the less temperate plains was not such a torment. Besides which the monsoon has now arrived in Delhi, and with the monsoon comes a useful drop in degrees Fahrenheit.

But the rains, how they rain. Vast tracts of Assam and West Bengal have been under water, and more than a million Indians rendered homeless. People were drowned in Kerala and Karnataka and the air force dropped food to isolated villages in Manipur.

In Bombay the city ground to a halt last week as the monsoon dumped a record 54.43 centimeters of rain on the city in a 24-hour period, part of 60 continuous hours of rain which left offices closed, railways stopped, and adventurous taxi drivers claiming 200 rupees (about £14) a journey.

In Calcutta nearly six inches of rain fell in a 12-hour period. The trains swished to a halt. Road traffic was virtualy paralysed. In this space six months ago I mentioned a fear that the new underground metro system would fill with water during the monsoon, a fear pooh-poohed by the experts. The new underground system has duly filled with water, and overseas expers are being flown in to see if they can advise on what to do about the floating rolling stock.

That's what I mean by intemperate.

Michael Hamlyn

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, 4.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits Wolfson House, *Green Lanes, N.4, 3.30; and later* attends a reception given by the Courtauld Institute of Art Fund Trust at Somerset House, 6.45.

Princess Margaret attends a gala performance of *The Merchant of Venice* at the Chichester Festival Theatre, 7.15.

The Duke of Gloucester visits the Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate, 11.45.

The Duke of Kent reopens the rehabilitated Lennox House Housing Project at Cresset Rd, Hackney, London, 10.30.

The Duchess of Kent, attends a Concert at Westminster Cathedral, 6.40.

Princess Alexandra attends Lancaster University degrees ceremony, 11.30.

New exhibitions

Drawings and watercolours by William McCance, Netherbow Art Centre, 43 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Sat 10 to 4; (ends July 28).

The art of the printmaker; Cleveland Gallery, Victoria Rd, Middlesborough; Tues to Sat 12 to 7; (ends Aug 4).

Lithographs by Matisse; Bede Gallery, Springwell Park, Butchers Bridge Rd, Jarrow; Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat and Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 29).

From perspective to detail: architectural drawings; National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Sept 9).

On and off the wheel; studio ceramics for Paisley; Museum and Art Gallery, High St, Paisley; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (ends Aug 4).

Summer exhibition; Chichester House Gallery, High St, Ditchling; Tues to Sat 11 to 1 and 2.30 to 5; (ends Aug 25).

Sculptures by Gavin Scobie; Talbot Rice Art Centre, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (ends Aug 4).

Graham Sutherland in Pembrokeshire: The Welsh Arts Council's *Gallery, 53 Charles St,* Cardiff; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (ends Aug 4).

Music

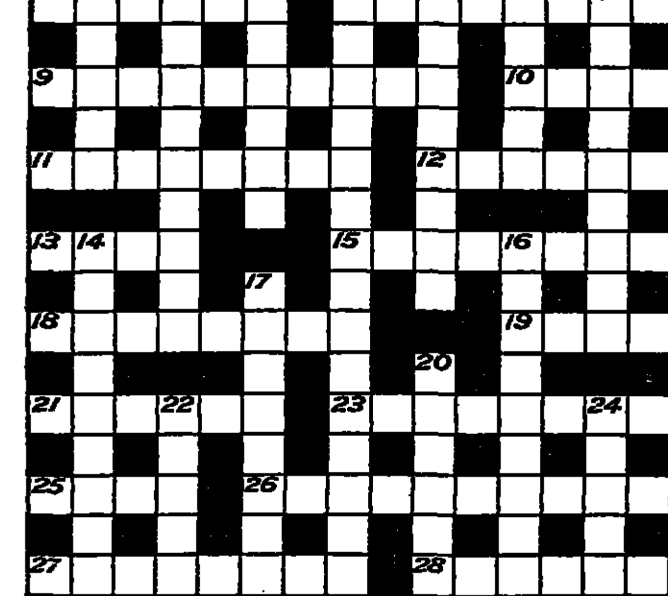
Organ recital by Graham Steed; St George's Church, Doncaster, 7.30.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Organ recital by James Parsons; St Mary's Church, Warwick, 1.

Organ recital by Alan Spedding; St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,478



ACROSS

1 Not diluted, we hear, by this bit of water (6).
5 Member of sect to cite as evidence in Kent, perhaps (8).
9 It may be a fair ride to the junction (10).
10 Conductor – or first player? (4).
11 Inform of unusual addition to the bill (8).
12 Grumble when knave deserts croaker (6).
13 *Brandy to take* back to study (4).
15 Receptacle for essence (8).
18 Is this partner a Wrangler? (8).
19 Waited to be an omen (4).
21 Exist with four full suits for ornament (6).
23 Lose cars, perhaps, *in* this rackety game (8).
25 Palace with no room for the poor young innocent (4).
26 Name dropper, highly prone to be made into a symbol (10).
27 Pack off free-tripper (8).
28 Carrier opening in mid-April and August (6).

DOWN

2 Share tipping system (5).
3 Speaker interred in NE Corunna (9).
4 Goes up in smoke at last, like Melpomene (6).
5 Long room where pictures are executed? (8-7).
6 Up when due in, and seen to go off (8).
7 Dark – can't be a foreign wagon (5).
8 Dame Ellen changed and put on a shiny coat (9).
14 Carrier that ran for 17's second half (9).
16 Goodfellow, though an ugly little devil (9).
17 Thrill over Corno di Bassetto – what delicacy! (8).
20 Coach party full of Wales, by the sound of it (6).
22 Lifting this could almost produce a wobble – for its owner? (5).
24 Half sure what Munnings was previously (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,477

SHAWM DEFAULTER
ARMADILLO WORRY
MOTION CLARENCE
DISARRANGE CURB
CATO MARTINGALE
SALESMAN OCTAVE
OLIVE DAVENPORT
ELECTORAL ALDER

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 1:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 12.60m
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 11.25m
3 Along Came a Spider ITV, 11.20m
4 News at Ten (Mon) ITN, 10.75m
5 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 10.15m
6 The Professionals LWT, 10.00m
7 The Morecambe and Wise Show Thames, 9.55m
8 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 9.35m
9 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 9.30m
10 Simon and Simon ITV, 9.05m

BBC 1

1 That's Life, 10.20m
2 Dynasty, 8.35m
3 News and Weather (Sun 21:15), 8.85m
4 Hi-De-Hi, 8.75m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 8.70m
6 Solo, 8.40m
7 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 8.35m
8 Starsky and Hutch, 8.10m
9 Nine O'Clock News (Thu), 7.95m
10 International Athletics (Tue), 7.75m

BBC 2

1 International Athletics (Thu), 4.45m
2 Cricket: 2nd Test (Thu), 4.45m
3 Call My Bluff, 4.15m
3= Sweet Bird of Youth, 4.15m
5 Wimbledon '84 (Fri 15:12)
6 Nature, 3.85m
7 Tenko, 3.65m
7= Middle Age Spread
9 Gardeners World, 3.60m
10 Round the World, 3.50m

Channel 4

1 Scully, 3.85m.
1= A Few Days in Weasel Creek, 3.85m
3 Brookside (Wed), 3.40m
4 Brookside (Tue), 3.35m
5 Callan, 2.50m
6 All The Rivers Run, 2.20m
7 A Midsummer Night's Tube, 2.00m
8 US Olympic Track Trials, 1.60m
9 4 What It's Worth, 1.50m
9= Who Dares, Wins, 1.50m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.3m (4.9m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.3m (5.4m); Sat 1.8m, Sun 1.1m (Sat or Sun 4.3m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Pensions strike

UK pensioners living abroad who are not receiving pensions because of the strike by DHSS computer staff can now apply for emergency payments. Applicants should contact: DHSS Overseas Branch, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE98 1YX. They should either enclose the tear-off portion of the last order they received, or give full name and address, pension number, type of pension, weekly rate and whether they are paid 4 weekly or quarterly. Husband and wife who are paid separately should apply individually.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on European affairs.

Lords (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, report. Army, Air Force and Naval Discipline Acts (Continuance) Order.

Anniversaries

Births: John Calvin, Noyan, Picardy, 1509; Frederick Marryat, novelist, author of *Mr Midshipman Easy*, London, 1792; Camille Pissarro, St Thomas, West Indies, 1830; Marcel Proust, Paris, 1871.

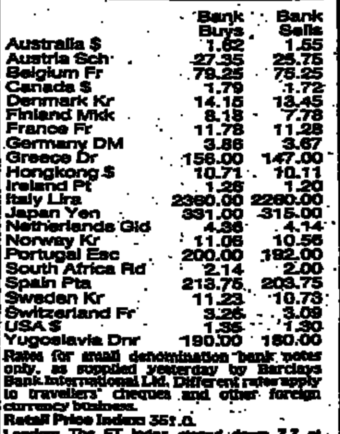
Deaths: William I the Silent, Prince of Orange, leader of the revolt in The Netherlands against Spanish rule, assassinated, Delft, 1584; George Stubbs, animal painter, London, 1806.

£5,000 bond winners

This month's £5,000 Premuim Bond winners are:

AD 989648	11LB 238666
10AW 309849	6PZ 106307
11AL 453551	13PN 008133
12AW 061102	18PT 516456
17AZ 978692	2QW 162468
26AZ 778825	4QN 997691
30AW 565975	22RS 643160
31AP 141988	24RN 021916
4BN 481579	2SL 238423
2DS 746650	6TP 490339
4DK 557004	13TB 894248
4DL 916890	15TN 886633
EN 344782	12VL 805569
6EB 651498	1WN 582129
8EL 655729	17WL 971828
8ES 404707	17WN 899849
2FP 599948	18WS 946886
7FT 292329	19WL 778588
1HP 146601	20WT 219764
3HP 877236	16XT 681461
7JZ 383273	15YP 260661
16KN 103289	9YB 909559
17KT 526848	17ZZ 882866
2LB 738864	19ZB 242095
5LN 338278	19ZT 374082

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.55
Austria Sch	27.35	25.75
Belgium Fr	79.25	75.25
Canada $	1.79	1.72
Denmark Kr	14.15	13.45
Finland Mkk	8.18	7.78
France Fr	11.78	11.28
Germany DM	3.86	3.67
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.71	10.11
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2380.00	2260.00
Japan Yen	331.00	315.00
Netherlands Gld	4.36	4.14
Norway Kr	11.06	10.56
Portugal Esc	200.00	192.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	2.00
Spain Pta	213.75	203.75
Sweden Kr	11.23	10.73
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.09
USA $	1.35	1.30
Yugoslavia Dnr	190.00	180.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.0.

London: The FT Index closed down 7.7 at 811.6.

Roads

The Midlands: A6: Contraflow between Derby and Leicester. M1: Contraflow between junction 13 (Northampton) and the Buckinghamshire County border.

Wales and West: A548: Delays at Prestatyn.

The North: M180: Road works on Scunthorpe bypass between junctions 3 and 4. A1: Contraflow at Fairmoor Bridge, Morpeth. A691/A692: Roadworks in connection with Leadgate bypass, co Durham.

Scotland: A1: Bypass construction, W of Tranent.

Portfolio–rules

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of any combination of 8 of the 40 shares which, on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or −), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or −).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play – Weekly Dividend

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over N Scotland at first will move N, leaving all areas in a showery S airstream.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, SW, central N England, E Anglia, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands: scattered showers, sunny intervals, wind S moderate to fresh; max temp 20C (68F).

S, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: scattered showers, sunny intervals, wind S moderate to fresh; max temp 19C (66F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: scattered showers, sunny intervals, wind S moderate to fresh; max temp 19C (66F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter and showery, wind S moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter and showery wind SE to S mostly moderate; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: sunny periods and showers, prolonged in places, temps near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind S light or moderate, periods of rain but some bright intervals, visibility poor with fog patches, sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind, S moderate or fresh locally strong at first, showers and some bright intervals, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea moderate.

Sun rises: 4.56 am | Sun sets: 9.16 pm
Moon rises: 2.19 am | Moon sets: 7.25 pm
Full Moon: July 13.

Lighting-up time

London 9.46 pm to 4.27 am
Bristol 9.55 pm to 4.36 am
Edinburgh 10.24 pm to 4.12 am
Manchester 10.05 pm to 4.24 am
Penzance 10.01 pm to 4.55 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	18	64	Guernsey	f	17	63
Birmingham	c	20	68	Inverness	s	22	72
Blackpool	f	20	68	Jersey	f	20	68
Bristol	c	19	66	London	f	20	68
Cardiff	c	18	64	Manchester	c	19	66
Edinburgh	c	19	66	Newcastle	c	23	73
Glasgow	f	20	68	Ronaldsway	c	17	63

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Lossiemouth, 27C (81F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 15C (59F); highest rainfall: Eastbourne, 0.41in; highest sunshine: Stornoway, 9.8hr.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	pm to 6 pm
Basildon	med	9 am to noon*
Bath	high	9 pm to 12 pm*
Belfast	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Bradford	high	noon to 3 pm
Brighton	med	9 am to noon*
Carlisle	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Darlington	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Dudley	high	noon to 3 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Exeter	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Hull	high	noon to 3 pm*
Isle of Wight	med	9am to noon*
Leeds	high	noon to 3 pm
Lincoln	high	noon to 3pm*
Maidstone	med	9am to noon*
Norwich	med	9am to noon*
Preston	high	9am to noon*
Rotherham	high	noon to 3pm
Runcorn	high	9 am to noon
Salford	low	9 am to noon
Southampton	med	9 am to noon*
Swansea	high	9 am to 12pm*
Tewkesbury	high	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	high	noon to 3 pm

* except during rain

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY



b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

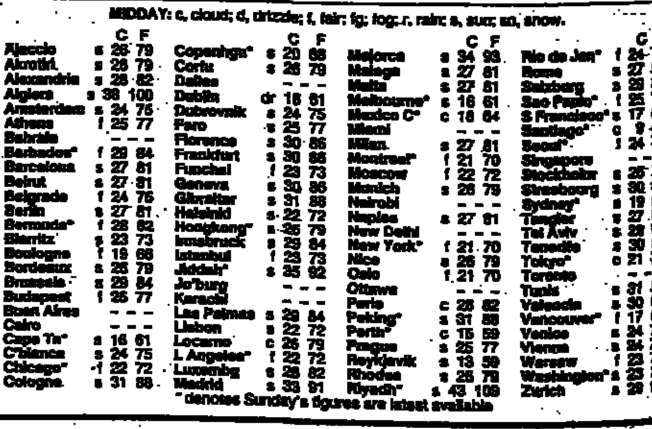
High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	–	–	12.39	6.6
Aberdeen	–	–	12.11	3.5
Avonmouth	8.40	11.5	8.12	11.7
Belfast	9.46	3.3	10.15	3.2
Cardiff	5.25	10.6	6.57	10.9
Devonport	4.11	4.7	4.44	4.8
Dover	9.44	5.9	10.04	6.0
Falmouth	3.41	4.5	4.14	4.7
Glasgow	11.28	4.1	–	–
Harwich	10.31	3.6	10.50	3.7
Holyhead	9.04	4.9	9.32	5.0
Hull	4.53	6.8	5.14	6.7
Ilfracombe	4.24	7.8	4.58	8.0
Leith	12.53	5.0	1.23	5.1
Liverpool	9.53	8.3	10.22	8.5
Lowestoft	8.12	2.2	8.24	2.3
Margate	10.42	4.2	11.00	4.3
Milford Haven	4.41	6.0	5.16	6.1
Newquay	3.37	6.0	4.07	6.1
Oban	4.40	3.2	5.10	3.4
Penzance	3.17	4.7	3.48	4.9
Portland	5.10	1.5	5.48	1.7
Portsmouth	10.10	4.2	10.28	4.4
Shoreham	9.50	5.3	10.17	5.6
Southampton	9.43	4.2	10.01	4.3
Swansea	4.50	8.3	5.21	8.5
Tees	2.18	4.7	2.40	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	10.24	3.7	10.46	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg; fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.



		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	26	79	Copenhgn*	s	20	68	Majorca	s	34	93	Rio de Jan*	f	24	75
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Corfu	s	26	79	Malaga	s	27	81	Rome	s	27	81
Alexandria	s	28	82	Dallas	–	–	–	Malta	s	27	81	Salzburg	s	29	84
Algiers	s	38	100	Dublin	dr	16	61	Melbourne*	s	16	61	Sao Paulo*	f	25	77
Amsterdam	s	24	75	Dubrovnik	s	24	75	Mexico C*	c	18	64	S Francisco*	s	17	63
Athens	f	25	77	Faro	s	25	77	Miami	–	–	–	Santiago*	c	9	48
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	s	30	86	Milan	s	27	81	Seoul*	f	24	75
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	30	86	Montreal*	f	21	70	Singapore	–	–	–
Barcelona	s	27	81	Funchal	f	23	73	Moscow	f	22	72	Stockholm	s	25	77
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	s	30	86	Munich	s	26	79	Strasbourg	s	30	86
Belgrade	f	24	75	Gibraltar	s	31	88	Nairobi	–	–	–	Sydney*	s	19	66
Berlin	s	27	81	Helsinki	s	22	72	Naples	s	27	81	Tangier	s	27	81
Bermuda*	f	28	82	Hongkong*	s	26	79	New Delhi	–	–	–	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Biarritz	s	23	73	Innsbruck	s	29	84	New York*	f	21	70	Tenerife	s	30	86
Boulogne	f	19	66	Istanbul	f	23	73	Nice	s	26	79	Tokyo*	c	21	70
Bordeaux	s	26	79	Jiddah*	s	35	92	Oslo	f	21	70	Toronto	–	–	–
Brussels	s	29	84	Jo'burg	–	–	–	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	31	88
Budapest	f	25	77	Karachi	–	–	–	Paris	c	28	82	Valencia	s	30	86
Buen Aires	–	–	–	Las Palmas	s	29	84	Peking*	s	31	88	Vancouver*	f	17	63
Cairo	–	–	–	Lisbon	s	22	72	Perth*	c	15	59	Venice	s	24	75
Cape Tn*	s	16	61	Locarno	c	26	79	Prague	s	25	77	Vienna	s	24	75
C'blanca	s	24	75	L Angeles*	f	22	72	Reykjavik	s	13	59	Warsaw	f	23	73
Chicago*	f	22	72	Luxembg	s	28	82	Rhodes	s	26	79	Washington*	s	23	73
Cologne	s	31	88	Madrid	s	33	91	Riyadh*	s	43	109	Zurich	s	29	84

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

